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THE TIMES

Defence: What can we afford? Page 6

Chancellor's critics win boost for railways

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Cabinet, after two hours of talks on economic strategy yesterday, was said to have agreed that the Treasury's "broad general policy" should continue.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer considered afterwards that they had won endorsement of their view that the reduction of inflation, *though made harder by the fall* in the value of the pound, must remain the main target, and that sustained recovery in output and employment demanded that.

There was, however, substantial disagreement about the proper level of public expenditure for next year, and anxiety about the rising level of unemployment.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, characteristically raised this first. He had come armed with figures from Treasury sources, which he quoted, showing unemployment standing at three million or more in two or three years time.

There was what one source described as an "arm's length" discussion on the expenditure cuts which the Treasury will be seeking next year. One spending minister after another appears to have argued that there was no room to trim programmes any further. There was no extended arguments. That will happen between each department and the Treasury in turn, in the autumn.

The Chancellor opened with a 15-minute survey, designed to show that present strategy was succeeding.

Speaking to a brief which he had circulated in advance, he reminded his colleagues of the Government's inheritance of high inflation and low com*petitiveness*, which had been declining for years.

During the last decade, he said, money incomes had risen by 335 per cent, while output had risen only 16 per cent. But *the Government, Sir Geoffrey* argued, had made progress. It had broken the trend, and manufacturing productivity was now rising. There must be no relaxation, he said.

More than one minister, however, with Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to the fore, urged that public sector borrowing should be allowed to rise next year.

Several voices argued for initial approval for some part of British Rail's electrification programme. And they seem to have carried the day. Later the British Rail proposals were *considered* at a separate meeting attended by 18 members of the Cabinet, an unusually large number, and qualified approval was given.

Mr Norman Fowler, the *Secretary of State for Transport*, is expected to make a statement to Parliament next week.

It is not known how large an investment has been approved; but ministers will insist on stringent productivity targets which will mean the shedding of several thousand rail jobs.

The one firm agreement to come out of the Cabinet itself is that yesterday's experiment will be repeated. The Prime Minister is said to have found the discussions constructive, and they will certainly be resumed, probably in November.

Whether the Treasury has begun to yield to pressure from Cabinet critics of monetarism will not be known till then.

Parliamentary report, page 4
Ronald Butt, page 14

BL making more cars with 30,000 fewer men

By Edward Townsend

Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of loss-making BL, disclosed a new set of productivity figures yesterday showing that *the company is now making* more cars with 30,000 fewer workers than a year ago.

In the first five months of this year, BL produced an estimated 170,000 cars—about 4 per cent more than in the same period of 1980.

Sir Michael said that since the start of 1978 more than 60,000 people had left the company, making BL's total United Kingdom labour force 120,000, and that demanning had not caused a *single* major strike. Thirteen factories had been totally or partly closed.

The closure of the Rover *plant at Solihull is expected to* reduce the labour force by a further 5,000 during the next 14 months and Sir Michael has already indicated that numbers will continue to fall until the end of next year.

His speech yesterday, delivered to the American Chamber of Commerce in London, was designed, however, to counter suggestions that the BL recovery plan, being backed with another £990m of state aid, was concerned with decline.

"In 1980 we halted the decline in our market share on trucks and cars, a decline that had gone on for many years. Since the launch of the Metro our share of the car market has not only stabilized but gone up again."

The strategy might include cuts, but it was not confined to negative action, he said.

The new Triumph Acclaim being built at Cowley in collaboration with Honda of Japan was now coming off the production line, just 18 months after the joint venture agreement was signed. Like the Metro and Land-Rover projects, the Acclaim had been on time and well within its capital expenditure estimates.

These projects, plus a comprehensive renewal of the truck and bus range, were funded by a mixture of internal generation, public finance and borrowings from banks. "The funds have not been used to subsidize strikes in any sense."

Sir Michael said in 1976 the big BL factory at Longbridge in Birmingham was free of disputes for only 8 per cent of working hours. Now the company *had been dispute-free* in its 36 factories this year for more than 99 per cent of available hours.

"We may or may not recover, but our work force is cooperating well. They *deserve* full credit. The major threats now are external ones rather than threats from within the company."

On the new voluntary agreement between Japan and the United States to limit Japanese imports, Sir Michael said: "I only hope that the Japanese find themselves able to keep to this agreement with more punctiliousness than they have shown in Britain, where their light van sales this year are running at double the agreed quota."



Photograph by John Manning

Campaign not affected, says cheerful Benn

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Wedgwood Benn, cheerful if slightly unsteady, yesterday clambered into an aging red Mini and headed for home and recuperation before returning to the Labour Party campaign trail.

Wearing carpet slippers and walking unevenly, supported by his wife Caroline, he dismissed his 12-day stay in Charing Cross Hospital with polyneuritis as no more than "a nuisance". But he admitted that he would not be back in action for some weeks.

"*I am feeling very well,*" he declared. "That must be obvious." After a rest until the end of July and a holiday in August, "I shall start again in September".

His absence, he said, would affect "not in the slightest" his campaign for the party deputy leadership. "It is not about me, it is about issues, and the issues are well launched."

He declined to comment on Mr Healey or Mr Foot but announced that it was his 32nd *wedding anniversary which he* was celebrating by going home. "It will be our first time together without an engagement for a very long time".

Mr Michael Foot, who addressed the *policy conference* of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation at Bournemouth yesterday, appeared to tone down his attack on Mr Benn. He urged the party to settle its differences and concentrate on the "real enemy", the Government.

Conference, page 2
Putting people right, page 14

Israel 'mistaken' on reactor threat

From Patrick Brogan, Washington, June 17

A report prepared for Congress says that the Iraqi experimental nuclear reactor destroyed by Israel on June 7 could not have been used to build nuclear weapons secretly. The report, written by the research service of the Library of Congress, suggests that Israel was mistaken in considering the reactor a threat.

It says: "In normal *operations*, the Iraq *reactor* could have produced small amounts of plutonium, probably much less in a year than the 5kg required for a sophisticated weapon or the 15kg for a *simpler weapon*.

"If the reactor had been operated solely to produce as much plutonium as possible, the changes in operation would have been so noticeable as to quickly announce this purpose to international inspectors."

The report observes that the reactor would have been inspected "*probably* at monthly intervals, after startup", by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

"On the whole, the Iraq research reactor probably could not have been operated solely to produce plutonium *without quick detection*, or withdrawal of the facility from the IAEA safeguard regime."

Furthermore, the report concludes that the reactor, in the best of circumstances, would have been a most inadequate basis for a weapons programme. It says that, assuming the reactor were operated to produce as much plutonium as possible, "the production of as much as 20kg of plutonium per year would have required virtually perfect operation with no mistakes, breakdowns or unexpected technical problems.

"So a lesser amount would have been more likely. If so, *the amount produced in a year* probably would not have been enough to do the necessary experimental work, to learn how to handle this material and fabricate it, and to have enough *left over for a nuclear weapon.*"

The report comes on the heels of a series of very damaging attacks on the credibility of Mr Menachen Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister. The director-general of the IAEA told his board of directors last week that the reactor could not be used to produce material for nuclear weapons.

The Washington Post describes the IAEA report this morning, and says that it claims that there are only two methods by which plutonium could be obtained. One was to wrap a "blanket" of uranium around the reactor's core, and the other to put the "blanket" immediately under the core.

In both cases, according to the IAEA, "ordinary visual *inspection would reveal its presence.*" The Israelis ought to have been aware of this.

Mr Begin claimed that Iraq was refusing to allow an IAEA inspection. There was an inspection last January, and another was due this month. He said that a Baghdad newspaper quoted President Husain of Iraq last October saying that the reactor "was to be used against Israel". There was no *such quotation.*

Mr Begin claimed that a secret chamber, 40 metres (about 130ft) under the reactor, had been constructed to build weapons. The French, who built *the reactor, say that the claim* is fanciful, and Mr Begin said on Sunday that he made "an honest mistake". The Israelis also claimed last week that American intelligence had informed them that Iraq was building a bomb, but now admit that nothing of the sort happened.

Most important, Mr Begin repeated on Sunday that the reactor would become critical early in July and that it could not be attacked afterwards for fear of releasing a huge cloud of radioactivity over Baghdad.

The French insist that the reactor would not have become *critical before the autumn*. The congressional report also suggests that no great amount of radioactivity would have been released. Anyway, Mr Begin denies that his decision to order *the attack* was in any way connected with the Israeli elections on June 30.

Election violence, page 8
Leading article, page 15

Tories pick bus driver for Warrington fight

Mr Stanley Sorrell, aged 42, a London Transport bus driver, is to fight the Warrington by-election for the Conservative Party.

A father of five, he was chosen from a record 73 prospective candidates to try to retain the Conservatives' traditional second place in the staunch Labour stronghold.

Mr Sorrell, of Mill Hill, north London, was adopted Parliamentary candidate at a special general meeting of Warrington Conservatives, and defeated local hopefuls.

He was a member of Hackney Council from 1968 to 1971 where he served on the planning and highways and housing committees. He was elected a member of Barnet Council in 1978 and is a member of the housing, public works and allotments committees.

He is a governor of eight schools and a committee member of the Anglo-Asian Conservative Society, Barnet branch.

He was branch chairman of the Transport and General Workers' Union at the Finchley bus garage from 1977 to 1979.

He joined the Finchley and Friern Barnet Conservative Association in 1974 and was elected vice chairman in 1979.

He is facing the biggest challenge the Conservatives have had in any Warrington contest —that of holding the party's place against the Social Democrats' heavyweight Mr Roy Jenkins. he Conservatives have been in second position in Parliamentary contests for the past 35 years.

Labour has drawn up a short list of six from 60 nominations and these will be considered by the constituency management committee at the end of this week. A candidate will be announced on Saturday.

A moderate candidate strongly identified with the grass-roots of trade unionism *and able to mount* an aggressive campaign against rising unemployment and the town's shrinking heavy manufacturing base is seen as the ideal choice.

here is widespread concern about job losses and with the Social Democrats making this their first major attack, Labour want a man with an industrial background prepared to do battle to create more jobs, in Warrington and other beleaguered parts o Britain.

Protests on Ulster mar royal visit

From Michael Leapman
New York, June 17

Prince Charles paid his visit to New York today on a warm, muggy morning but received, for several reasons, a coolish welcome. City and state officials used the occasion to criticize British policy in Ireland, Irish-Americans planned a big demonstration and there was a mean-spirited quarrel about who should pay the $300,000 (about £150,000) needed to protect him during his 24-hour visit.

It was therefore not surprising that the Prince, who complained of laryngitis, was a bit sharp with reporters when he arrived at a pier in Lower Manhattan for a lunchtime cruise round the harbour.

"I ask the questions", he barked hoarsely to a clutch of *them* thrusting microphones into his face, sunburnt from his *afternoon* at Ascot yesterday. Then, when he was asked how he liked New York, he snapped: "I've only just arrived."

There was a brief incident just after he boarded the boat when a small rowing boat flying an Irish flag nosed to within a few hundred feet of the yacht.

The strongest statement criticizing British policy in Ireland came from *Mr* Mario Cuomo, lieutenant-governor of New York and the second-ranking official in the state. He said the visit "should not be viewed with unalloyed pleasure"

☐ Mr Edward Koch, the mayor of New York, startled reporters by declaring the British should "get the hell out of reland", said later that he asked the Prince if he had suffered any indignaties as a result of the Irish *troubles*.

He said the Prince replied that he had great sympathy for the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland but denied that British rule there constituted colonization.

Mr Koch also said: "The Prince said he gets distressed when obscenities are hurled at him by Republican sympathizers." He said the Prince was especially distressed because his great Uncle, Lord Mountbatten, was murdered by the IRA.

When he asked Prince Charles about the incident in which a man with a pistol fired *blanks* near the Queen, the Prince said that "when the shots rang out, he rode toward the Queen *saying* something like 'Mama, Mama' and then saw other people on horseback *drawing their swords to protect* her."

Photograph, page 8

Cut in warship fleet is rubbish, Speed says

Mr Keith Speed, the dismissed Navy Minister, last night branded the Ministry of Defence plans to reduce Britain's warship fleet as "rubbish".

He said on the eve of the Cabinet meeting to decide on the proposals that to believe that hunter killer submarines and RAF maritime patrol *aircraft could deal with the Soviet* submarine threat was "frankly rubbish".

"The Russians know it is rubbish. The intelligence people know it is rubbish. The Secretary of State knows it is rubbish."

He said the original proposals had been slightly watered down. "The original scenario was pretty horrible. Things are not going to happen quite as quickly now."

Mr Speed, dismissed by Mrs Margaret Thatcher for his oppostion to the cuts, said plans to sell one or more of the Navy's new Invincible class Harrier carriers to the Australians was totally potty.

"We are still learning the art of using jump jets at sea. We are the world leaders in this, and we want to throw it away."

He said we were "hawking them around" like a third-hand banger going around Warren Street car sales area in London.

"Presumably if Albania has got the ready cash, we would flog a ship to them. Frankly, it makes me sick."

Mr. Speed said some members of the United States Government were concerned about the British plans. "There has been no consultation with them about it. We are just pullin gthe rug out from under them."

He said he stood "110 per cent" behind his opposition to the Navy cuts.

Nott alternative, page 6

Paris economic summit breaks up in disarray

From Frances Williams, Paris, June 17

The two day meeting of economics ministers from the 24 *member countries* of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) broke up in unprecendented disarray here this evening.

A carefully-worded final communiqué failed to disguise the deep splits between the industrialized nations with the notable exception of France who want to continue tough money and fiscal policies to fight inflation, and smaller countries who want greater emphasis on expansionary measures to halt fast-rising unemployment.

The communiqué states that both curbing inflation and *reducing unemployment* must be of prime concern. It says that no inflation is an indispensable condition for sustained growth and higher employment, requiring firm money and fiscal policies. But when unemployment is high and rising, too tight a squeeze would risk being self-defeating.

The communiqué admits that countries are divided over the extent to which expansionary policies would make inflation worse, and the damage being done by restrictive policies in prolonging the recession.

In sharp contrast to the unanimity expressed at previous meetings on the need to com*bat* i nflation through tough economic policies, the communiqué concludes that the mixture of policies to be pursued must depend partly on the sitation of each individual country.

M Jacques Delors, the French Minister for Economics and Finance, said that prolonged recession and mounting unem*ployment in Europe and the* Third World could provoke social and political disorder. There was a danger of creating a new stop-go cycle in which incipient economic recovery was quickly stifled by higher interest rates to restrain money growth, plunging countries into deeper recession.

Pay figures reveal sharp fall in living standards

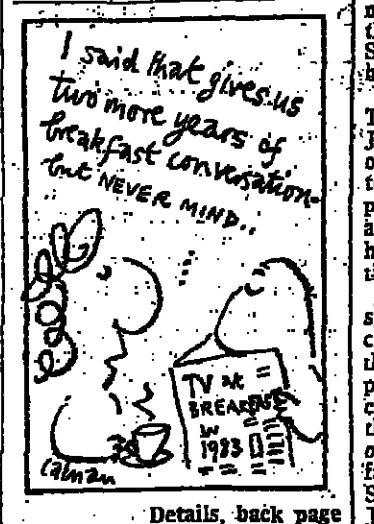
While the Government was able to give the first encouraging indications that the drop in industrial output may be starting to stabilize, official figures also showed that living standards fell sharply in April. Average earnings rose 1 per cent to stand 14 per cent higher than the previous April, but wages would have had to rise 15.7 per cent to hold standards steady Page 19

Critics of Ripper police attacked

Mr Ronald Gregory, the Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, spoke of the scorn and condemnation of the police after the Yorkshire Ripper trial. He said the commendation given by Mr Justice Boreham, the trial judge, received scant comment in the press. Page 3

Police action in Brixton defended

Police saturation action to combat street crime the week before the Brixton riots was not to blame for the outbreak of violence, Det Chief Inspector Jeremy Plowman, organizer of the operation, told the Scarman inquiry Page 2



Details, back page

Racism blamed for failures

Racism, negative teacher attitudes and inappropriate curricula can play a big role in the under achievement of West Indian pupils in school, an interim report by the Rampton committee of inquiry says Page 5

Civil servants reject strike

The threat of an all-out strike by Britain's 530,000 white-collar civil servants receded as most were against a national walk-out. Page 2

Buy British Thatcher tells Suzuki

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher gave a sharp *warning to* Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, in their talks at 10 Downing Street yesterday that Japan must open its markets more to British exports.

They agreed on the importance of free trade as opposed to protectionism; but with Mr Suzuki declining to be drawn on matters of detail, economic relations between the two countries were left very much were they were when the talks started.

International questions were barely touched on in the hour of talks, which with translation amounted in effect to a mere 15 minutes for each *leader*.

According to a very polished Japanese spokesman, Mrs Thatcher invited Mr Suzuki to give his views on Afghanistan, Poland and the Middle East. *Instead, they somehow got into* the question of how high unemployment was in Japan: 1.3 million. Mrs Thatcher noted that was only 2.2 per cent. Mr Suzuki said that that was very high for Japan.

On the economic side, Mrs Thatcher emphasized that the Japanese market should be as open as the British market was to Japan, and explained the problems which countries *such* as Britain face when there are heavy flows of imports in sensitive sectors.

According, to the Japanese spokesman, Mr Suzuki appreciated the frank expression of the Prime Minister's views. He pointed out that Japan is not a closed market, and that from the point of view of tariff and *other* barriers, Japan compares favourably with the United States and the EEC. The Japanese distribution system, which British exporters have found particularly impenet*rable, was not* discussed.

Mr Suzuki assured Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, that he need not worry about a diversion of Japanese cars to European markets, as a result of Japan's *recent* agreement with the United States.

Both Prime Ministers expressed their support for free trade

Fowler announces ban on 44-tonne juggernauts

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

Environmental and amenity groups won a significant victory *last night when Mr Norman* Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, announced in the Commons that 44-tonne lorries would not be allowed on British roads.

Mr Fowler made his surprise announcement during a *short* debate on the Armitage report on lorries, people and environment. There was a loud cheer from both sides of the House as the Secretary of State said that although the *Government* was not ready to comment on the full range of the Armitage recommendations, when the Government's response cae it would not contain any proposal for a aximum weight *as* high as 44 tonnes.

The Government, Mr Fowler added, would not therefore be opposing the Opposition motion which described the problems caused by existing heavy *lorries* and urged rejection of the 44-tonners.

The *Government's* decision to back down on the heavy lorry issue appears to have developed unusually suddenly. Only a few minutes before the debate, there was a three-line whip on Conservative MPs to vote against the Labour motion.

Although British towns and villages have been saved from the more monstrous lorries, Mr Fowler made clear that his decision *came* more from the fact that there was not a great demand for them from industrial and commercial interests, rather than from consideration of the damage to the environment.

He said that the ban on 44-tonne lorries did not pre-judge what might be proposed on the recommended weights for the four and five axle lorries. He had been pressed by almost all sectors of industry to accept heavier weights.

A jump from the present maximum weight of 32½ tonnes to 44 tonnes would have taken Britain from having the lowest lorry weights in Europe to one of the highest.

Later Mr Fowler made another concession to the environment when he said that he accepted the argument that grants should be available to users of waterways and canals so that freight *could* be attracted from the roads.

Parliamentary report, page 4

CBI call to outlaw closed shop

By Peter Hill and Donald Macintyre

Employers are to urge the Government to act quickly to eliminate the closed shop.

The call will be made by the Confederation of British Industry in a paper which it is to submit shortly to Mr James Prior, the employment secretary in response to his Green Paper on trade union immunities.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, immediately accused the Government and the CBI of playing a dangerous game by contemplating further "anti-union legislation".

His comment came as senior union leaders confirmed their decision not to reply to the Green Paper until three months after the deadline set by ministers.

The CBI's policymaking council endorsed the industrial relations reform document with some amendments at its meeting yesterday and has also adopted a tough stance against the index-linking of Civil Service pensions.

Industrialists are to tell the Government that it should phase out full inflation-proofing for civil servants and will emphasize its strong opposition to an extension of index-linking to pensions in the private *sector*.

The CBI will tell Mr Prior that it considers there is an important but limited role for the law in industrial relations. But it wants to see changes, including greater trade union accountability, further restrictions on secondary action and legal backing for disputes procedures.

The closed shop is now an important facet of industrial relations in several sectors of industry. But Sir Terence

Continued on back page, col 1

Police tactics not to blame for riot, Scarman told

By Lucy Hodges

The police officer who devised the "Swamp 81" operation to combat street crime the week before the Brixton riots said yesterday that it was not responsible for the outbreak of violence on Friday, April 10.

For that reason it was decided not to call off the exercise the next day designed to catch robbers and pickpockets.

Det Chief Insp Jeremy Plowman, who joined Brixton police station in January this year, told the third day of the Scarman inquiry: "I do not believe this operation heightened the temperature in any way to cause the disturbances."

Peoplei nthe public gallery at Lambeth Town Hall were restless during Mr Plowman's cross-examination and there were cries of rubbish after some of his answers. He said the Swamp 81 operation, in which 100 police officers in plainclothes were put on the streets of Lambeth, was a success.

He insisted that the methods used were sensitive. The operation motivated his men and made them more enthusiastic. It led to 943 people being stopped and 100 arrested, and 79 matters becoming subject to criminal proceedings.

Street crimes fell by about 50 per cent. Swamp 81 had the approval of Commander Brian Fairbairn the officer in charge of the area including Brixton, and had been discussed with the community affairs officer, he said.

"His advice was that the temperature was low and that there were no problems that could be foreseen." The operation was a response to what Mr Plowman said was a rapidly worsening crime rate in March.

It was intended to be a low-profile exercise, unlike the Special Patrol Group operation of previous years. But it was not discussed with leaders of the black community because it was a covert operation, he said.

The average age of the Swamp officers in Brixton was 24 years and nine months. They were not instructed to look for black people but most street robberies, muggings and pickpocketing were committed by blacks, mainly between the ages of 14 and 17, he said. There was a tiny core of such people, Mr Plowman said. Fifty-six per cent of all footpad crimes in London were committed in the Brixton area of Lambeth, he said. The victims were mainly old white women.

The Swamp officers were instructed to use surveillance and to act on suspicions to stop people and to use persistent and acute questioning. They were told to be polite, firm and civil, he said.

Mr Plowman added that used periodically the exercise would be successful. Its main effect was a deterrent one.

Mr Plowman said he thought there was discontent in the Railton Road area on the Friday night, because of a separate drugs raid the week before in which 100 uniformed officers had raided four houses.

The police were prevented from talking to Michael Bailey, the stabbed youth, on the Friday because local blacks did not want him to disclose who was responsible for the stabbing, Mr Plowman said.

He said he knew Swamp 81 would be used as a reason for the disturbances when news of it was published on April 13. But it was the drugs raid which caused the discontent, he said.

Miss Caroline Tisdall, a journalist, told Lord Scarman that she saw two men, whom she assumed to be plainclothes policemen, carrying iron bars. "I spoke to the large, fair-haired man and said his iron bar made a terrible impression and it would be better if he put it down", she said. "He was in a mood of some excitement and said, 'It's great. It's like Notting Hill Gate'."

Later [illegible] evening Miss [illegible] saw a black youth [illegible] arrested in Coldharbour Lane. "He was being held against a wall and being fairly heavily beaten", she said.

Miss Tisdall, former art critic of *The Guardian* and now a freelance journalist, criticized police tactics before and during the riots. She was convinced that the crowd of black youths would have dispersed if the police had withdrawn

She blamed the riots on the build-up of outside police forces in the area, the rumours circulating about the stabbed youth and the Swamp 81 operation of the week before.

Wildlife Bill approaches climax

Preparing for Denis Howell's last stand

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

There is a notice board to be found at times outside room 12 in the committee corridor of the House of Commons which says "Queue here for the Wildlife and Countryside Bill". it is a sign that will be envied by many a minister slogging away on less emotional matters in rooms either side, with an audience of little more than the Palace of Westminster cat or the stray tourist. The Wildlife and Countryside Bill would seem to have stirred the nation's conscience in a way that rarely happens with the more routine legislation.

Today is possibly the last chance for the Opposition together with the conservation and environment lobbies to claim with any hope of being [illegible] that they would prefer to die in the last ditch rather than allow the Bill to pass.

It is the day when the standing committee on the Bill will finally decide on what to do with the "Sandford amendment", an issue that will go down in environmental folklore rather like Paul Revere's ride or Custer's last stand. This amendment was inserted into the Bill when it was before the House of Lords as clause 39 and provides for financial compensation for farmers from the relevant authorities when an agricultural scheme has been refused because it would adversely affect the character or amenity of the area.

This would be done by means of a management agreement with the financial arrangement decided on the basis of ministerial guidelines.

The Sandford issue also involves the encouragement of tourist and craft industries and the maintenance of a minimum level of population. The Government's new clause covering the Sandford issue will be voted on today and may well prove to be the last stand of Mr Denis Howell, Minister for natural disasters in the last Labour government and now the party's spokesman responsibile for organizing the voice of countryside conservation.

Not that that voice has been backward in making itself heard. Over the past few weeks and months, as the Bill has surged relentlessly onwards through the House of Lords and now the Commons, there has been one of the most successful lobbying exercises to have been carried out in recent times.

The farming and land-owning interests have been like a small voice crying in the wilderness, seldom heard outside their own specialist journals. The dozens of animal welfare, conservation and recreational bodies have joined forces in an impressive display of strength to apply as much pressure as possible on the Government and the Department of the Environment in particular.

Anyone visiting room 12 for a quick assessment of the Bill's prospects will be inundated with earnest pleadings from a host of worthy bodies such as the Ramblers, Council for the Preservation of Rural England, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, World Wildlife Fund, Friends of the Earth or the League Against Cruel Sports, to mention only a few.

Doomsday pronouncements on the Bill will be made with predictions that if this or that is not included, it will not be worth the paper on which it is written. At the drop of a hat, Mr Howell will announce that he is so disgusted at what is going on, or at the intransigence of government ministers, that he is off to discuss with the amenity groups whether it is worth trying to make any further progress or whether the Bill should be talked to death.

The impression throughout is that Mr Howell is as much in the pockets of the environmentalists as it is claimed the Department of the Environment is in the pockets of the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Farmers' Union.

Bolstering up the image of implacable hostility is the ever-present and formidable Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, who is a mine of sinister predictions. Mr Dalyell will be best remembered, in Parliament anyway, for his grim opposition to the last Labour government's Scottish legislation and for his stalwart battles on behalf of Diego Garcia, a remote island in the Indian Ocean.

Any issue that brings down on itself the wrath of the MP for West Lothian must always be considered as in some danger.

With more than 1,000 amendments and 50 new clauses behind them, Government and Opposition will be under no illusions that the bill will emerge as anything but a big exercise in compromise.

☐ The Government yesterday published its proposals for restricting agricultural grants for projects likel yto have an adverse effect on the natural beauty and public enjoyment of the countryside (Our Planning Reporter writes).

Speaking to the Commons standing committee on the Wildlife and Countryside Bill, Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, said he hoped the clause which had been drafted for insertion into the Bill faithfully reflected the spirit of the sol-called Sandford amendment, which was passed by the Lords.

The essence of the new clause is a provision for withholding grants in national parks or other specified areas if planning authorities object that a particular project will adversely affect beauty or amenity.

But as Opposition members pointed out, the clause falls short of the Sandford amendment in not providing for grants to be used positively for conservation and for developing tourist and craft industries.

Science report

A new aid in the fight against cancer

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A new machine has been used by doctors to identify a lump on the liver of a woman aged 68 as a cyst and not a tumour, after all other tests failed to provide an unambiguous diagnosis.

The examination, at Aberdeen University, was made with equipment that produces images by the process of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR).

The diagnosis is only one of several remarkable findings by Dr Francis Smith and Dr John Mallard in looking at 150 patients in a trial of NMR imaging. They show conclusively that the procedure can identify deep-seated cancerous tissue little more than the size of a pinhead.

Dr Smith describes pictures taken of the head and whole trunk of patients as of unbelievable quality.

The development of NMR imaging is regarded as potentially as important as the famous CAT X-ray scanner invented by Mr Godfrey Hounsfield.

To explain the advantage of NMR imaging is far easier than to describe how it works. It is said to be almost completely risk-free because it is a non-invasive method for seeing what is happening in the body.

Although the CAT and NMR machines both show similar slice-like pictures through the head and body, there is a fundamental difference between the two pictures. The NMR image is obtained from the hydrogen which is abundant in the water in tissues; thus fluids and wet tissues show up clearly, and bones are invisible.

The NMR image is obtained by exploiting the fact that the atoms of certain elements behave like tiny magnets. This phenomenon produces distinctive signals whereby elements can be fingerprinted precisely, if used for analysing complex compounds, or from which pictures can be synthesized for medical diagnosis.

An NMR signal, or magnetic resonance, also contains a vital piece of information about the physical chemistry of the tissue under examination which identifies it as cancerous or normal.

But the task of transforming a specialized scientific instrument into a medical one, which will cost about £500,000 each if it goes into commercial production, has involved immense research.

Only six months ago medical researchers thought the diagnosis of brain abnormalities was likely to be the first medical application.

It is clear that NMR imaging will more than fulfil its prospects in detecting cancer, brain disease such as stroke, nervous disease including disseminated sclerosis, and diseases involving swelling.

But because those pictures contain information about the chemical and biological state of tissues which is unprecedented in this type of medical work, there are indications that metabolic disorders may be identified in examining tissues that reveal no alteration to the available methods for physical examination.

Labour leader tries to form Dublin coalition

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Mr Charles Haughey's chances of remaining Prime Minister of the Irish Republic receded yesterday, but the outcome of last week's inconclusive general election was far from certain.

The Labour Party, with 15 Dail seats the third biggest political grouping in the Republic, elected a new leader whose pro-coalition views are well known.

Mr Michael O'Leary, aged 55, the deputy leader and a former trade union official, was unanimously chosen by the Parliamentary party to succeed Mr Frank Cluskey, who lost his seat.

He will attempt to create a coalition government with Fine Gael, as in 1973-77, but the task will not be easy, partly because of sharp differences over the need for a wealth tax.

Fine Gael which has strong support from the middle classes and big landowners is determined not to repeat an earlier disastrous attempt to tax the wealthy. The Labour Party, however, says its commitment to a wealth tax is not negotiable.

Mr O'Leary is due to report to a special delegate conference on Sunday week, a week later than originally scheduled, on the prospects for a coalition. The Dail is due to appoint the new administration on June 30.

Mr O'Leary has exercised his right to relinquish his seat in the European parliament and to nominate Mr Cluskey as his successor. Mr O'Leary is a Cork man, first elected to Parliament in 1966, and represents Central Dublin.

He is regarded as a right-wing member of the party, in line with his predecessor.

☐ The number of Republican hunger strikers at the Maze prison, near Belfast, is to be increased from six to eight and held at that level, Provisional Sinn Fein said yesterday.

The plan is to replace every man who dies. There was no indication when the extra two men would begin fasting. The idea appears to be to ensure that at all times at least one hunger striker is close to death.

☐ A policeman shot in an ambush in Northern Irleand last night died later in hospital (the Press Association reports). The part-time RUC reservist, aged 25, was ambushed in his car near his home at Carrickmore, co Tyrone.

Moderation vote by civil servants

By David Felton,
Labour Reporter

The threat of an all-out strike by Britain's 530,000 white collar civil servants receded last night and union leaders will meet today to decide how best to continue the 14-week pay dispute.

Most union members voting at meetings around the country over the last week were against a national strike, but recorded strong support for continuing and intensifying the present campaign of selective strikes.

The only exception was the Civil and Public Services Association, the biggest union, where there was a clear majority in favour of a national strike. The union's executive decided last night to press for the strike to go ahead when members of the Major Policy Committee of the Council of Civil Service Unions meet in London this morning.

Union leaders were predicting that there is unlikely to be unanimity among the nine unions of the committee but even those who are strongly opposed to a national strike believed that a consensus would appear which will enable the strikes to continue and in some areas be intensified.

Just over 100,000 members of the CPSA voted at branch meetings, and nearly 45,000 were in favour of all-out action. Nearly 33,000 voted to accept the Government's 7 per cent pay offer and about 24,000 supported continuing the present campaign.

Mr Kenneth Thomas, general secretary of the CPSA, said that his executive regarded the vote as a clear mandate for a national strike. "One interesting aspect of the votes of other unions is that nobody has got a really significant vote for settling with the Government".

That view was echoed by Mr Anthony Christopher, general secretary of the moderate Inland Revenue Staff Federation, whose members voted 21,000 to 17,000 against an all-out strike, but registered support by a 5 to 1 majority for continuing the selective action.

"With these votes we face in the IRSF a degree of militant determination unthinkable a short while ago", Mr Christopher said.

The second biggest union, the Society of Civil and Public Servants, has returned a vote of 63 per cent against a national strike. Local meetings showed overwhelming support for continuing the present strategy.

☐ British Airways said last night that the action by air traffic controllers at Heathrow today will involve 37 cancellations on European and domestic routes and that 12 shuttles to Manchester, Edinburg and Glasgow would also be concelled (the Press Association reports).

☐ The Government announced new regulations yesterday to safeguard new pensioners whose claims have not been processed because of the Civil Service dispute (Pat Healy writes).

Mr Norman Buchan, Labour social security spokesman, said: "The Government has known about this problem for more than three months. People due to retire on June 29 could actually lose their pensions".

Schoolboys reach for the sky

A two-seater aircraft built by schoolboys taking to the air at Truro, Cornwall, yesterday for its first official flight.

The Spirit of Truro was built by Mr Dennis Kean, head of design technology at Truro School, with help from 80 pupils to show the rest of Britain what can be achieved by enthusiasm and ingenuity (Our Truro Correspondent writes). The 25-minute flight started from a grass airfield outside the city and Mr Philip Irish, a local pilot, then flew over the boys who gathered outside their school.

The project, sponsored by the BP Oil Ltd "Challenge to Youth" scheme and local companies, began three years ago and cost £4,000. The aircraft, of American design and powered by a Volkswagen car engine, is believed to be the first built for flight by schoolboys.

The Prince of Wales named the aircraft when he visited the school last year, and a painting of its first official flight is to be sent to him as a wedding present.

Two killed as building collapses

Firemen last night recovered two bodies from a tenement building that collapsed in Glasgow while being demolished.

The bodies were found after a desperate search through tons of rubble by firemen and coal mine rescue experts.

Initially, police had thought that more people might be trapped in the ground-floor barber's shop, after the two bodies were removed. But after firemen had checked the building, the search was called off.

The incident happened at a four-storey building which had a barber shop owned by Mr Joe Eusebi on the ground floor.

A demolition team had moved in to knock down the upper floors of the building to leave his shop standing alone. But while they were working, the interior collapsed on to Mr Eusebi's shop

Three of the five man demolition team were able to scramble clear. The other two, Mr James Mulligan and Mr Dennis Ashcroft, both from Shettleston, were trapped for half an hour. They were taken to hospital.

When striking ambulancemen heard of the collapse on their radios at a picket line nearby, they sped to Shettleston Road

Their union spokesman, Mr Ian Caddell, said: "This is a serious incident and there was no way we were going to stand by on a picket line while this was taking place."

Three hours after the collapse, the body of Mr Eusebi was brought out. Soon afterwards the second body was found. It was a customer in the barber shop, Mr John Wilson, 47, of nearby Pettigrew Street.

Home Office to merge two critical research units

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Two research bodies in the Home Office which have produced findings embarrassing to the Government are to be amalgamated and brought more firmly under official control.

One is the Home Office Research Unit, which angered police by producing an unpublished report into the way they investigated complaints against them of assault.

The other is the Crime Policy Planning Unit. In 1977, it published a working paper saying stiffer penalties would not work, three months after Mr William Whitelaw, then in opposition, promised that the Conservatives would operate a glasshouse system of detention centres for some young delinquents "so that they receive a short, sharp shock treatment which I hope will deter at least some of them from getting into the mire of crime."

The amalgamation of the bodies into a Research and Planning Unit was confirmed yesterday by Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, in a parliamentary written answer.

Though the official Home Office view is that the amalgamation is not to curb independence, that opinion is not shared by criminologists. Mr Martin Wright, director of the Howard League for Penal Reform, said last night that the independence of the Home Office Research Unit had been undermined.

The Research Unit came under the Chief Scientist, Dr Oliver Simpson. The new amalgamated unit will be the responsibility of Mr A. J. E. Brennan, a deputy secretary in charge of the criminal divisions. Mr John Croft will be its head, as be is now of the present Research Unit.

Steelmen reject move towards the SDP

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Bournemouth

The Social Democratic Party yesterday fell at the first fence in its attempt to win support from trade unionists disillusioned with the Labour Party.

Delegates to the policy conference of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC), which is traditionally well to the right of the Labour Party spectrum, threw out a proposal that political donations should be suspended and consideration given to supporting the SDP.

Only two of the 255 delegates voted for the suggestion put forward by a steel mill branch at the works of the British Steel Corporation at Lackenby, Teeside. They were Mr Alan Hampson and his brother Albert, who is a member of the SDP.

By a margin of 8 votes, delegates agreed to seek a change in the party's electoral college designed to give MPs half the votes in the leadership election instead of 30 per cent as agreed by the Wembley conference in January.

In his speech to the delegates, Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, who favours this change, appeared to tone down his attack on Mr Wedgwood Benn, the left's candidate for the deputy leadership against Mr Healey.

The Opposition Leader made only a passing reference to allegations that he was conducting a "witch hunt" against the left, and urged the need for the party to settle its differences and to turn its thumbs on the "real enemy", the government.

FREE VOTE MOVE ON SANDS BILL

By Philip Webster
Political Staff

The Shadow Cabinet decided last night to recommend to the parliamentary party that Labour MPs be given a free vote next Monday on the Bill preventing convicted criminals serving a jail sentence from standing for Parliament.

It is known that a large majority in the Shadow Cabinet opposes the Representation of the People Bill which has been introduced by the Government to prevent a repetition of the Fermanagh and South Tyrone by-election in which Robert Sands, the Provisional IRA hunger striker, was elected to the Commons.

Mr Roy Hattersley, shadow Home Secretary, and Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, intend to try to persuade their colleagues to vote against it.

But by recommending a free vote the Shadow Cabinet is avoiding a potentially embarrassing situation

Homosexuals' protest is rejected by Labour

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Labour Party officials last night rejected a charge made by the Labour Campaign for Gay Rights that they have deliberately delayed and cut down the circulation of a discussion document on homosexuals' rights approved for publication by the national executive last December.

The document was prepared by the home policy committee, chaired by Mr Wedgwood Benn, and argues that homosexuals face blatant discrimination in the provision of public and commercial services.

The protesting group said yesterday: "Gay activists within the party believe that the bureaucracy at party headquarters has deliberately delayed publication and has produced the document in such a way as to minimize its distribution, even within the party itself."

The protest ends: "Labour gay activists condemn attempts by party officials to thwart the clear intentions of the elected national executive committee".

Sciences set to avoid cuts

By Our Education Correspondent

The sciences, with the exception of biology, are expected to escape relatively unscathed in the restructuring of the university system which the University Grants Committee is finalizing today.

Letters telling each of Britain's unievrsities how much of a cut in grant they will have to bear, together with advice on other cutbacks and targets for home student numbers up to 1983 to 84, are likely to be sent out on June 29 or 30.

Those letters are confidential and may not be publicly released. That is certainly the line the Government intends to take in reply to requests by MPs to make letters available. However, Mr Joel Barnett, chairman of the Commons Public Accounts Committee, believes he may have the power to demand copies

The University Grants Committee is expected to decide today whether to break with normal practice and issue a general explanation of its recommended cuts in respect of home students of about £250m

Arson at party HQ

Police are investigating an arson attack early yesterday on the Labour Party's national headquarters in south-east London.

Firelighters were put on a window sill and set alight, but passers-by quickly put out the small fire, Scotland Yard said.

The only damage to the building, in Walworth Road, Walworth, was slight scorching of the sill.

Police and more than 20 firemen were on the scene within minutes of the alarm being given, shortly after midnight.

"There is no doubt that it was an arson attack", police said.

CORRECTION

In the chart of sources of finance for the National Health Service given in a special report on the Cost of Health yesterday, the keys to the proportions contributed by the Exchequer and by patients were transposed.

Owen predicts Tory threat to dole cash and pensions

By Our Political Correspondent

It will not be long before the Government comes to the House of Commons asking for a cut in the real value of unemployment benefit and the value of pensions, Dr David Owen, MP for Devonport and a joint leader of the Social Democratic Party, forecast in a speech to SDP members in Slough, last night.

Likening members of the Cabinet to "political lemmings who are about to go over the cliff edge", he said that the rest of the country was being dragged over too.

"The cliff edge is the point at which our recession becomes so deep that the trend is irreversible, when the industrial devastation is so deep that there is no foreseeable recovery, when the level of unemployment benefits becomes unsupportable, when the economy turns in on itself", he said.

Already the Government had increased the burden of taxation, widened the poverty gap and reduced, to dangerous levels, many basic services.

"The tragedy is that some of the actions of the Government are correct; the emphasis on commercial reality, the need for export competitiveness, the stress on the need for wage increase to be linked to productivity."

Dr Owen said that the next government, "which is increasingly likely to be a Social Democratic government", would stress commercial realism but with social concern and greater competence.

Liberals who saw a copy of the speech that Dr Owen had circulated last night complained that he and others in the SDP talked as if they could win the next election, without an alliance.

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Ripper squad on trial by press, police chief says

From Ronald Kershaw, Wakefield

Mr Ronald Gregory, the Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, strongly defended his force yesterday when he spoke of the orchestrated scorn and condemnation poured on the police because of its handling of the Yorkshire Ripper case. "Peter Sutcliffe was not the only person on trial", he said.

Addressing the West Yorkshire County Police Committee he said the commendation given by Mr Justice Boreham, the trial judge, to the police had received scant comment in the press. "It could only have complicated the orchestrated attack already prepared to launch upon the police", Mr Gregory commented.

The attacks by the press had all combined to cloud the truth of the investigation, disclosure of which was prevented by rules governing sub judice and contempt.

"Since then, books said to have been written by experts take us into the land of fantasy and fiction. Self-styled pundits of crime detection can now tell us, with hindsight, where we went wrong.

"How sad it was to see the scramble to share the publicity and join in the shameful and ill-informed vilification of the police", he said.

Many hundreds of police officers were engaged on the Ripper murder investigation, Mr Gregory said. It was inevitable that some mistakes were made but it was a much easier task to say with hindsight, what might have been done than than to have found sufficient evidence to make an arrest. "How silent they all were before Sutcliffe was arrested."

The Chief Constable said he would not have supported Mr George Oldfield and Mr James Hobson, the leaders of the investigation, and hundreds of police officers from several forces if he had thought there had been serious neglect.

They had cut themselves off from their wives and families to devote their energies to the detection of the killer, Mr Gregory said.

Recalling Mr Justice Boreham's reference to the five-year "nightmare" for the police, he said he would add his own commendation to the Ripper squad for their tenacity. "I would like to mention in particular Sergeant Desmond O'Boyle, Inspector John Boyle and Sergeant Peter Smith."

Those three officers, in particular, had behaved immaculately. "They never put a foot wrong. I therefore hope that the commendation that I give, and I rarely give them, may be conveyed to the Chief Officer of Police."

Mr Gregory said Sir Thomas Hetherington, the Director of Public Prosecutions, had asked to be associated with the judge's comments.

In his annual report to the committee, Mr Gregory said the arrest of Peter Sutcliffe did not happen by chance. It was a simple yet astute act of policemanship and was predictable. His only regret was that detection had not come sooner.

When the police were under pressure, the public never lost confidence in them. "Yet there was a curious lack of encouragement from some whose duty it was to support us." Mr Gregory would not enlarge on this point.

His report said that apart from the Sutcliffe series of murders, there were 43 other murders in West Yorkshire stretching the resources of the force. He concluded: "The morale of the force is good. In times of adversity, the strength of its character rises above uninformed criticism."

Threat by doctors to ban sick notes

By Nicholas Timmins and Pat Healy

Family doctors are to refuse to sign sick-notes for periods of up to seven days from January 1, if they are not convinced by then that the Government will shortly afterwards introduce self-certification by patients for the first week of illness.

The decision came as the Government yesterday published its revised proposals for a new sick-pay scheme. The proposals, however, stopped short of any commitment to introduce self-certification from April next year.

Family doctors voted overwhelmingly to take unilateral action, if necessary, at the annual conference of local medical committees which represents all 27,000 general practitioners.

After the vote, Dr John Ball, chairman of the British Medical Association's family doctors' committee said: "The message to government is clearly that they have got to get on with the job".

Dr Ball said the difficulty was that Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, who was eager to see the new scheme introduced, still did not have full Cabinet approval for it.

The Government is to enter consultations without prior commitment with the British Medical Association and both sides of industry in an attempt to find acceptable control procedures.

That became apparent yesterday when the Government published its promised consultative document on its revised proposals for compensating employers for their extra costs under the controversial plan to transfer responsibility to them for sick pay in the first eight weeks.

As The Times disclosed two weeks ago, Mr Jenkin proposed self-certification from next April in a bid to win support from doctors.

He also wanted it introduced a year in advance of the proposed new sick-pay scheme in order to persuade sceptical employers that it would work.

But the consultative document made clear that he had lost that battle with his Cabinet colleagues. It said that it would be possible to consider self-certification if effective control procedures were feasible.

The immediate reaction from doctors was to threaten disruption unless self-certification was implemented. There were also indications last night of opposition to the overall plan from many sources.

The document set out two new options for compensating employers, which adhere closely to those disclosed in The Times two weeks ago.

It also disclosed a number of other Government decisions on criticisms of the original plan, which would transfer responsibility for national insurance sickness benefit at a flat rate to employers.

The rates proposed in the consultative document, at 1981-82 benefit levels, were £37 for people earning £45 a week or more and £25 for those earning under £45 a week.

In addition, employers would be exempt from paying sick pay to people over retirement age.

Employers would also not be required to pay sick pay to women entitled to maternity pay and national insurance maternity benefits, or to women not paying the full national insurance contribution rates.

They would, however, be required to pay sick pay to widows paying full contributions.

Casual workers taken on for less than eight weeks would not be covered, but could claim national insurance benefits.

Comments on the consultative document are being sought by September 4, and the Government hopes to introduce a Bill in the next session of Parliament.

Compensating Employers for Statutory Sick Pay (DHSS, 60p).





Royalty keeps ahead of Ascot styles

Royalty stepped out in differing styles yesterday for the carriage drive on the second day of Royal Ascot. The Queen Mother (above) wore an off-the-face veiled hat while Princess Margaret wore an exotic plumed Rajah-style turban. Princess Alexandra (below left) and Lady Diana Spencer preferred less flamboyant headgear. Lady Susan Hussey, one of the Queen's most trusted Ladies in Waiting, later took Lady Diana under her wing as the Prince of Wales was away in New York. She hardly left her side and walked with her to the paddock when the Royal Family went to look at the runners for the third race.

Ascot report, page 11

ASH attack on VIPs' Wimbledon outing

By Michael Clark

Mr Peter Macadam, outgoing chairman of British American Tobacco Industries, yesterday defended his company's actions in inviting senior civil servants, politicians and foreign diplomats to attend this year's Wimbledon tennis championships at shareholders' expense.

Mr Macadam, knighted in last week's Queen's birthday honours list, was replying to written questions at the group's annual meeting held in London. The questions were raised by one of its shareholders, Ash (Action on Smoking and Health), the anti-smoking group.

Dr Muir Gray, from Oxford, the spokesman for Ash, asked what justification the company had in entertaining the special guests at Wimbledon.

The chairman replied that while ASH held only one share of the 364 million in issue it still had every right to express its views at the meeting, although its long-term interest in the group was doubtful. He said the questions, as usual, were designed to attract further publicity to ASH's campaign to bring in further legislation to control smoking.

But he remained unrepentant about the entertaining and said the company was allowed to entertain politicians, civil servants and overseas diplomats as it would entertain clients in the normal course of events.

In addition, he described as erroneous suggestions in the BBC TV *Panorama* programme linking cigarette smoking with ill-health. The company has legal actions pending in the United States and Argentina concerning allegations about ill-health brought about by smoking.

British American is one of the world's biggest cigarette manufacturers competing in markets in Europe, the United States, Latin America, Asia and Australia.

Last year it made £479m pre-tax profit against £481m with over 42 per cent of its activities evolved from tobacco.

Challenge to verdict on force-fed youth

An inquest jury's verdict that a black youth aged 19 who died in a remand centre after being forcibly fed died of "self neglect" was challenged by his mother in the High Court in London yesterday.

Mrs Paulette Campbell, a typist, of Clarence Lane, Putney, London, asked Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Glidewell to quash the verdict on Richard Campbell, who died at Ashford remand centre, Middlesex, of dehydration on March 31, 1980.

Mr Stephen Sedley, for Mrs Campbell, told the court: "The jury wanted to return a verdict of neglect by the authorities. But, as the evidence will show, they were dissuaded by the coroner from doing so".

Mr Sedley said that Mr George McWean, the Surrey Coroner, "overtly pressured" the jury to return his preferred verdict. That was something which no judge could lawfully do in a criminal court.

He said the questions for the court were whether the verdict was properly arrived at and whether the jury's findings were truly recorded.

On March 1, 1980, Mr Campbell was arrested for attempted theft. He pleaded guilty at Camberwell Magistrates Court on March 10 and was sent to the remand centre where he refused food and drink. A psychiatrist diagnosed dehydration due to schizophrenia but when he was sent to a psychiatric hospital a doctor could find no signs of mental illness and did not admit him. He was taken back to the remand centre and forcibly fed.

Mr Sedley also contended that the process by which the jury was selected meant that the constitution of the court was a nullity. The coroner's officer who made the selections went out of his way to exclude women. Only one determined woman, Mrs Marcia Newsome, of Brox Road, Ottershaw, Surrey, managed to get on the jury, he said.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

Criticism of faulty death certificates

From Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent
Brighton

Police surgeons fear crimes may be undetected because causes of death are not being diagnosed properly. Dr R J R Moffat, a general practitioner who serves as a police surgeon in London with the Metropolitan force yesterday called for action by the Association of Police Surgeons of Great Britain over faulty death certificates.

He told the association's annual conference in Brighton that 20 per cent of certificates did not give the correct cause of death, according to a Royal College of Physicians working party.

Dr Moffat said: "In recent years some of us have noted with dismay that some other GP colleagues are less than keen to assist the police with the natural deaths of patients under their care."

He blamed the trend towards group practice, the steep decline in home visiting by family doctors and the widespread tendency to repeat drug prescriptions without seeing the patient. Dr Moffat said that a general practitioner was not obliged to attend a death and received no fee for doing so from the National Health Service or for issuing a death certificate.

He noted in January the reasons given for the non-availability of family doctors after six sudden and unexpected deaths.

They were: "Doctors not available until five o'clock"; "doctor on holiday"; "doctor not on call this weekend"; doctor deceased": "not at home" and "telephone answering machine gave another number."

Flaxman home ruling defended

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Local authorities were not entitled to change their minds and retain properties acquired by compulsory purchase for demolition and redevelopment, the Government made clear yesterday.

The subject was raised in the House of Lords by Lord Sudeley, who said he was specifically concerned at the impending demolition of No 7 Greenwell Street, London, which was once the home of John Flaxman, the sculptor.

The house is in a substantial block of Georgian terraces which Westminster City Council intends to replace with new buildings.

Replying to Lord Sudeley, Lord Bellwin, Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Department of the Environment, said local authorities should not use their compulsory purchase powers without fully considering other courses of action and the likelihood of future changes in circumstance or policy. To allow them the power to keep properties bought by compulsory purchase for demolition, would discredit public inquiries.

Since the Flaxman house had been listed as of historic and architectural interest before the public inquiry into the purchase order took place, the latter should be seen in retrospect as a joint inquiry into the merits of the clearance scheme as a whole, and the demolition of a listed building in particular.

It must be assumed, therefore, that the merits of the building had been considered at the inquiry, and that it was with that knowledge that consent to demolish had been given.

Complaint over 'Mail' report upheld

The *Daily Mail* should not have published a report about Mr Mostyn Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU), that was apparently based on what an unidentified union leader was alleged to have told the paper, The Press Council rules in upholding a union complaint against the paper today.

In a report about what he described as "the alleged Transport Union purge of top jobs in Congress", the paper's industrial reporter, Brian Carter, said two general secretaries told Mr Evans to stop acting like a dictator and making a laughing-stock of himself and the TUC in handling a dispute over TUC appointments.

Mr A. C. Blyghton, secretary of the TGWU legal department, complained to the editor, Mr David English, that neither of the general secretaries made such remarks, which Mr Evans also denied.

Mr Iain Mackie, assistant managing editor, replied that the information was from a very reliable source and was confirmed.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

The story in the *Daily Mail* appears to have been based on what an unidentified trade union leader is alleged to have told the newspaper. It contained allegations misrepresenting the attitude of Mr Moss Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and said these were made by two other general secretaries, Mr Ray Buckton, of the Association of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and Mr Jim Slater, of the National Union of Seamen, or one quoting one of them but not identifying which. Both have categorically denied to the Press Council making the allegations and comments. No evidence has been put before the council by the *Daily Mail* that either ever said what is alleged.

The *Daily Mail* ought not to have published the original story, but having done so it should have published a correction. The complaint against the *Daily Mail* is upheld.

CHEMICAL FIRMS FACE PAY FIGHT

The biggest union in the chemical industry, the General and Municipal Workers Union, is to press for individual pay deals with 145 companies, after delegates at a special conference yesterday decided against strike action over the employers' 7.2 per cent offer.

The delegates, meeting in London, approved a five-point programme which included submitting local claims and holding ballots on strike action if they fail.

Mr David Warburton, the union's national officer, said afterwards: "If companies negotiate with us and we reach sensible deals, we shall not take action, but I anticipate major problems in many areas for the first time".

More men are retiring earlier, survey shows

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Rising unemployment is accelerating the trend towards earlier retirement among men, according to the preliminary results of the General Household Survey for 1980.

Only 67 per cent of men aged 60 to 64 were still at work or looking for jobs, a decline of 8 per cent over 1979, the survey shows.

Earlier retirement among men aged 55 and over has been gradually increasing since the mid-1970s, but the new figures indicate that there was a particularly sharp increase in the 60-64 age group last year.

It almost matched the 9 per cent increase over the previous four years, and is attributed more to the effect of the economic recession on employment levels than to genuine choice.

The figures also suggest that concern about the impact of present economic policies on women's employment may have been exaggerated.

The proportion of economically active married women remained static between 1979 and 1980, while the proportion of "non-married" women in work, who include widows, divorced and separated wives, rose by 2 per cent.

The survey figures also show that 17 per cent of the total unemployed do not register.

Rising unemployment has, however, had little effect as yet on the acquisition of consumer durables.

Lord Carrington: no alternative to EEC membership



Ewart-Biggs: Influence

LORDS

The benefits of Britain's membership of the European Economic Community were not properly understood or appreciated in this country, Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in a debate on the advantages of EEC membership.

Recent opinion polls had shown, he said, the extent to which public hostility to Europe was based on ignorance. The facts should be properly understood so that public debate was not based on a shifting tissue of myth.

Critics of membership had failed to provide comprehensive [illegible] of what reforms should be sought. There had been a discontent noise—but no policy.

Lord O'Hagan (C), who is also a member of the European Parliament, said in opening the debate, that many sins were laid at the door of the EEC which belonged neither with it nor with any of its policies.

He said it was madness to think that the United Kingdom could opt out of the world trading system. The drawbridge mentality was death to a country which depended for its livelihood on world exports. Anybody who argued for Britain to leave was arguing for more unemployment.

Trade had started to turn as 43 per cent of British exports went to other European countries. They had grown twice as fast as exports to the rest of the world since Britain joined.

Many of the wilder defects of the CAP were exaggerated. The EEC provided 39 per cent of the total amount of aid to the poorer countries, compared to 1 per cent by Russia and 25 per cent by America. This should be remembered when remarks were made about the Community being an inward-looking white men's club.

Lord Carrington said when it came to critics of Britain's membership saying what they wanted, they abandoned all pretence to unity or consistency. Some wanted to leave tomorrow, some were for a longer process.

Some envisaged holding the country in a sort of limbo where Britain would be bound by the Community's rules without being able to influence its policies. Others hoped Britain could influence its policies without being bound by its rules.

Not one (he said) has put forward a constructive alternative to Community membership. That is not surprising. There is not one.

He did not question the sincerity of the advocates of withdrawal but he deplored their irresponsibility.

Apart from underpinning the internal stability and peace of western Europe, the economic and political cooperation that existed within the EEC provided an essential complement to military cooperation with allies in Nato.

Community membership could greatly strengthen Britain's ability to promote its interests and ideals further afield.

Not even the most important European country (he said) can hope to speak with the influence that the Ten can exert when they speak with a single voice. This they have been doing with steadily increasing effectiveness, and they are now a force to be reckoned with over a wide range of international issues.

He would like to see the process taken further. The existence of such a grouping of like-minded countries was a powerful support for the principles of freedom and democracy.

The Community also provided direct benefits to British traders. Through membership, they had access to a home market of 270 million people in some of the world's richest countries. Community countries took 43 per cent of United Kingdom exports—against 30 per cent when they joined.

Britain earned a surplus of £700m in its overall trade with the Community last year. It also had duty-free access to the markets of the Community's European associates. Those markets, with those of the Community, accounted for 60 per cent of Britain's total exports.

He hoped to hear how the supporters of withdrawal proposed to preserve or replace those markets if Britain left the Community—particularly since they advocated [illegible] of massive tariff barriers against the countries which were our best export markets.

He was glad to see [illegible] convert to that [illegible] Denis Healey who should and did know better.

The Community's [illegible] more to Britain than just [illegible] was vital in making the country attractive to foreign investors. The Community had also developed policies to help and protect industries facing difficulties, such as steel, shipbuilding and textiles.

Ernest Bevin defined a central purpose of foreign policy as being able to go to Victoria Station and buy a ticket to anywhere. The Community had contributed more to achieving that ideal than most.

There had been disappointments. British trade had not increased as fast as many hoped. And there had been a problem over Britain's budget contribution but the country's EEC partners had seen the justice of Britain's case.

One unfortunate side effect from the long and difficult negotiations over the budget problem had been to add to the criticisms of the Community so wildly heard in this country.

Criticisms of the EEC fell into two groups—those largely based on myth and misunderstanding, and those which pointed to the need for change and improvement.

The absurdities and public disagreements which inevitably resulted from efforts to accommodate widely differing national requirements made good breakfast reading—and were sedulously reported by the press, while the Community's solid achievements were ignored.

Every season brought a little crop of Euro-myths. Most withered and disappeared but there were a few hardy perennials. The most general and pervasive myth was that Community membership was responsible for Britain's economic ills.

To blame this on the EEC was absurd. None of these problems had come from the Community and none would be solved by leaving it.

The sooner they stopped looking for an external scapegoat for their troubles, the sooner they could put them to rights.

Another myth concerned the EEC institutions as the Community and Parliament were widely believed to employ massive and greedy bureaucracies to undermine the sovereignty of the British Parliament.

With under 9,000 staff, the EEC Commission employed rather less staff than a medium sized London borough council.—Lambeth to take a friendly example. (Laughter.) Nor did the institutions have the right to expand their own powers at will.

The problem of the CAP should be tackled in the forthcoming discussion of the restructuring of the EEC budget, but there were myths.

The CAP was not responsible for all the food price increases, as 90 per cent were attributable to inflation, world market developments and the need to provide farmers with reasonable incomes. Even the famous butter mountain was a mere hillock as it represented less than seven day's supply for the EEC.

People should give the CAP credit for encouraging a healthy farming industry, a high degree of self-sufficiency and for protecting consumers from the wilder fluctuations of world market prices.

The EEC budget had been the result of a haphazard succession of decisions on individual expenditure policies with no thought being given to the overall impact on members. This had resulted in Britain and Germany financing the budget while others richer than us were major net beneficiaries.

Britain's burden had been reduced, but it was only a temporary solution. What they needed to do now was find a lasting solution demonstrably fair not just to this country but all member states. Discussions would continue through the British presidency with a view to a successful conclusion this year.

They would have to look at the current balance of expenditure in the EEC budget and particularly at the excessive share of agricultural expenditure. They would have to consider developing new policies to shift resources into other areas, such as regional and industrial development, and the retraining of workers to meet the changing pattern of industry.

To find a lasting solution they would also have to find a way of taking conscious decisions about the impact of the budget. This was the most important single task during the British presidency, but there must be a solution.

They would be looking for progress on a common fisheries policy and on the removal of barriers to the freer provision of services in such areas as insurance. There should be liberalization of the air fares regime and further easing of barriers to free movement and employment within the EEC.

They would work closely with the European Parliament and continue the search for peace in the Middle East although recent events would not have made the task easier.

There was a growing feeling within the Community that the daily grind of Brussels negotiations had obscured some of the original objectives. Practical expression should be given to this feeling and they should sometimes lift their eyes from the fish and butter of the longer-term question of the direction in which the Community should be travelling.

The Opposition seemed to be suggesting that Britain should get out and leave to others the construction of Europe and the future. That would represent the forfeiture of sovereignty.

Lord Bruce of Donington, for the Opposition, said there was really no chance at all of any fundamental change in the CAP because to do so would require the unanimous consent of the Council of Ministers. Unanimity on this would be impossible to get.

They should progressively and in an organized fashion and in agreement with their EEC colleagues opt out of the EEC and take a greater part in the European movement, covered by other organizations.

Lord Gladwyn (L) said while there were economic disadvantages in EEC membership they could all be put right as a result of continuous negotiations. Much could be done to preserve standards of living by means of collective action. People forgot that the system was not static.

Lady Ewart-Biggs (Lab), in a maiden speech, said it was often Community could only exacerbate Britain's grave economic problems. But if hopes were dupes, fears could make liars.

There was a fear that the CAP was irrevocable. But there would be a concerted drive towards restructuring the budgetary policy. The fight against unemployment would become a priority.

The influence of a united European voice must be brought to bear over Europe's relations with the Third World. There were political benefits of EEC membership. There were areas where Britain could both benefit from Community membership and help to fulfil some of the realistic hopes of its founders.

With Britain's membership again part of the national dialogue discussion and any decision must be based on enlightened thinking rather than chauvanism, nationalism and prejudice.

Lord Vernon (SDP) said having integrating more closely with continental neighbours was unanswerable.

The Community should advance towards common passports, common currency and common foreign and defence policy. If that involved loss of sovereignty, it was a price well worth paying.

The Government had a duty to explain the issues to the British people who, by and large, did not understand them. The Labour Party's commitment to withdraw from the EEC and go it alone behind newly-created tariff barriers would spell disaster to a great trading nation such as Britain.

The Earl of Bessborough (C) said leaving the Community should not be considere dlightly. The Community only cost 13p er week, per head. That was not a high price to pay for security and stability in Western Europe, a stronger voice in the world and access to a market of 270 million consumers.

The Earl of Longford (Lab) said he implored all those critical of British membership, whether in his own party or out of it, to hesitate long and painfully before they pressed for withdrawal. He could not imagine a greater disservice to the peace of the world or to the survival of life on this planet.

Lord Lucas of Chilworth (C) said he would like to see new initiatives in industrial cooperation, education and defence. If Europe did not protect its industries it would not create the wealth that would lead to Europe being able to influence other powers of the world.

Lord Beloff (C) did the debate had not represented the way in which the debate in the country was going, where the case against remaining as members of the EEC was strongly supported in sinister quarters which would also like to see dissolution of our alliances and our defences largely removed.

Lord Stewart of Fulham (Lab) said if Britain was to leave the EEC a great block of its exports would be put at risk and the possibility of investment in the country would be reduced.

Britain had to decide whether it was in or out; there was no half way house. He greatly regretted that there were those in his own party who wanted to come out.

The debate was concluded.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Northern Ireland; Prime Minister. Debate on multi-fibre arrangement. Lords (3): British Telecommunications Bill, report.

Options facing gas showrooms

COMMONS

There was serious apprehension that the Government would force the British Gas Corporation to give up its retailing arm, Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade, said when he opened a debate on the Monopolies Commission report on domestic gas appliances.

Mr Smith (North Lanarkshire, Lab) moved that the House believed that in the interests of consumer safety and service the British Gas Corporation should not be forced to end or curtail the selling and servicing of gas appliances or to dispose of its gas showrooms.

The motion, he said, arose from the Opposition's serious apprehension that the Government might decide to embark on what was called the radical or extreme option of the recent Monopoly Commission report on the gas industry. This would involve forcing the British Gas Corporation to end its retailing arm, discontinue sales of retail gas appliances and force it to withdraw from that market, presumably without compensation, leading in turn to the virtually inevitable closure of the 900 gas showrooms which provided such an excellent service to the public. This move would be unfair and wounding to the British Gas Corporation and would have serious consequences on the service to the public.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission, acting on a reference by the Director General of Fair Trading in 1977, produced a report in July last year which, among other things, had considered the extreme option to which he had referred.

He was not much impressed by the report which was a superficial examination of a complicated problem. It had not gone into it in much detail and its conclusions were muddled and almost incoherent.

It was no accident that the British gas industry was highly integrated in the supply of energy and of gas appliances. It had the major responsibility for safety. The risk was not just to the consumer but to the community around.

The Opposition contention was that if the British Gas Corporation was forced out of the retailing side, standards of safety and service over the whole industry would decline.

The corporation spent £27m a year in ensuring customer safety. In 1980 alone it had discovered 196,000 potentially lethal installations and put them right. There were 20,000 people engaged in service and safety. The corporation each year recruited 1,000 new apprentices to be trained as highly skilled gas fitters with responsibility for service and safety.

If the corporation was forced out of the retail end of the market, those 1,000 new jobs would be put at risk.

There was no way in which 900 gas showrooms could be maintained on the present basis if the corporation was forced out of retailing.

Opposition fears had been aroused by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Swansea on April 5 saying that the corporation should dispose of its showrooms and that the Government was considering the best way to carry that out. It was not true that the commission had recommended that but the Chancellor had revealed that the Government was considering that extreme or radical option.

The report said that the corporation sometimes got discounts because it bought in bulk. What a wicked thing that was. He did not see Conservatives saying that it was unfair trading and must stop when Marks and Spencer got discounts, but when it happened in the public sector they had to do something.

To say that the consumer was somehow deprived of freedom of choice was absurd when one looked at the evidence, with about 30 models on offer in the average showroom and only about six in the private retail outlet. One reason the private sector did not wish to go into the market on the scale it did in electrical appliances was that it was a much more difficult market.

There was no evidence in the commission's report that increasing private sector outlets would bring about cutting prices or increasing consumer choice.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs (Gloucester, C) moved a Government amendment: "That this House welcomes the fact that the Government, recognising the serious adverse public interest findings in the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's report on the supply of domestic gas appliances, and the need to strengthen competition, has accepted its responsibility for examining thoroughly ways of producing the most effective remedy, while maintaining safety standards, availability of supplies and adequate services to consumers."

Smith: Consumers' safety threatened.

She said one could be forgiven for thinking they were debating a proposal hatched by some extreme right-wing caucus in the Tory Party with the sole aim of dismantling a nationalized industry. This was not so.

They were discussing a thorough report after a thorough examination by an independent body, free of any party political identity.

The report concluded that the corporation's monopoly has acted against the public interest by restricting competition in retailing of appliances and by virtue of their ability to demand advantageous terms from manufacturers and by their ability to subsidise sales of appliances from gas sales.

The commission suggested this had limited the number of independent outlets, suppressed competition and possibly increased prices.

She was concerned about the reprehensible scare campaign waged by the corporation, reinforced by Mr Smith today, about the possible consequences of certain courses of action, if the Government decided on them, on safety, service, availability of gas appliances, convenient access and account paying facilities.

This propaganda campaign was quite unwarranted and was clearly calculated to evoke unjustified fears among the public.

Perhaps the most damning part of the campaign was that it made no attempt to answer the commission's criticisms.

There were finding on which the Government felt bound to act. One was that the corporation was a monopoly in the supply of specific gas appliances and this was against the public interest. Another was the some gas appliance manufacturers enjoyed a monopoly position in the supply of cookers and this was also against the public interest. A third was that all manufacturers belonging to the Society of British Gas Industries had so conducted their affairs as to restrict or distort competition.

Taken together (she said) these offer a depressing testimony to the power of a monopoly buyer, a public sector corporation in this case, to institutionalize lack of competition in an industry, and inadequate response to consumer need. In our view it is essential that a vigorous remedy should be found.

One conclusion of the report was inescapable—that the dominant position of the corporation in this market must be at thte very least substantially reduced, though no final decision had been taken on the precise means.

One radical option was to discontinue its retailing function over three years. This would rapidly resolve many of the problems in the market but this was an extremely tight timetable. No option would be acceptable with such a compressed timetable so that essential services were disrupted and consumer interests harmed.

The Government were considering the options. It would research fully and consult widely before making a decision.

An option was that the corporation schould be required to withdraw from gas retailing but over a period longer than that proposed by the commission, subject to ensuring convenient accessibility on consumer advice and bill paying and that the safety standards were maintained by statutory or voluntary code.

Another option the Government was considering was that the corporation itself should set up the retail sale of gas appliances into a separate subsidiary. In addition, it would sell to reputable dealers appliances, on the same terms as they were made available to showrooms.

Far too cosy a relationship between the British Gas Corporation and the manufacturers had disadvantaged private retailers.

The National Gas Council received more than 30,000 complaints a year about the corporation, 15,000 of which were about their sales and service.

Under the present system in certain areas choice and the range of appliances available was far too limited and very limited indeed when compared with some electrical appliances. More emphasis on the private sector avenue for retailing of appliances would inevitably result in wider choice and greater availability which was what the consumers wanted.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 283 votes to 228—Government majority, 55, and the Government amendment agreed to.

Mr David Ennals (Norwich, North, Lab) said the Government should totally reject the radical proposals that had been put forward. It would be an act of political madness to go down that route.

Mr John Hannam (Exeter, C) said the Government should move carefully and progressively towards a more efficient and cost-effective retail operation with a programme over one or two years for an orderly change-over to a fully competitive market. He did not believe the scare stories of massive losses of jobs. The appliance market was so vast and increasing so rapidly that there was a guaranteed future for those engaged in the service.

Mr Terence Davis (Birmingham, Stechford, Lab) said that what disturbed him about the Government's favour of the extreme option was that it might lead to an increase in imports. He could see the government's policy leading to further redundancies.

Mr Stephen Dorrell (Loughborough, C) said the appliance industry had failed to achieve any impact in the export market, its production being devoted within the domestic market, 90 per cent of which was controlled by the British Gas Corporation.

If it could not compete, then that was one of the most clear criticisms of the status quo. The failure to export was partly due to the cosy relationship which had been built up over the long period between the appliance manufacturers and the gas corporation.

Miss Betty Boothroyd (West Bromwich, West, Lab) said that it had been a scandalous omission for the commission not to have considered the impact of its proposals on employment.

Mr Norman Hogg (East Dunbartonshire, Lab) said the nation would face a loss of gas supplies as a result of the industrial action the gas unions would take to defend their employment.

There would be a serious situation if the Government adopted the most radical proposal before it.

Mr John Bruce-Gardyne (Knutsford, C) said he could not understand why the mandate of Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of the British Gas Corporation, had been renewed. His reputation as an entrenched and bigoted champion of monopoly privilege was unrivalled throughout the nationalised industries. It was time the Government took a much firmer line with him.

Mr Smith said it appalled him that an idiotic, ideological fop like Mr Bruce-Gardyne had the temerity to attack such a distinguished and expert public servant as Sir Denis Rooke.

There was a deep and abiding animosity in the Conservative Party against successful public sector industries.

Mrs Oppenheim said the debate had demonstrated that the Labour Party just did not want to know about the abuse of a dominant market position and about the restrictions and distortion of competition and wider choice. They were against wider choice and more competition.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Thorn warning against fair returns policy

A strict policy of fair return, under which there was a balance between the amount of money put into the Community by a member state and the amount which flowed back to it, could lead to the breakup of the Community, Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the EEC commission, said in winding up a debate in the European Parliament in Strasbourg on Community finance.

He said that the Commission had prepared a draft of its report on restructuring the Economic and monetary policies of the Community in line with a mandate given to it by the Council of Ministers to produce a report by June 30 with proposals to solve the problems of imbalance between member countries.

Signor Giovanni Giavazzi (Italy, EPP), presenting a report from the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs on the restructuring of EEC economic and monetary policies, recalled that the Commission had been asked by the Council to submit proposals to solve the problems of imbalance between member states of the Community by June 30 through changes in the structures of the Community. That had to be done without compromising the fundamental principles of the Community.

It is necessary (he said) to reconsider the policy of the Community and ask the Commission thoroughly to review all the problems which amount to a state of crisis in the Community.

Existing policies had to be applied in better ways, common policies should be developed rationally, and the Community budget should be restructured.

Structural imbalance and the waste of resources had to be curbed and harmonization emphasized. It would be useless to try to eliminate the effects of distortion if the disparity between the economies of the member states continued.

The committee, in its report, pointed out that the ratio of effort expended to the results achieved in the Community was poor. There had to be a careful review of the decision-making processes of the Community in order to improve that performance.

The Community had to be transformed into a place where decisions were taken in good time rather than one where the decisions were put off by endless discussions. It called for a rational development of common policies, a restructuring and strengthening of the Community budget and close attention to the timing and synchronization of intervention to prevent member states facing unacceptable situations.

Herr Gero Pfennig (Germany, EPP), presenting a report on behalf of the Committee on Budgets on the future of the Community budget, said that the policy of shifting funds from one part of the budget to another had led to disputes between the Community and member states, and did not present a durable solution.

In the long run, the problem of the budget could only be solved by returning to the fundamental principles in the treaty. Those basic principles were that the Community must work towards economic and monetary union to achieve, ultimately, political union.

Mr Pieter Dankert (Netherlands, Soc) said, on behalf of the Socialist group, that he was not sure that the Commission would be capable of tackling the task of producing proposals which would mean that net contributions would disappear. Parliament should tackle the Commission if it failed to fulfil the mandate given to it by the Council.

Mr Basil de Ferranti (Hampshire, West, ED) said that this was a debate about life or death for the Community. Underlying the reports of the two committees lay the survival of the Community, and the human problems that represented.

It was right that the central policy should have been that of agriculture, but the problems of the Ten were different from those of the original Six. Employment patterns had changed.

The idea of a new and more imaginative mechanism of payment by results was worth working on. Payments could be made on the basis of the number of people changing their jobs. Contributions through VAT could go to countries with below average gdp on the basis of the numbers of people changing their jobs.

Perhaps that proposal would result in another punch-up among the Prime Ministers, but there would be discussion. Payments would have to be made from member states to the United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium and Greece.

If those payments were made by results, he suspected that the United Kingdom would soon go above the average gdp per head and then become a contributor with other countries with above average gdp, helping Italy, Belgium, Greece and later Spain and Portugal.

Mr Michael O'Kennedy, EEC Commissioner with responsibilities for restructuring the budget, said he was cautiously optimistic that the report by the Commission would be welcomed by Parliament. At this stage, the 1 per cent VAT limit imposed severe restraint, but President Gaston Thorn had said in his inaugural address to the Parliament that Europe could not be a 1 per cent community.

He hoped that in developing policies for the future of the Community it would be easier to take effective and expeditious decisions at Council level and between the institutions. In recent years national interests had taken some degree of supremacy over Community interests at council level.

A new framework would not be the end of the process but a beginning of a new process in the development of the Community.

There had been a growing tendency by member states to negotiate their arrangements separately. That was regrettable while that might seem to be in their short-term interest, member states must be encouraged if for no other reason than their self-interest, to support the institutions of the Community in promoting the common interest of the member states.

The Community was facing an uncertain future. Regional disparities would continue to increase if the institutions did not act together in the face of all the changes, but if they acted on an ad hoc basis, then the most gloomy predictions might become reality.

The Commission would be considering how to use the institutions to face up to those problems It must be careful in its choice of priorities. The era of fragmentary intervention was ended. They must combine the Community instruments to achieve an impact. Community structural policies had to be strengthened.

Herr Philipp von Bismarck (Germany, EPP) said that the members of the Council of Ministers had to depend on the weak position of any government. They were always conscious that one or other government was going to collapse. How could MEPs expect member governments to do any more than to take account of their own interests?

Mr Neil Balfour (Yorkshire, North, Ed) said that the Community was not trusted by the council of ministers. Sir Geoffrey Howe, UK, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had said in The Hague that there should be a qualitative improvement in the budget, but how was that to be achieved?

Was it to be done by reducing in absolute terms what was spent on agriculture? Were they beginning to nationalize the Community budget? Perhaps they were heading for a fundamentally new function for the budget, so that it only contributed in a small way to Community objectives. That would be backward looking.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Commissioner for the budget and financial control, said that the budget was not a mere instrument but an expression of political will. What would be needed would be determination by the Council of Ministers to see through some of the ideas put forward.

The Community's regional, social, energy, research, industry and transport policies needed to be developed in a more systematic fashion to accomplish the objectives of the Community and consistent with them, pay more heed to their redistributive aspects.



De Ferranti: Payment by results plan

That meant greater concentration of Community expenditure on the less prosperous regions of Europe and in the process ensuring that no member state was faced by an unacceptable situation.

The Community had to ensure that the redistribution which took place did so in the right direction.

In the long-term the institutional balance of the community required that those engaged in the expenditure of money must bear some responsibility for the establishment of the tax base on which the revenue was raised.

That would take some time. In many respects, including the fact that it still faced a further enlargement, the Community was in a transitional stage of its development.

Out of the adaptation of Community policies there would need to be growth which would have to be met by the release of existing financial resources which were at the moment committed elsewhere and, in due time, to their substantial increase.

Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission, said that the wish to adhere strictly to the concept of fair return was a way of breaking up the Community. The Community, like the industrialized Western World, was in a crisis. It was a severe economic crisis linked to the deep-rooted change in commercial, financial and industrial relations which threatened the stability of the world.

The Community had gone through successes in its first years when there was peace and reconstruction leading to a tremendous growth rate and prosperity. The institutional and economic difficulties had coincided with a relative demobilization of the Community's citizens.

It was also a political crisis, which might lead to the freezing and blocking of the institutions. MEPs must make sure that public opinion was aware of what was at stake.

The Commission wished to relaunch the Community. It had to remobilize European public opinion in favour of the Community.

We should not do what certain politicians in certain high places throughout the Community are doing (he said), which would be to deep freeze Europe, wait and not make progress for 10 years or so. We must react and make further progress, otherwise we are never going to get a grip on the crisis.

The draft of the Commission's document was being dictated and produced. Its basic outlines would be the same as those in the two reports being debated.

There should be complete dialogue between the Commission and Parliament. They needed each other, although some people wanted to take away their powers.

The priorities of this Parliament (he said) are our priorities.

Member states should be prepared to make sacrifices. MEPs and officials should beware of those who preached in favour of policies but made arrangements for one member state.

There was one sentence in the speech by Sir Geoffrey Howe in which he had said that they were planting trees from which the next generation would reap the fruit.

We should be thinking of this (he continued) rather than reaping the windfall now.

The two reports were adopted.

Proposals on CAP approved

A series of proposals for improving the common agricultural policy of the EEC, set out in the long motion presented by Sir Henry Plumb, chairman of the Parliament's agriculture committee, and debated yesterday, was carried today by 147 votes to 76 with 32 abstentions.

After the vote, Sir Henry Plumb said the European Parliament should act immediately to make sure that there were adequate consultations over the proposals with the Commission and the Council of Ministers.

Parliament will vote tomorrow (Thursday) on a resolution to abolish the death penalty throughout the Community. A report and resolution from its legal affairs committee called on Parliament to express its strong desire that the death penalty should be abolished.

ARMITAGE REPORT

44-tonne lorries banned from UK

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, gave an undertaking that 44-tonne lorries would not be allowed on the roads of the United Kingdom.

In a debate on the Armitage report on heavy lorries, he accepted the following Opposition motion, moved by Mr Albert Booth, chief spokesman on transport: "That this House, conscious of the problems caused by existing heavy lorries, is opposed to the Armitage recommendation of 44 tonne lorries."

He said that to increase Britain's maximum lorry weight from 32 tonnes to 44 tonnes would take her in one jump from having the lowest to one of the highest gross weights in Europe. There were particular worries about such a vehicle.

The Government had decided therefore that the response to Armitage which it would bring forward in due course would not contain any proposal for a maximum weight as high as 44 tonnes. This decision did not prejudge what the Government might propose on the Armitage recommended weights for the four and five axle lorries.

Mr Booth (Barrow in Furness, Lab), moving the motion, said the fatal flaw in the Armitage report was the assumption that larger lorries would mean fewer lorries.

The major case for the recommendation to increase lorry weights was that it would reduce costs. However, the saving suggested by Armitage was regarded as suspect because it depended on having fewer vehicles on the roads.

The heaviest lorries did not meet their track costs but had been subsidized on the roads by lighter lorries and cars. The only way to meet those track costs would be a massive increase of taxation on the heavier vehicles. That would be passed on to the public.

There was no way of bringing about a major reversal of goods from road to rail but they could bring about another wave of removal from rail to road which would substantially damage the environment and make the rail system even less effective.

Maybe rather than making the towns fit the needs of the bigger lorry, they should approach the conflict from the opposite angle and make lorries and the transport system fit the needs of the country's towns and people. The major conurbations could not be helped by the by-pass programmes.

People's concern stemmed not solely from the prospect of heavier lorries but from their experience of existing lorries.

Mr Fowler (Sutton Coldfield, C) said not only was there much less potential use for these 44-tonne vehicles, but the domestic commercial vehicle industry was not at present well placed to produce the necessary equipment.

He had been pressed by almost all sectors of industry to accept heavier weights. The main reason was that, as they saw it, there would be a reduction in transport costs. Although heavier vehicles would individually be more expensive, the argument was that fewer would be needed. Many companies had done calculations on cost savings.

The national estimate suggested that there were now running about 9,000 more heavy articulated vehicles than were needed if individual vehicles were allowed to carry more weight as proposed by Armitage.

I recognize (he said) and share the widespread public concern about the nuisance from heavy lorry traffic.

Many industrial operators had said they could reduce the size of their fleets if they were allowed to carry heavier lorries. What was essential, as the report proposed, was that heavier vehicles should be controlled so that they were not bigger or noisier than the existing maximum weight vehicles.

I can give a categorial assurance (he said) that any increase in the legal limit of lorry weights would, if that was decided, be associated with new legal restrictions on length and height to ensure that heavier did not mean bigger.

There was general agreement that the vehicles proposed by Armitage could be satisfactory and would not be significantly different from existing vehicles in the damage that they caused.

He had been reviewing the roads programme scheme by scheme with the intention of bringing forward as many by-passes as possible and he had been impressed by the severity of the problems experienced in far too many places without early prospect of relief.

The scope for change was bound to be limited, but recent developments might give him an opportunity to advance a few schemes. In carrying out a review, he would use the available funds to relieve as many people as possible from heavy lorry traffic.

There was a general desire that railways should be helped to obtain a good share of the bulk traffic. He was sympathetic towards Government grants towards the cost of setting up rail facilities. He would be looking to see what changes might be justified in terms of value for money and help to the environment.



Booth: Track costs not met

He accepted the argument that waterway services could, in certain circumstances, attract traffic which would otherwise go by road and that grants should therefore be available to waterway users.

We accept the case here (he said) and we will want to see legislation on this at the first possible opportunity.

The Government was determined to tackle the problem of noise. They wanted to aim for a situation in which a future generation of lorries was no noisier than present-day cars.

The Government was still considering the arguments for or against an increase to some lesser figure. Whatever was decided, he would be making a full statement on the main Armitage recommendations.

Mr Peter Snape (West Bromwich, East, Lab) said if the limit was not going to be 44 tonnes, what was it going to be? It appeared that some increase—probably to 38 tonnes—was inevitable as a result of Armitage and the non-stop pressure that had come from the Department of Transport.

The inquiry was loaded. Every piece of evidence given to it favoured the heavy goods vehicle.

Mr Tom Bradley (Leicester, East, SDP) said the introduction of 44 tonne lorries would certainly arouse hostility in every constituency.

Mr Eric Cockeram (Ludlow, C) said that if Britain continued to run its road transport industry on the basis of 32½ tonnes, one of the lowest in western Europe, they could not expect the vehicle manufacturing industry to be among the leaders in Europe.

Mr Sydney Bidwell (Ealing, Southall, Lab) said it was the view of the Transport and General Workers' Union that there were too many lorries on the roads chasing too few goods.

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro, L) said there had been a lot said about the damage done to roads by heavy lorries, but he was concerned about the damage done to small houses in the rural areas. While council authorities paid for road repairs, householders were left to pay for repairs to their homes.

Mr Christopher Patten (Bath, C) said that he did not take the point that what had stood between this country and an economic miracle over the last decade had been a paucity of heavy lorries. Nor did he believe that bigger meant fewer.

Mr John Prescott, an Opposition spokesman on transport (Kingston upon Hull, East, Lab) said the House would generally reject suggestions that the country would have to have larger lorries because other European countries had them and that it would be only fair for Britain's industry to have them. The logic of that would be to go to 50 tonne lorries as in Holland.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport (Rushcliffe, C) said the key issue, and one on which the Government had to come to a conclusion, was whether heavier lorries would mean fewer lorries. The Government needed more time to consider this.

It had to take seriously the economic arguments because Britain was an industrial country. The Government would take full account of the views expressed in this debate.

The motion was agreed to.

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Racism blamed for school failures by West Indians

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Racism, negative teacher attitudes and an inappropriate curriculum play a major part in the under achievement of West Indian pupils in schools.

But there is no single cause for their poor performance, the committee of inquiry into the education of ethnic minorities says in a 120-page interim report on West Indians officially published yesterday.

The interim report, whose main findings were first reported in *The Times* on May 22, says that much of the evidence received by the committee pointed to the cycle of West Indian under-achievement beginning in the pre-school years. It calls for improvements in pre-school provision.

It believes that the linguistic difficulties of West Indian children have been unduly emphasized. It does not accept that language plays any part in the under-achievement of West Indian children in British schools, most of whom were born in this country.

It agrees that both the curriculum and the examinations' system have not responded sufficiently to take account of Britain's multi-cultural society. It does not favour the introduction of special "black studies" courses, but recommends that a multi-cultural approach should be adopted for all children, black and white.

The report believes that discrimination over jobs is still widespread and that that, together with the disproportionately high unemployment rate among West Indians, may have a "demotivating effect" on West Indian pupils in schools and discourage them from achieving their full potential.

The committee calls for a *comprehensive system for the* collection of statistics on the ethnic origins of pupils, students and teachers. It was convinced that the absence of ethnically based statistics throughout the education system had contributed to the lack of positive action to identify and seek to remedy the under achievement of West Indian pupils.

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told the House of Commons that he intended to consult widely on the report's implications for the education service.

He expressed his gratitude to the committee and to its former chairman, Mr Anthony Rampton, for the preparatory work.

He did not comment on the report itself. It is understood that his dissatisfaction with what he considered to be a weak and inconsistent report was partly why he decided to replace Mr Rampton by Lord Swann, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford.

Three white members of the committee have since resigned, purportedly over Mr Rampton's dismissal, though they were unhappy about the emphasis placed in the report's conclusions on racism to the virtual exclusion of other factors such as home background.

As reported in *The Times* on June 11, early drafts of the report had suggested that the home and cultural background of West Indian pupils and racism, both unintentional and intentional, lay at the heart of their apparent under achievement. But reference to the home background was omitted from the conclusions in the finalized report.

The National Association of Schoolteachers/Union of Women Teachers, the second largest of the teachers' unions, criticized the report for being "long on allegations, but short on evidence and convincing analysis", and claimed that the charges of racism on the part of teachers were "too glibly uttered".

"The success of children from Asian and other minority groups is enough to destroy the credibility of allegations that under achievement among West Indian children can be blamed on teachers' 'negative attitudes' and racism, whether intentional or not", Mr Fred Smithies, the union's deputy secretary, said.

The National Union of Teachers, the largest teachers' union, welcomed the report and most of its recommendations, but also rejected the allegation that most teachers allowed racist views to influence their dealings with pupils. It agreed that a small minority of teachers might be racist.

The appointment of four new committee members was announced yesterday, bringing the total membership to 20 of whom nine are members of ethnic minorities. The new members are: Mr David Wong, a teacher from Manchester; Mr John Evans, chief education officer for Derbyshire; Mr Akram Khan, inspector for multicultural education in Birmingham; and Mr Graham Cooksey, head of Greenhead Sixth Form College in Huddersfield.

West Indian children in our schools: interim report of the committee of inquiry into the education of children from ethnic minority groups. Command 8273. (Stationery Office, £5.30.)

Leading article, page 15

A class apart: West Indian children and those of other minorities are still neglected.

Research conflicts with findings

By Our Education Correspondent

There is little direct evidence of the effect of racism, teachers' attitudes or of the content of the school curriculum on the academic performance of West Indian pupils according to a major survey of the relevant research over past 15 years.

Yet the interim report published yesterday by the Rampton committee of inquiry into the education of ethnic minorities suggest those factors are largely to blame for the low attainment of West Indian pupils.

The results of the survey, which was carried out by the National Foundation for Educational Research at the request of the Rampton committee, are due to be published this autumn. A draft copy of the 330-page report by Miss Monica Taylor, research officer for the foundation, has been seen by The Times.

The report states that the *picture which emarges from the* previous 15 years research is "complex with minor inconsistencies and more important ambiguities and even contradictions at almost every turn". Most of the research was too restricted, covered too short a period of time, and suffered from inadequate background details.

Nevertheless, there was an overwhelming consensus that there was a strong trend to under-achievement among pupils of West Indian origin.

West Indian pupils were found to perform less well on measures of IQ, verbal and non-verbal reasoning tests, and were more likely to be found in the lower streams of ordinary schools and in disproportionate numbers in schools for the educationally sub-normal.

Regrettably, the report says, there was little direct evidence to demonstrate the significance of the climate of race relations as an influence. Such a factor did not appear to have been considered a sufficiently relevant variable to be assessed in most educational research.

The length of schooling in this country had been found to have a marginal effect on the performance of West Indian pupils, but social background factors, which were a common explanation in the early 1970s for low performance, had been found to correlate to a larger extent with under-achievement.

Correlation, however, was not causality. Such factors as a historical background which included slavery and traditionally poor education, together with low parental literacy, low economic status, high unemployment, overcrowded housing, a high proportion of one-parent and large families, and widespread use of child-minders, could explain some of the difference between the performance of West Indian pupils and their peers.

Comparisons with socially disadvantaged children in educational priority areas showed that West Indian pupils were still performing worse.

It had been suggested that through growing up in a hostile society, West Indian children developed a poor self-image, and that that could lead to lack of confidence and motivation

Bus cuts threat to meet cash targets

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Following the example of the railways, buses are to be withdrawn from little-used evening and weekend services to meet government financial targets.

That was made clear yesterday by Lord Shepherd, chairman of the state-owned National Bus Company, which operates about a third of Britain's bus services and carried 1,650 million passengers last year, compared with 760 million by British Rail.

National Bus has been told by the Government to achieve a surplus of £18.5m by 1985 compared with £5.5m last year. Lord Shepherd said: "It can be done but only at the expense of the people we serve."

Scope for withdrawing entirely from services is limited after radical cuts made in recent years, and if a basic network is to be kept intact until after the recession ends and the energy crisis brings home the value of the bus, the company says.

The emphasis now will be on withdrawing lightly used buses both in off-peak times of day and days of the week such as Sundays. Buses may operate about 10 hours a day instead of 16 as now.

To reduce the impact of the recession and government policies, National Bus wants a write-off of its capital debt of £150m, which is costing about £10m a year in interest charges.

Those charges are driving the least profitable bus services, especially in South-east England further down the drain, Lord Shepherd said.

Against that National Bus received £90m in central and local government support or 15 per cent of revenue compared with 30 per cent for the bus industry generally and 50 per cent for British Rail.

Recession cost National Bus about £35m last year and without radical management action the financial result would have been worse. Staff were reduced by 5,000 to 58,000; the bus fleet by 2,000 to 15,600; passenger journeys from 1,800 million to 1,650 million and bus miles from 655 million to 638 million.

But gross revenue was up from £500m to £580m, and bus reliability was at its best since the company was founded in the late sixties.

National Express *inter-city* coaches benefited greatly from the new Transport Act in October, boosting traffic and profitability in the final three months of the year. Carryings are up 100 per cent on many routes and 150 per cent on some. The Act had had a "significant effect" on morale throughout the group, Lord Shepherd said.



Photograph by Peter Trievnor

£100,000 loss as fire sweeps yachts

A badly burnt yacht before being hoisted out of water yesterday after an explosion and fire swept along a pier at Chichester yacht basin. Ten yachts were destroyed or damaged at a cost of £100,000 (Stewart Tendler writes from Chichester).

There is no clear explanation for the fire but one theory being investigated by Sussex police is that escaping gas from a canister on one of the boats was ignited by a pilot light on kitchen equipment.

Mr Robert Hunt, harbour master, said the alarm was raised shortly before 1 am when one of his staff was woken by a "dull thud". When firemen arrived three yachts were found ablaze on pier D. Two yachts, Helwan and Seductress, sank and a third, Misprint, was destroyed. Two other yachts were severely damaged and five more affected. The blaze destroyed small piers between the vessels and left part of the main pier charred and broken.

£10,000 bill for owner of 'Beast'

John Dodd's £26,000 car, nicknamed "The Beast", cost him a further £10,000 yesterday when a judge ruled in the High Court that Mr Dodd was in contempt for "exhibiting" the car as a Rolls-Royce.

Rolls-Royce had asked Mr Justice Whitford to jail Mr Dodd, a businessman aged 48, for breaches of a court order.

The judge accepted Mr Dodd's apology and fined him £5,000. He was ordered to pay the costs of the case, estimated at £5,000 as they included the costs of two previous hearings.

"The Beast" is powered by a 27-litre Second World War Merlin aero-engine and has *Rolls-Royce* badges, *radiator* grill and a "Spirit of Ecstacy" mascot.

In April the High Court ordered Mr Dodd to keep "The Beast" at his home in Links Road, Epsom, Surrey, pending the outcome of the trademark dispute. Two days later it was on show at a "custom car" event in Southend.

European fares will stay high, air authority says

By David Hewson

European air fares, mile for mile among the highest in the world, are likely to remain exorbitant for some years to come, in spite of the claims of Sir Freddie Laker that the cost of flying to many European capitals could be halved.

The Civil Aviation Authority predicted yesterday that it would take time for a more sensible fare structure to appear within Europe. In a note to the House of Commons Industry and Trade Select Committee, the authority said that, though the climate was gradually changing, there was still considerable resistance to reducing normal economy fares.

"Much depends on consumer pressures being applied to European governments in favour of reduced fares, to counterbalance the pressures on the governments from their national scheduled airlines", it said.

But the authority praised developments towards lowering European fares such as British Airways' new Club and Eurobudget fares and British Caledonian's unrestricted Miniprix tickets.

Increased competition was likely to stem from Laker Airways' licence to fly from Gatwick to Zurich and British Caledonian's new Gatwick to Frankfurt route.

Britain has proposed that passengers using charter services should not have to buy accommodation to qualify for flights, but the suggestion was rejected by the most important Mediterranean tourist countries and is to be considered further

Laker's appetite for new routes in Europe remains unsatisfield, however. Mr Christopher Brown, the airline's group solicitor, told the select committee yesterday that if Laker was allowed to compete on the London-Paris route it would probably halve the standard return business class fare of £122.

Mr Brown said that the present system made enormous scope for unfair competition within Europe.

Two years ago, Laker applied to fly more than 600 routes and was awarded just one by the CAA, Gatwick-Zurich.

Mr Raymond Colegate, the group director of economic services, denied that the bulk of the Laker application had been turned down because the authority opposed competition on the routes.

The Laker application was rejected because the CAA did not accept the arguments over the interpretation of the Treaty of Rome or approve of the detail of the bid, Mr Colegate said.

Hospital reorganization

Rival groups fight boundary plans

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, is facing trench warfare over decisions which will shape the future of London's health services for at least 10 years.

The debate has set health service administrators against one another, local authorities against the health authorities and MPs and community health councils against the proposal reorganization.

London University, the capital's 12 teaching hospitals and their consultants, who themselves are divided over the issues and who jointly are *accused of putting* teaching hospital interests above those of the community, are caught in the crossfire.

The dispute concerns the boundaries of the new district health authorities which from April, 1982, are to replace the existing National Health Service areas.

There have been arguments elsewhere, notably in the Trent region, Nottinghamshire, whose boundaries are to be announced today, but the reorganization in London is proving by far the toughest issue Mr Jenkin will have to face.

The problem has two causes. The first is that no one wants to repeat the mistakes of the 1974 reorganization in London. That decision produced Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham Area Health Authority, where three teaching hospitals, Guy's, King's and St Thomas's fought each other for resources, where the members refused to cut spending, and where the authority was dismissed by the Government commissioners put in.

The second is that while the health service nationally is being reorganized, London's health services are also subject *to three other partly completed* reorganizations which all have a crucial bearing on the new boundaries.

First, ministers have committed themselves to cutting 4,000 *acute medical and surgical* beds over the next seven years.

The remaining acute beds are to be concentrated in 23 large hospitals, including the teaching hospitals. The money released is to be spent on improving London's heavily substandard community services and services for the mentally ill and the elderly. Thirty smaller hospitals are to close or change their role.

Second, the government is considering, but will have to accept unless there is to be a disaster, a report from the Acheson Committee on improving London's often abysmal family doctor and other primary care services. The money to finance such improvements will have to come mainly from the cuts in the acute service.

Third, London University's still incomplete reorganization of its medical schools is causing difficulties.

On to these radical changes, ministers somehow have to graft reorganized districts that will allow all three aims to be achieved together.

Almost all the new district boundaries in inner London are in dispute. But the two that highlight the issues are the new Riverside district, which runs from the Houses of Parliament to Hammersmith flyover and would take in three big hospitals, parts of three local authorities, almost 10,000 staff and a budget of £90m, and the new Lewisham and Guy's district.

In Lewisham, the local authority and the three Labour MPs, one of them, Mr Roland Moyle, a former health minister, are opposed to linking Lewisham Hospital with Guy's.

The new district would take in parts of two local authorities, Lewisham and Southwark, making, they say, the joint planning that is so crucial to the transfer of resources into the *community and into the "cinderella"* areas such as geriatric care, much more difficult.

Guy's, they argue, already a past master at concerning resources, would take funds at *the expense of Lewisham*, a hospital which needs extra support.

A Lewisham health district, ending along the borough boundary is, the answer, they believe.

The health service's argument is that only by tying Guy's to Lewisham can it be forced to look outward, to develop community services. Only in a large enough district can money be squeezed out of the acute services to provide the improvements needed elsewhere.

In Riverside, the issues are still more difficult. It would take in parts of three local authorities; Westminster, Kensington and Chelsea and Hammersmith and Fulham. It would embrace two teaching hospitals, Charing Cross and Westminster, as well as St. Stephens, a large district hospital. Its population, at 200,000, would fall within the guidelines for the new health authorities, but its budget and staff would make it one of the biggest of the new district health authorities.

The crucial problem, as the health service sees it, is that London University has decided to merge Charing Cross and Westminster medical schools. The new school is to be based at Charing Cross's Fulham site, but with Westminster retaining 350 beds, teaching, and academic departments.

Westminster is still trying to resist, although the merger now looks increasingly inevitable.

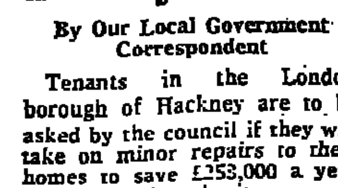
The administrators based at the Westminster, and at Charing Cross, both oppose Riverside, preferring to remain separate.

Again, the argument about forcing the teaching hospitals to look beyond their present limits, applies.

If they remain in separate *districts, while their medical* schools merge, each will vie with the other and resist change. Only by putting them together can there be real hope that they will cooperate.

Call to home handymen

By Our Local Government Correspondent



Tenants in the London borough of Hackney are to be asked by the council if they will take on minor repairs to their homes to save £253,000 a year for the local authority.

The council's housing management committee hopes that the tenants will take on such tasks as fitting bath washers, repairing small cracks and holes in plaster, fitting door handles and locks and do small glazing jobs.

Mr Charles Cable, chairman of the committee, said the decision was taken reluctantly, but that this minor repair work was uneconomical.

The proposed scale of charges and savings shows that to replace a washer, the cost to the tenant would be 10p, compared with £3 if the council made the repair.

DEAD PRINCE 'DRANK TOO MUCH'

From Our Correspondent
Oxford

A Saudi Arabian royal prince, who was found dead at his home in Oxfordshire, was overweight and drank *too much*, an inquest was told yesterday.

Prince Abdul Aziz bin Feisal Turki Abdul Aziz, aged 26, a nephew of King Khalid, was discovered dead in bed at his home in Sutton Courtenay on April 27, with a quarter-full bottle of whisky and a bucket of ice nearby.

The 16-stone, six-foot prince was a post graduate student at Magdalen College, Oxford, and was writing a thesis on international relations before entering the Saudi diplomatic corps.

Dr Richard Cowdell, a consultant pathologist, told the inquest at Abingdon, that the prince was considerably overweight for his age. The condition of his liver led to the assumption that he had "taken alcohol to excess frequently".

His blood alcohol level was 172 milligrammes per 100 millilitres, but earlier it could have been as high as 350 milligrammes, equivalent to a bottle of whisky, he said. The cause of death was due to inhalation of vomit.

Mr Norman Challenor, the coroner, recorded a verdict of accidental death.

Wider powers for the Ombudsman rejected

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

The Government yesterday rejected most of the recommendations of an all-party group of MPs greatly to widen the powers of the *Ombudsman* (Parliamentary Commissioner) to cover complaints about public service personnel matters and the Government's commercial activities.

It rejected proposals that the Ombudsman should be empowered to investigate complaints about recruitment to the Civil Service and diplomatic service and complaints from former public servants about their pensions.

However, in its response to a report from the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner, *published last December*, the Government promised to consider legislation to cover complaints by specialists recruited by the Overseas Development Administration.

In its report the select committee had argued that because the Government disposed of such large sums of money its position was unique, and if its purchasing policies were the subject of complaint they should be investigated, particularly if any government were to use the award of contracts as a political weapon.

But the Government said yesterday that Parliament's decision to exclude "contractual or other commercial transactions" from investigation remained sound.

It stood by evidence previously given to the committee. That has been that any change would place government departments at a commercial disadvantage; that departments are already subject to scrutiny; that any change would create an unjustifiable administrative burden; and that it could cause practical difficulties.

Mr Anthony Buck, Conservative MP for Colchester and chairman of the select committee, said last night he was disappointed that the Government had not accepted its main recommendations.

He said that the Ombudsman covered certain categories of Service pensioner and in one case involving senior army officers had discovered maladministration. If there had been a similar case relating to civil servants we would have been unable to uncover it.

Fourth report of the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Observations by the Government) (Command 8274, Stationery Office,

END TO FLY MENACE SOUGHT

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

Warble flies are almost extinct in Britain after three years of being dosed with chemicals, the Meat and Livestock Commission said yesterday. It appealed to the Government to enforce compulsory dosing by farmers to ensure that the insects do not make a comeback.

The commission, a satutory body dedicated to improving meat production, described the fly yesterday as "the mouthless menace that just over three years ago was costing Britain's livestock industry millions of pounds in lost production and damaged carcasses and hides".

The flies buzz roun dcattle *in the summer* and cause "gadding", in which the animals run wildly with their tails high in the air. This leads to loss of milk and meat.

The flies lay eggs on the undersides of the cattle, and the grubs burrow through the living animals and spend the winter near their throats. In the spring they burrow up to the animals' backs and lie just under the surface in lumps called warbles.

They wriggle out in warm weather and later turn into flies.

IN BRIEF

Marches banned in Coventry

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, yesterday approved a three-week ban on all marches in Coventry after Sir Philip Knights, Chief Constable of the West Midlands, said he could not guarantee public order during a planned march and rally by the National Front in the city on Saturday.

The front's march would have clashed with a multiracial pop concert. There have been a series of racial incidents in Coventry since the death of a young Asian in April. A white youth has been charged with murdering him.

Murder charge

A man was remanded in custody yesterday at Warrington, Cheshire, until Friday, accused of the murder on Sunday of Miss Lorraine Gandy, aged 19, a nurse, of Wheatcroft Close, Great Sankey, Warrington. Legal aid was granted to Joseph Francis Ronan, aged 35, construction worker, of Southcroft, Tower Hill, Kirkby, Merseyside.

Royal pictures protest

Labour councillors yesterday criticized an Essex County Council plan to spend £600 on wedding photographs of the *Prince of Wales and Lady Diana* Spencer to be hung in schools, libraries and old people's homes. The council is facing a £17m cut in government aid because of alleged £24m overspending.

Postman stole parcels

David Edgar Eagleton, aged 38, a postman, of Ladbrokes Road, Sidcup, Kent, was jailed for five years at Croydon Crown Court yesterday for stealing parcels while working at Sidcup sorting office.

Orchestra's new director

By Our Music Reporter

Progress towards establishing a permanent orchestra in the East Midlands is being made by the English Sinfonia. It has appointed Mr Steuart Bedford as artistic director and plans to give 70 concerts this season, almost twice as many as in the last.

Finding sufficient extra public funds to pay players on a full-time basis remains a difficulty, but the Nottingham-based Sinfonia has a target of creating a permanent orchestra, about 40 strong, by the autumn of 1983.

Another freelance orchestra was announced in London yesterday. It is the London Philharmonic Pops Orchestra which will give its first concert at the Albert Hall on July 11. The concert will mix music from *Carmen* and *Der Rosenkavalier* with that of *My Fair Lady* and *West Side Story*. It will be conducted by the American John Covelli.

Anatomy of Britain's security: an analysis by The Times

The Nott alternative—a decade of defence we can afford

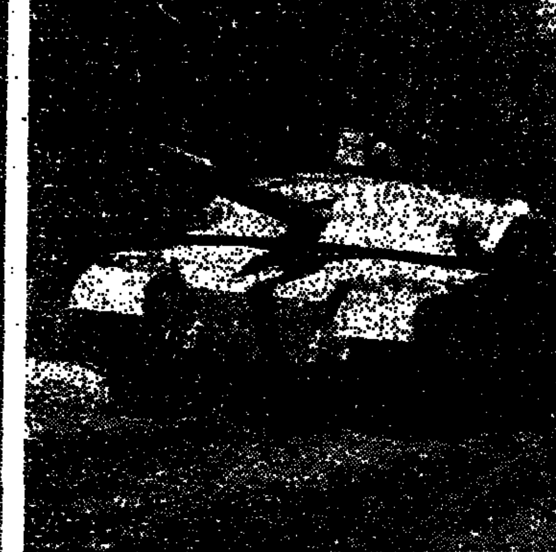


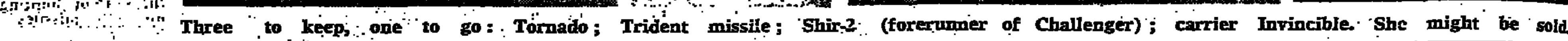
John Nott—no Prime Minister's axeman, he.

Today the Cabinet holds its crucial meeting on defence. The chiefs of staff have been to Downing Street to express grave concern. The Minister for the Navy has been sacked. The review by Mr John Nott, Defence Secretary, will reshape the pattern of defence for the next 10 years. What can Britain afford in view of the threat to Europe with one new Soviet SS 20 missile being installed every five days? The Times today presents a perspective to the arguments.









Three to keep, one to go: Tornado; Trident missile; Shir-2 (forerunner of Challenger); carrier Invincible. She might be sold.

Review/Peter Hennessy

New strategy could bring an end to morale-sapping disputes

The seeds of the defence review were sown almost a year ago when the defence budget came under acute pressure with a substantial longer-term difficulty looming over the horizon.

The first was a demand for £500m cuts from the Treasury as part of its effort to reduce the general level of public spending.

Second, a substantial breach of the 1980-81 cash limit on the defence budget began to cause alarm as recession-hit contractors submitted their bills to the Ministry of Defence faster than usual. At one stage it appeared that the ceiling had been exceeded by as much as £260m, although more recent estimates suggest the figure is nearer £150m.

Private anxieties inside the ministry were compounded in July, 1980, when the Government announced its intention to purchase the Trident strategic missile system at a cost of £5,000m over 15 years. Although ministers refused to acknowledge it (and still do), the long-term effect of Trident on the overall equipment programme was likely to be severe unless the economy quickened into an unexpected upturn in the early 1980s.

Mr Francis Pym, then Secretary of State for Defence, responded to the outflow of funds by imposing a moratorium on spending, obliging parts of the fleet to remain in port and aircraft to stay grounded. He whittled down the Treasury's demands, threatening to resign twice, and the cut in the defence budget announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last November was £200m, which was £300m less than the Treasury originally sought.

Within two months Mr John Nott, who shares Mrs Margaret Thatcher's hard views on political economy, was promoted from the Department of Trade to replace him.

Mr Nott denied in an interview with *The Times* last month that the Prime Minister had given him an axeman's brief, but added that he was reconciled to nobody believing him even though it was the truth.

The making of the Nott review, and an indication of how the British defence machine reaches its strategic budgetary decisions, is best illustrated by a chronology starting on January 12, the day he arrived at his desk in the ministry.

January

Mr Nott convened a series of meetings and seminars to brief himself on his new department which, he said later, he was determined to run rather than allowing it to run him.

He decided to devote virtually all his energy to a 10-year forward look at the core of the defence programme with the aim of matching commitments to resources, avoiding annual crises and morale-sapping spending moratoria in the future. He also planned to carve out from the reduced budget a contingency fund for himself and his successors to spend on new projects.

At the outset, Mr Nott examined the Trident decision, was convinced of its indispensability and made it clear in the ministry that it was a sacrosanct commitment beyond the scope of the defence review.

He was briefed by Sir Frank Cooper, his permanent secretary and a formidable Whitehall heavyweight, about impending pressures on the budget. Sir Frank chairs the ministry's Financial Planning and Management Group which includes in its membership the four service chiefs and Sir David Cardwell, head of the Procurement Executive, the ministry's equipment supply organization.

The group's 10-year forward look, as part of its annual updating of the long-term costings of defence programmes, was the vehicle upon which Mr Nott determined to build his review.

In addition to Sir Frank, with whom he has a close working relationship, Mr Nott also had individual meetings with the Service chiefs.

By the end of the month, Mr Nott had circulated a minute to his military and civilian advisers, to a battery of defence secretariats concerned with policy making for the three services and the Procurement Executive, plus those divisions responsible for the size and shape of their programmes and manpower, outlining the parameters of his review. He said there were to be no sacred cows, except Trident. Replies were to be submitted to him personally listing their priorities for the coming decade.

February

The Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force boards considered the Secretary of State's guidelines. Replies trickled in to Mr Nott's office. He was not satisfied. Most parts of the defence machine had treated it as an exercise in damage limitation, paring the margins of their programmes and no more.

In late February, revised long-term costings showed a projected gap of about £500m for the financial year 1982-83 between commitments and funds budgeted.

March

After discussion with his civilian advisers (who were proving to be the dominant influence upon him) and with the chiefs, on whose views he placed less weight, Mr Nott instructed the service boards and defence secretariats to try again. They were told to construct detailed models showing "from the bottom up" what equipment they considered it vital to have in the early 1990s, given a range of possible budgets.

By mid-March, the Admiralty Board had become seriously alarmed at the "worst-case" options for its budget which, if adopted, would drastically reduce the size of its surface fleet, altering radically the Royal Navy's anti-submarine capability in the eastern Atlantic. Regular meetings between Mr Nott and Mr Keith Speed, the Under-Secretary for the Navy, became increasingly heated.

April

As the "from the bottom up" models for 1991 reached him, Mr Nott expressed greater satisfaction than after the first round. He continued to raise questions about specific programmes.

The ministry's annual defence White Paper, published on April 15, gave the clearest hint so far of what was to come in a preamble signed by Mr Nott. Its message was that the weapons platforms—ships, aircraft, vehicles—had become so costly and sophisticated they were absorbing money needed for the all-important armaments they were meant to carry.

May

The ministry's internal debate was blown wide open on May 15 in a speech by Mr Speed and on May 18 the Prime Minister dismissed him after a weekend of heated press speculation about the likely savagery of the cuts, three quarters of which were expected to fall on the Royal Navy.

Next day, Mr Nott confronted backbench critics in his own party while opening the debate on the defence White Paper.

At a seminar in the St Ermin's Hotel, London, on May 28, Mr Speed gave warning of crisis in the 1980s and cataclysm in the 1990s if some of the cuts contemplated by the ministry were implemented.

Next day the Prime Minister abolished individual ministerial portfolios for the services, creating the new post of Minister for Armed Forces.

June

On June 3, the chiefs exercised their traditional right of putting their case to the Prime Minister in person.

At a meeting of the Cabinet's Oversea and Defence Committee in 10 Downing Street on June 8, Mr Nott presented a paper outlining his models for the 1990s, indicating to his colleagues the options he preferred. No senior minister spoke up to save the Royal Navy from radical surgery.

The senior service began to resign itself to its fate. As one black comedian on the naval side commented: "What we need now and quickly is a small colonial war requiring a lot of ships."

Background/Henry Stanhope

A long succession of agonising reappraisals

A priority during the Defence Review has been to make room for the £6,000m Trident missile programme in defence budgets during the next 10 to 15 years. It is not the first time that expensive new equipment has forced existing programmes to be restructured. Five major defence reviews have already been held since the Second World War and in the immediate post-war period and between 1964 and 1970 scrutiny of defence spending was almost continuous.

The basic problem, that of making both ends meet at a time of national diminuendo, must seem familiar to Lord Shinwell who was Secretary of State for War during the defence review in 1949. Then, in the year which saw the formation of Nato and the devaluation of the pound, strength of the forces stood at 785,000 after falling from 4½ million at the end of the war. The defence share of Britain's Gross National Product (GNP) had fallen to seven per cent from 20 per cent in 1946. But the country was still spending more than the other European allies put together and proportionately more than the United States.

Equipment costs had risen by more than 60 per cent since 1945 when you could still buy a rifle for £7 11s 3d. But better equipment had to be found in exchange for fewer men. So navy and air force budgets were raised while that of the labour-intensive army fell.

It was left to a Conservative government, however, in the aftermath of the Suez debacle, to carry out the surgery which the forces needed to adjust to a post-war world. The error made by Duncan Sandys who conducted the 1957-58 Defence Review however was that he cut off the wrong leg. In 1957 Britain still had 720,000 men under arms, over a third of them conscripts. But although the country was devoting 8½ per cent of GNP to defence, the forces were badly equipped and over-committed.

The Sandys solution was to shift the emphasis away from large expensive overseas garrisons to smaller, all-regular, mobile forces, which, with the nuclear deterrent, provided by the V-bombers and later Blue Streak, would guarantee Britain's integrity. National Service would end in five years' time, reducing the strength of the forces by 270,000. The Army was more than halved, the RAF lost more than a third, and the Navy a fifth of its manpower.

The bringing together of the three service departments under one Ministry of Defence coincided with the appointment of a new Labour Secretary of State in 1964, Mr Denis Healey. Mr Healey is credited with conducting two defence reviews during his six momentous years at the Ministry. But it now seems like one long process of change as successive economic crises forced the Government's assaults on spending to be ever more drastic.

Between 1964 and 1966 Mr Healey cancelled in turn the option on a fifth Polaris submarine, the P1154 and TSR-2 aircraft and finally the Navy's cherished carrier to replace the Ark Royal. The main defence responsibilities however, support for Nato in Europe, the strategic deterrent and the post-imperial role outside Europe, remain more or less untouched.

Further economic crises however, including the 1967 devaluation of sterling, forced the Government to "come to terms with our role in the world"—as Harold Wilson put it. It was the East of Suez responsibility which went, as the Government announced its intention to withdraw first from Singapore and Malaysia and then the Gulf. In the quarter of a century that had elapsed since the war when Labour left office in 1970 Britain had not only lost an Empire as Dean Acheson had said, but had started to find a role.

That role was to be in Europe as a member of Nato. But first there was a four-year pause while the Heath government with Lord Carrington as Defence Secretary tried to give the services a period of stability by doing nothing very much. The most significant development of these years was the decision of the Government to let the Healey decisions go through more or less unhindered, despite criticism while the Conservatives were in opposition.

It was left to the next Labour government to tidy up the odds and ends. The 1974-75 Defence Review, the last to be conducted before this present one, had as its purpose the reduction of the defence budget by several hundred million pounds over a period and an equivalent drop in the percentage of GNP devoted to defence from about 5½ to about 4½ per cent—which was nearer to the figure in the other major European allies.

The conclusions which were revealed in the 1975 White Paper were that the few remaining troops in Singapore should be withdrawn along with the RAF contingent on the Indian Ocean staging post on Gan. There would be reductions in Hongkong and Cyprus, withdrawal from Malta and a reduction in the reinforcement potential for Nato's flanks—particularly the southern. There were also manpower cuts for all three services, particularly the Army—although about half of these had later to be restored after a restructuring operation in the British Army of the Rhine caused more problems than ever.

From more than 4,600,000 in June, 1945, the forces had shrunk to a size of only 333,000 at the start of this year—less than the strength of the Royal Navy alone, the smallest of the services—at the end of the war. Since 1957, before Duncan Sandys's famous White Paper, the Navy had seen its fleet reduced by two-thirds and the Army's manpower had been halved by the ending of conscription. As for the RAF, it still blamed Mr Sandys for the parlous state of Britain's air defences.

The success of Governments in placing defence spending on an even keel by means of a "review" has been short lived.

A succession of short-term cuts in planned spending followed the 1974-75 review. Last year the Cabinet ordered a £200m reduction in the budget in spite of its philosophical commitment to a strong defence policy—and only spirited kamikaze action by Mr Pym, the then Defence Secretary, prevented the cut from being deeper.

But one sacred cow has emerged unscathed from the past 20 years. That is the nuclear deterrent.

During 1970-74, the Heath Government decided on a £1,000m improvement to the Polaris warhead. Codenamed Chevaline, the programme was continued by the 1974-79 Labour administration, and was not fully disclosed until early 1980—perhaps because many experts regarded it as a waste of money.

Now the present Government has opted for the Trident missile system to succeed Polaris in the 1990s. Once more a decision on the deterrent has become sacrosanct. But would a new more Left-wing Labour administration elected in 1984 regard it so?

Budget/David Blake

£4.50 a week from every one of us

The defence of Britain is a big and costly business. This year the Government is expecting to pay out £12,300m on the defence budget, making it the largest programme after social security. Every man, woman and child pays £4.50 a week for the upkeep of our defensive system.

The cost is growing. Defence has been one of the few growth areas in public spending over the past five years. Total public spending this year is expected to be about £104,000m. After allowing for inflation it is about £5,000m less than total spending in 1975-76. But defence spending this year will be about £4,000m more than it was in 1975-76, even after the effects of price rises are removed.

Not merely big money is involved. There are lots of jobs too. The armed forces employ 322,000 people directly and another 246,000 in various civilian occupations such as naval dockyards.

The jobs do not stop there. No one knows just how many jobs in the private sector depend on the £5,500m which will be spent on buying goods this year.

Anything which accounts for such a big chunk of spending (about an eighth of the total) might be expected to be high on the target list for a Government committed to spending less. But in fact, the Government is committed not simply to avoiding cuts in defence spending; it has promised to let it grow in real terms by 3 per cent a year.

The battles which have riven Whitehall over the past 18 months have not been about this target. They have been about what it means and whether the Defence Ministry ought to be ruled by the same sort of cash controls which have been applied to other public spending.

The battle is symbolized by the terse phrases of this year's public spending White Paper, published on Budget Day. Alone of all the major spending programmes, defence gives no details of its activities in the general public spending White Paper. It receives two pages, saving all the important information for its own separate publication.

But the public spending document does give totals and it does draw attention to the key fact of defence spending last year, that on the best estimates available it was £130m more than it was supposed to be, even if the effects of inflation are removed.

In the Treasury's terms, the cuts made last autumn were too little too late. Instead of growing by about 3½ per cent in 1980-81, the volume of spending went up 5 per cent over the previous year, at least according to the Government.

But it is doubt about what those definitions actually mean which was at the heart of the other major dispute between Treasury and Defence Department. For under a system introduced under the Labour government and given greater importance under the Conservatives, public spending plans are no longer done solely in the "funny money" of survey prices, which try to convert everything into some standardized system of volume.

Planning is done in cash as well, with a limit of the cash amount available for each programme. That system has been systematically broken in the defence estimates.

About half of all defence spending was excluded from the system in any case. Faced with a pledge to honour the system of Armed Services Pay Reviews, the Government exempted service pay from the normal cash limit system last year. They waited until the settlement was known and then provided an extra £500m to finance it.

But even with this sizeable start, the cash limit system proved too tight for the Armed Forces. Although it is theoretically inviolable, the defence cash limit was raised by £203m during the course of the year because it would otherwise have been exceeded.

The villain of that particular piece is inflation, but in a special way. The price of defence goods rose much more sharply than other products last year. So the cash limit which was drawn up to provide for, say, 100 tanks turned out to be only enough to pay for 90.

That issue, more than any other, brought down the Treasury's wrath because it threatened its credibility in controlling all the other spending departments.

Whatever the merits of the battle, there is no doubt that Mr Francis Pym emerged with a compromise closer to what he wanted than to the Treasury's demands. But having won the battle, defence has now probably lost the war.

For the whole system of planning public spending has now been switched so that decisions are made long in advance in cash terms. Spending departments will have a limited amount of money and will have to get as much as they can for it.

The effect of that will be particularly severe on the Defence Ministry. It will mean that conflicts *between* its individual programmes can no longer be eased by overspending its *total* budget.

That change alone means that as defence adapts to the new system, any set of plans which does not leave a considerable margin of safety risks forcing recurrent cuts exercises over the years ahead.

Commitments/David Spanier

Where duty takes the British serviceman

The days when British influence was reflected in large parts of the world atlas being marked in red have long since past. The very phrase "Gunboat diplomacy" has become an anachronism. In the modern world, British foreign policy works through influence and persuasion, and every effort has been made to reduce the numbers of troops around the globe.

The result is that apart from Nato, which is of course the fundamental alliance which guarantees Britain's security, there are very few British soldiers abroad, even in those areas which can still be marked in red.

Nato is a defensive alliance but curiously enough it does not commit Britain to assign forces to it. That comes under the Western European Union (WEU), which is the custodian of the balance of European forces.

The WEU treaty was a key part of a highly sensitive political compromise of the post-war period, which permitted the rearming of West Germany and its entry into Nato. Of the seven signatories of the modified Brussels Treaty of 1954 (Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and the United Kingdom) only Britain accepted an obligation to maintain forces on the mainland of Europe.

The total at the time was 77,000 men. Then in February 1957 Britain sought to reduce the level of its forces in Europe as part of the cost saving associated with the running down of national service. It was agreed that the total could be be reduced to 63,500. Again in December 1957, Britain proposed a further reduction, and the WEU Council agreed to a further 8,500 men being withdrawn.

This was expressed as representing "four divisions and the Second Tactical Airforce, or such other forces as the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, regarded as having equivalent fighting capacity".

The present level of BAOR forces is about 57,000, although some 1,900 troops stationed in Northern Ireland have continued to be nominally attributed to BAOR. The establishment of RAF Germany stands at 11,000 men.

The latest report to the Assembly of WEU by the Committee on Defence Questions and Armaments gives Britain the thumbs up on its military contributions. Noting that the units in Northern Ireland would be speedily returned to their duty stations in an emergency affecting Nato, the Committee concluded that the average number of British forces stationed in Germany was probably about 500 men short, not important in itself.

Elsewhere around the globe, British forces are few and far between, and the opportunity for making significant savings in manpower correspondingly limited. British troops are stationed in the Falkland Islands, Belize, Gibraltar, Brunei, Hongkong, the sovereign bases in Cyprus and Diego Garcia.

In dependent territories, Britain has a commitment to maintain their defence. Clearly, the contingent of 40 marines in the Falklands, however gallant, is not stationed there to repulse an Argentinian invasion. It is more an earnest of Britain's sense of obligation, though the marines are useful in dealing with a minor emergency, such as say a buccannering aircraft landing on the islands to assert Argentinian claims.

In Diego Garcia, which Mauritius has ceded to Britain for use as a base, there is a detachment of 25 naval personnel. The United States runs the airstrip.

Belize is a different story. There are about 1,600 men all told in the garrison, plus four RAF Harriers, with the specific purpose of deterring an attack by Guatemala. This has been, in recent years, a serious threat. But with the recent agreement under which Guatemala accepted giving up its territorial claims in return for various other benefits, there is now a very good prospect of Belize proceeding to independence in an orderly way this year.

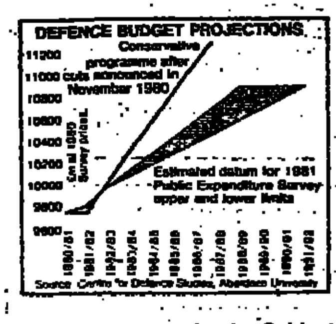
In that case, the British military back-up would naturally come to an end, though not perhaps straight away. The additional cost of having forces in Belize is put at £3.5m out of a total of about £25m a year.

Rather than specifying a particular level of forces or equipment, Britain's allies expect Britain to do its duty as an ally. On the nuclear issue, it would appear that considerable satisfaction is felt in Bonn, and also Washington, that France is not the only nuclear power in Europe. The West Germans went out of their way to welcome the Trident decision.

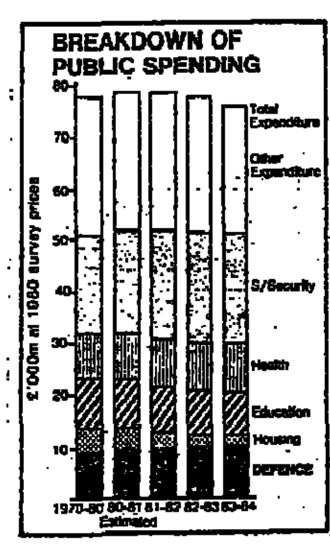
1980 Defence expenditure as a percentage of gross domestic product. The true cost of defence in other European countries is understated because they rely on low-paid conscript armies.

Country	
USA	
UK	
GREECE	
TURKEY	
FRANCE	
PORTUGAL	
GERMANY	
BELGIUM	
NETHERLANDS	
NORWAY	
DENMARK	
ITALY	
CANADA	

The way the cake is cut—who gets what and how much it costs



The cuts agreed by the Cabinet today will fall somewhere inside the "envelope" depicted by the shaded area on the graph. The closer the spending path of the Government's new-look defence programme corresponds to the lower line, the greater the chance of avoiding another defence review in the 1980s.



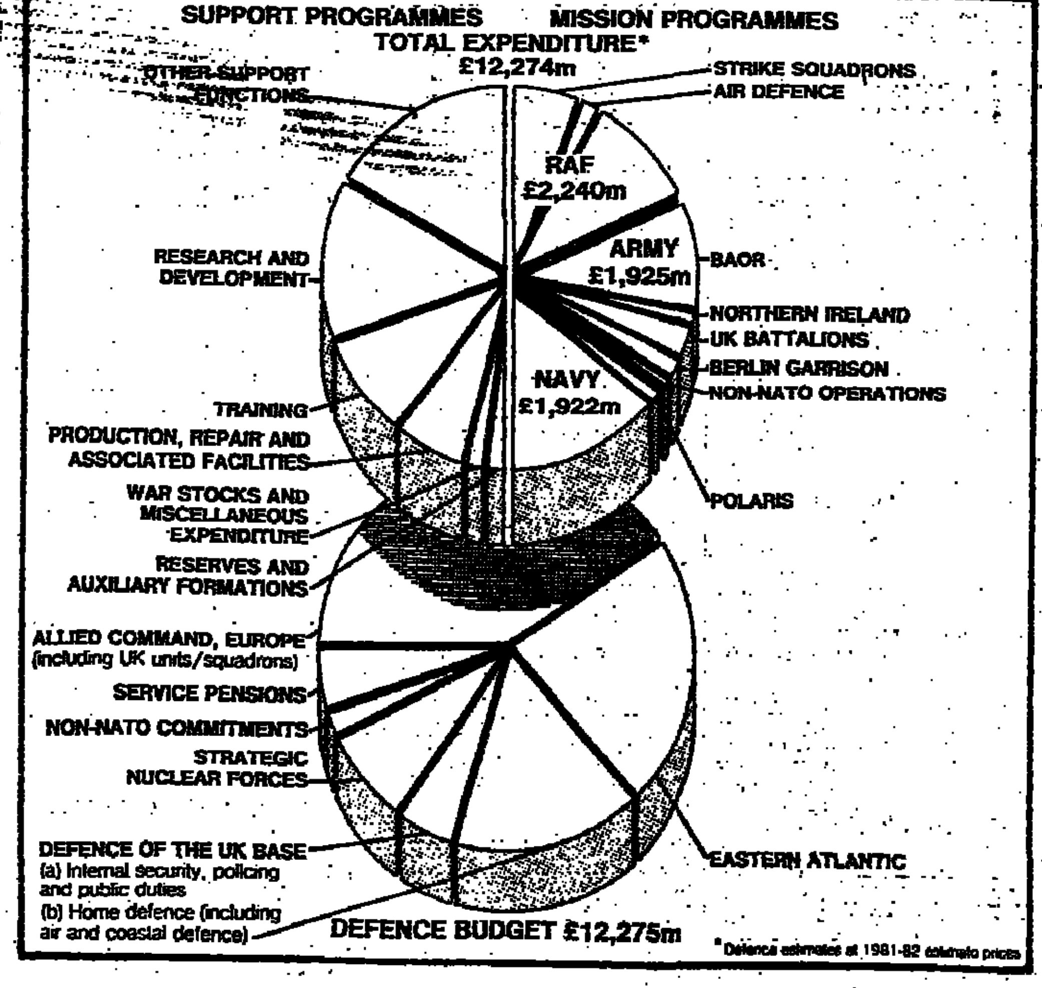
The 1981-2 defence budget stands at £12,274m. An analysis shows that the largest single slice, £2,240m (18.2 per cent) goes to the RAF, more than a third of that being used by the strike squadrons as their new Tornado £11.4m aircraft comes into service.

The Army takes 15.7 per cent, £1,302m of that going to keep the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) and £552m being for forces in Britain, including Northern Ireland.

The Royal Navy swallows 13.6 per cent of the £12,274m, the biggest portion going to help the surface fleet of frigates and destroyers keep afloat. The country's strategic deterrent force of four Polaris submarines is absorbing only £269m, a modest 2.2 per cent of the budget—although five years ago the percentage was still smaller at 1.3.

Procurement of the Trident missile system to replace Polaris will take only 3 per cent on average between 1980 and 1995.

An unofficial but well respected analysis by Professor David Greenwood, the defence economist, of Aberdeen University, shows that if the whole budget is divided between commitments, some 23 per cent is now being spent on helping Nato defend the Eastern Atlantic, 41 per cent on the Army and RAF forces dedicated to Allied Command Europe and 22 per cent on protecting the United Kingdom. According to this analysis some seven per cent is spent in respect of the deterrent.



صكرًا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Reagan patches up quarrel with the Speaker

From David Cross, Washington, June 17

President Reagan decided today that his honeymoon with Congress must not be spoiled by a single careless off-the-cuff remark about Mr Thomas O'Neill, the Democratic speaker of the House of Representatives.

During yesterday's presidential press conference here—his first since the attempt on his life at the end of March—Mr Reagan accused Mr O'Neill of indulging in sheer demagoguery when he suggested that the Administration's three-year tax programme would benefit the rich more than the poor.

This prompted a rejoinder from Mr O'Neill that the President's honeymoon with Congress appeared to be over.

But after what he described as an exceptionally friendly telephone call from Mr Reagan today, Mr O'Neill told reporters that they were still good friends. "Politics is politics." Mr O'Neill said. "We may disagree during the day but come 6 pm we become friends."

During his press conference the President also made it clear that he was stepping up pressure on Democrats in the lower house to approve the tax reductions and other parts of his economic programme, including big spending cuts. The Democrats, who have a majority in the House, are beginning to muster opposition to the budget cuts in particular.

In his initial response to Mr Reagan's comments the Speaker issued a statement to reporters reiterating his original claim that the Administration's economic programme consisted of a rich man's tax cut while the budget cuts fell squarely on the shoulders of the working poor. For good measure, he added that the White House had been acting in a dictatorial way in its recent treatment of Congress.

Mr O'Neill said he would never accuse the President, whoever he was, of being a demagogue because he had too much respect for the institution of the presidency. "I assume that in the future he would have the same feeling for the speakership."

As is often the case with presidential press conferences, Mr Reagan touched on many themes during his 35-minute meeting. He handled all questions in his usual adroit and friendly manner, thereby showing the world through the medium of television that he was now fully recovered from his bullet wounds.

He had nothing new to say, except on his economic programme. He displeased Moscow again with an attack on the Soviet system. Communism was a sad, bizarre chapter in human history and recent events there and in Poland showed that the Soviet philosophy was an aberration. It was not a normal way of living for human beings, he said.

Responding to questions on the recent attack by the Israelis on an Iraqi nuclear reactor, he said he had considerable sympathy for the raid and that Israel had reason for concern in view of the past history of Iraq, which had never signed a ceasefire or recognized Israel as a nation.

The President's handling of the press conference represented a change from previous practice. During the Carter administration there was a free-for-all, in which the top reporters from television and the newspapers waved and shouted to attract the President's attention.

Shortly after he took office Mr Reagan tried to change the system by drawing the names of questioners from a jar for jelly beans (his favourite sweets). This was unpopular, because many of the best-known television reporters were unable to ask questions and it was impossible to follow up questions.

The new system worked well. Questioning was conducted in an orderly manner and the President made sure that reporters sitting near the back of the room were also given a chance.

The President looked relaxed throughout the press conference and gave a cheery wave at the end to the crowd of reporters and cameramen who were crammed into the small, sweltering room where the conference was held.

Asked how he felt after the assassination attempt he replied: "I have recovered. I feel fine. If I'm a medical miracle, I'm a happy one."

Big missile debate by German Protestants

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, June 17

The biggest and probably the most critical debate about nuclear missiles has opened in Hamburg at the biennial congress of the West German Protestant Church.

For four days 118,000 people, many of them young and many of pacifist views, will take part in this religious gathering which, under the motto: "Be not afraid", is devoted partly to the subject of peace. The 1,200 events include services, Bible meetings, discussions, entertainments and debates about defence, disarmament, missiles and the fear that Germany may become the scene of a nuclear holocaust.

Sixty-five Protestant pacifist groups have coined the counter-motto; "Be ye afraid for nuclear death threatens us all", and called a demonstration for Saturday. They hope it will be the biggest since the anti-nuclear protests of the 1950s, with about 50,000 people expected to take part.

So seriously is the congress being taken in Bonn, that Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, who was not originally invited, has arranged to defend his policies in a televised question-and-answer session in a Hamburg church tomorrow night and again in a discussion on Friday.

Christians, mostly Protestants but a number of Roman Catholics as well, make up one of the most active groups in the rapidly growing West German pacifist movement.

War of words over arms control

Moscow's credibility problem

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, June 17

Over the past week the Russians have been doing their best to impress on a large number of influential Western statesmen that Moscow is serious about arms control and eager to start talks without delay.

As Nato presses ahead with plans to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe, the Russians are becoming increasingly anxious to head off what they regard as an exceptionally dangerous threat to their security.

But the shadow of Poland now looms large. Not only have Western governments made it clear that any Soviet intervention would scuttle the prospect for talks, but Western lobbyists of strategic arms limitation have admitted that public opinion in Europe and America would become deaf to the need for a dialogue with the Russians.

Moscow appears therefore to be in a dilemma. On the one hand, the Kremlin wants to show, especially to the Europeans, that the Soviet Union is ready to go to the negotiating table without any preconditions. On the other hand, it seems already to be anticipating failure—perhaps because of decisions already taken here over Poland—by refusing to recognize the West's declared readiness to talk as genuine.

The Soviet press has called the recent Nato offer a smokescreen to conceal the alliance's rearmament plans. President Brezhnev said last week that the Americans had taken no real steps to get talks going. And Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, told Mr Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, his Belgian counterpart, earlier this week that in spite of voguish talk in "some capitals" about arms talks, no one had lifted a finger there to get the talks going.

Mr Gromyko said his country was ready for honest talks based on equal security and reciprocal interests. He told Mr Nothomb that Mr Brezhnev's proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe was intended to create favourable conditions for such talks.

The Soviet leadership knows, however, that such a moratorium, which the West says would leave the Russians with a big nuclear advantage, is unacceptable to Nato.

The point was made again privately by the Palme Commission, a group of experienced politicians, including Mr Cyrus Vance, the former American Secretary of State, and Dr David Owen, the former Foreign Secretary, who met here last weekend to reaffirm their faith in arms control.

The Russians treated this independent body with respect. President Brezhnev saw Mr Olof Palme, the Commission's chairman, and Mr Gromyko saw Mr Vance and Dr Owen. Soviet military experts briefed the commission on the SS20 programme and went into details.

The Russians wanted to show that the Soviet position coincided with the views of "sober-minded" Western statesmen. They also hoped that these views would carry weight in Washington precisely because the commission members are not identified with left-wing, unilateral disarmers.

There was an attempt to fudge the moratorium issue: Mr Georgy Arbatov, the head of the Institute for the United States and Canada, maintained at a press conference that the moratorium was a unilateral good-will gesture as it actually applied only to the Soviet side —an interpretation challenged by reference to the text of Mr Brezhnev's original proposal. Later Mr Vance said it put a "new gloss" on the whole idea.

Mr Gromyko, however, took a tougher line on Monday, when he blamed the West for stubbornly rejecting the moratorium. He said the West was using false data about the European nuclear balance, while Washington deliberately brushed aside anything that stood in the way of the new weapons' deployment.

☐ Brussels: The United States and its Nato allies today made good progress in their preparations for the opening of negotiations between America and the Soviet Union by the end of the year on limiting long-range nuclear missiles based in Europe.

American officials said after the discussions, which will be resumed on August 3, that it was agreed that Nato should "seek equal and verifiable global limitation on United States and Soviet systems at the lowest possible level."

Elaborating on this objective, the officials said that the West would insist on equal limits, equal ceilings and equal rights regarding the deployment of nuclear forces in Europe.

European sources expressed great satisfaction with today's meeting, which appears to have removed any lingering doubts in Europe that America is serious about negotiating arms limits with the Soviet Union.

Saharan rivals come to blows at the OAU

From Michael Knipe, Nairobi, June 17

Diplomatic activities at the foreign ministers' meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) were enlivened here today when a fight broke out between two Moroccan government officials and a representative of the Polisario Front insurgent organization in the lobby of the Kenyatta Conference Centre.

Delegates and observers scattered as the three men exchanged blows before being seized and led away by Kenyan security officials. They were released half an hour later.

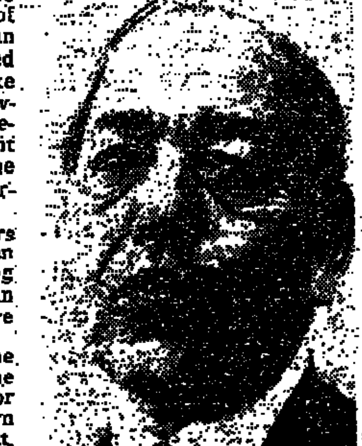
The incident illustrated the level of tension between the two sides in the struggle for control of the disputed western Sahara. The Polisario Front, backed by Algeria and Libya, is attempting to wrest the territory from the control of Morocco which took over the administration when Spain withdrew in 1975.

The OAU is deeply divided over the issue.

The Polisario official was apparently distributing leaflets attacking King Hassen of Morocco when the fight broke out. The Moroccan diplomats were identified as Mr Hassan Aloauri, Chef du Cabinet in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mr Ynsif Amraïmi, an aide in the Ministry of Cooperation.

The leaflets accused King Hassan of being a colonialist.

The more formal proceedings of the day included the presentation to the council of ministers of the report of the organization's liberation committee. This contained a scathing attack on the diplomatic activities of the Western contact group on Namibia (South-West Africa).



King Hassan: Attacked in Polisario leaflet.

The United States, Britain and France were strongly condemned for what was described as their collusion with South Africa. The document rejected what it described as the "sinister schemes by certain members of the so-called Western contact group" which it said were "aimed at forcing the international community to abandon the agreed plan for the independence of Namibia contained in the United Nations Security Council resolution 435".

The committee's report, which gained the unanimous approval of the council of ministers, expressed profound dismay at what it regarded as the demonstrated unwillingness of the contact group to carry on with implementing the United Nations plan and denounced what it called the "emerging unholy alliance between Pretoria and Washington".

Lord Carrington outlines Britain's EEC objectives

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

In a defence yesterday of the EEC and of Britain's role in its affairs, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, will have left our partners in no doubt that they must expect an active six months during his presidency of the Council of Ministers, starting on July 1.

Outlining what he hopes to achieve, Lord Carrington denounced Labour Party leaders and in particular Mr Denis Healey, Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, for turning their backs on policies pursued when in office and for proposing to withdraw from the Community.

He would have thought that after the referendum, even Mr Wedgwood Benn would have accepted that the decision of the British people was for membership.

Speaking during a debate in the House of Lords on the advantages of EEC membership, Lord Carrington said he was saddened to see that Mr Healey had been the last to attempt this feat of logical contortionism. "He should know better and of course, he does know better."

Mr Healey was merely subscribing to the myth that the Community undermined the sovereignty of the British Parliament when he spoke of restoring the sovereignty of Britain from control by the EEC, Lord Carrington said.

After asserting that the government remained firmly committed to making a success of membership and outlining the advantages to this country, Lord Carrington accepted that not all criticisms were misdirected. Setting out some of the areas where changes were urgently needed, the Foreign Secretary told the House that the first on his list was the common agricultural policy.

It was clearly wrong, he said, to spend two-thirds of the Community budget on agriculture to produce wasteful surpluses. The Government wanted to see this problem tackled during the discussions on the restructuring of the Community budget.

Lord Carrington also made clear that during the British presidency he would be applying much pressure to achieve a permanent solution to the intolerable situation for this country whereby West Germany and Britain financed the budget while richer countries than ourselves were major net beneficiaries. A successful conclusion must be brought about this year, which would be fair to all member states, he said.

New Community policies would have to be considered to shift resources into other areas such as regional and industrial development and to retrain workers to meet the changing pattern of industry.

Other areas in which he wanted to see progress during the next six months were on the common fisheries policy, the freer provision of services, such as insurance, greater liberalization of air fares and further easing of the barriers to free movement and employment within the Community.

Strasbourg prepares for a British presidency

From David Wood, Strasbourg, June 17

European MPs are using this week's plenary session in Strasbourg to prepare for Britain's presidency of the Council of Ministers which starts on July 1.

Most of the main reports and debates are connected with Mrs Thatcher's campaign for permanent budgetary arrangements.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State, at the Foreign Office, was welcomed today to start picking up the threads of policy and strategy that will be left behind by The Netherlands on June 30. He will return to London to report that European parliamentary opinion is turning in Britain's favour and that Lord Carrington's first appearance in Strasbourg raises high expectations.

Today two reports from influential parliamentary committees on the budgetary issues raised by Mrs Thatcher had a good reception, not least from M Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission, and two of his Commissioners.

Earlier, the Parliament carried by a larger majority than expected a report proposing reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), presented by Sir Henry Plumb, former president of the National Farmers' Union.

A year ago the commission was told by the Council of Ministers to find a permanent answer to Mrs Thatcher's questions about the budgetary justice for Britain. [The agreement the Prime Minister secured last year over Britain's contributions ends in 1982.]

Members of the Commission leave no doubt about their strategy. First, like most MEPs, they want to keep the CAP as the centrepiece of Community policy, but to cut its cost to allow for new policies. In the short term, Commission and Parliament have no other option, because the British and West German governments refuse to consider increasing the level of VAT to give the Community a larger income.

Secondly, again like most MEPs, members of the Commission want more resources for the EEC. If they cannot get more than one per cent of VAT, then they want eventually to have a new source of revenue. A slice of national income tax or company tax?

There is another important point as the parliamentary speeches made clear. No new financial mechanism to satisfy Mrs Thatcher's demands can be limited to one country or one special case. With the entry of Greece to the Community and Portugal and Spain standing impatiently in the wings, it is not only the British Government that wants to be reassured that there will be a just budget settlement.

Appeals fail to halt Israeli election violence

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 17

Increased police activity and repeated appeals for restraint from the leaders of the main Israeli political parties have so far failed to prevent the most violent election campaign in recent years.

Among the latest incidents was the burning of a car belonging to a Labour Party campaigner in Jerusalem and the daubing of the remains with the word: "Traitor". This was an apparent reference to recent opposition criticism of the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

On a communal farm in the south of Israel, two youths threatened a woman of 72 who had appeared in a television advertisement on behalf of the Labour Party. They warned her not to take part in any further such advertising and smashed windows in her home.

Earlier, the Labour Party election offices in Givat Shmuel were burnt out in the middle of the night. In the port city of Haifa, the Labour Party headquarters had to be evacuated after a bomb warning given by telephone.

Although most of the attacks continue to be against the Labour Party, Mr Dove Shilansky, a prominent supporter of the ruling right-wing Likud coalition, last night spoke at an election rally protected by a special police guard after receiving a death threat.

Today, the Likud announced that it had hired a team of private detectives whose job would be to provide evidence to support its claim that the wave of anti-Labour violence is being organized by *agents provocateurs*.

In a series of hard-hitting advertisements, the opposition is trying to make electoral capital out of the recent unruly disruptions of its meetings. Two photographs show ugly scenes of government supporters on the rampage, while the caption reads: "This time, you really have to choose between Beginism and enlightened government".

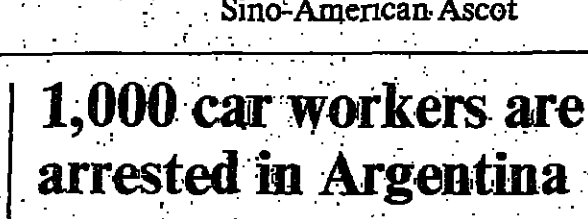
Commenting on the campaign, Mr Moshe Dayan, the leader of the newly-formed Telem Party, castigated the extreme language used on the hustings by both Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, and his Labour opponents. "As well as contributing to the vulgarization of the people, it explains much of the violence infecting the election campaign", Mr Dayan said.

The police, mounting a countrywide operation to restore order in the closing two weeks of the campaign, have discovered that many of the worst incidents have been planned. They lay the blame on what they term "low-level party operatives".

Confirmation of the widespread belief among political commentators that the Iraqi raid will have boosted Mr Begin's reelection chances came in the first poll conducted since the Osirak reactor was destroyed.

Published by the Hebrew newspaper, *Ma'ariv* today's poll showed the Likud coalition with 38 per cent of the votes, compared with 34 per cent in the same poll last month. The Labour Party remained unchanged in second place with 33 per cent.

Part of the success of the Government's campaign has been attributed to its expansionist settlement policy in the occupied territories. Today, it was announced that 800 new housing units would be built inside the settlements already set up in the occupied West Bank. The move will eventually increase the number of Jews living there by 3,000.

Sino-American Ascot

Pressure on Mitterrand to soften condemnation

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 17

President Mitterrand is believed to have come under pressure from Jerusalem to tone down or qualify the terms of the French Government's strong condemnation of the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

The condemnation, issued by M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, and M Claude Cheysson, the Minister for External Affairs, early last week, was reiterated on Monday by M Jacques Leprette, the French permanent representative at the Security council.

It has caused sharp disappointment both in the Jewish community in France and in Israel especially the demand for reparations.

The *Renouveau Juif*, the organization of French Jews which had called for a vote against President Giscard d'Estaing in the presidential elections, emphasized in a statement yesterday that it could not remain silent in the face of the Government's diplomatic initiative at the Security Council.

"Such an initiative runs the risk of being interpreted as providing a surety for the acknowledged responsibilities of the previous government," the statement said. "It is necessary to recall that the Iraqi nuclear contract was never submitted to Parliament for ratification. This justifies all the fears arising from it." The *Renouveau Juif* demanded "another policy for France in the Middle East."

Its demand is unlikely to be satisfied. Even though the *Renouveau Juif* professes to ignore it. French policy in the Middle East has undergone a difference of style and of tone, but not of substance.

President Mitterrand has publicly acknowledged, most recently last Saturday when he received King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, the claims of the Palestinians to a homeland, even to a state, while insisting on the new Government's friendship with Israel, and its right to security within safe, recognized and guaranteed frontiers.

The Israeli ambassador was "asked" and not "summoned" to the Quai d'Orsay to explain the raid. The new President, by contrast with his predecessor, has always clearly approved the Camp David agreements.

He cannot, however, afford to antagonize the Arab states, for obvious reasons of economic common sense, any more than he can respond to the demand of the Israeli Government, believed to have been put forward through diplomatic channels, that the 1975 nuclear agreement with Iraq should simply be cancelled.

£736,000 FOR HIJACK VICTIMS

Tel Aviv, June 17. — Air France has agreed to pay £736,000 to Israeli survivors and the heirs of the four people killed in the 1976 hijacking of an airliner to Uganda, Israel's army raidio said today.

The agreement covers claims of 67 former hostages and heirs of the four civilians who died when Israeli commandos stormed the Entebbe airport in a rescue operation.

The settlement was reached on May 14, according to the Jerusalem Post newspaper, after five years of litigation, in which the former hostages said tighter Air France security could have prevented the hijacking.—AP.

Habib-Begin crucial talks today

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem, June 17

Mr Philip Habib, America's much-travelled special envoy will tomorrow meet Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, for negotiations expected to be crucial for the future of his mission to try to defuse tension between Israel and Syria.

Although Israel's recent air attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor has tended to divert attention from the crisis over Syrian missiles in Lebanon, recent speeches by Israeli political and military leaders have left no doubt that it could still lead to violent conflict.

Mr Habib maintained his customary secrecy on arrival here today, but there was a widespread feeling among Israeli officials that he has so far failed to find a formula for the removal of the missles

Earlier this week Mr Begin sounded a warning that if Mr Habib was unable to secure the removal of the Syrian missiles by peaceful means, Israel's generals were ready to remove them by force.

In Israeli government circles there is growing concern that if neither diplomatic nor military means are used soon to remove the missiles, the Syrians will become convinced that Israel is prepared quietly to tolerate their presence.

The recent speech by Mr Begin, and another by the chief of Israeli military intelligence giving warnings that Syria was preparing for war, have been interpreted here as intended to steel the public for another controversial military adventure —possibly before polling takes place on June 30.

At tomorrow's talks, Mr Habib will be reporting on the results of his latest round of negotiations in Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and, most recently, Syria. It will be the first meeting between the two men since Mr Begin sanctioned the raid against Iraq.

Police are accused over action in Soweto

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, June 17

Coloured (mixed race) and black leaders today accused the police of being excessively brutal and stupid in their handling of protest demonstrations by coloured students and the tear gas attack yesterday in Soweto on people leaving a church service.

Mr M. Mathabathe, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten civic group, said police action was making black people angrier. "They cannot tolerate it any further."

The services yesterday, to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the unrest that left nearly 600 people dead, had been peaceful and would have ended so if the police had not acted stupidly, he said.

In Pretoria, Coloured leaders handed Mr Louis Le Grange, Minister of Police, a memorandum detailing various incidents. The police have announced their own inquiry into allegations of brutality.

The memorandum singled out the actions of Brigadier Theuns Swanepoel, leader of the anti-riot unit.

The image of the police as a force to maintain law and order and to assist the community was disappearing as a result of brutal and heartless action and Coloured people felt the police had declared war on them, the memorandum said.

The boycott of classes by thousands of coloured students continued today, but a planned demonstration outside the Newlands police station, where 59 students arrested two weeks ago appeared on remand, was called off.

A parent said: "It would have been madness to stage the demonstration". Riot police surrounded the building and kept watch on the crowd.

Thousands of workers from Soweto went back to work today, many of them in buses which had their windows smashed by stone-throwing gangs after the tear gas attack at the church.

Descriptions of the attack vary. An Afrikaans newspaper, *Beeld*, reported today: "The black people were allowed by the police to emerge from the church building in groups. They were driven back with tear smoke every so often to prevent them forming large groups."

The report said trouble broke out after a horde of foreign cameramen and television teams approached. Blacks gave the black power salute and taunted the police.

A police official said the police acted after youths stoned vehicles but did not explain why they fired tear gas at the crowd leaving the church. "I am not a strategist", the official said.

Reporters of the English-language Johannesburg *Star* said the police launched their attack after a group of about 50 people emerged from the church with hands raised and shouting "Peace".

One report said the police were laughing and joking and that as a captain fired a canister into the crowd, a constable said: "A masterpiece, Captain."

Mr Kehla Mthembu, president of the Azanian People's Organization, said that despite the events yesterday further commemoration services would be held this weekend.

1,000 car workers are arrested in Argentina

From Our Correspondent, Buenos Aires, June 17

More than 1,000 car workers were arrested by police today after a strike was called by the mechanics union to protest against the closing of car plants and against rising unemployment.

Police used armoured cars, patrol cars and buses to transport the workers to the police department.

They also took cameras and exposed the films of photographers from *La Semana* news magazine and *Cronica*, a mass circulation daily, and stopped a television cameraman from filming the arrests outside the union headquarters, half a dozen streets from Government House.

Yesterday police arrested Señor Jose Rodrigues, the union's secretary general, and two leaders from the San Martin district branch. They were released late last night.

The arrests appeared to signal a crackdown by the military Government of President Roberto Viola on criticism of its economic policies. They followed the withdrawal on Monday by the Government of advertising from the conservative *La Prensa* newspaper, for what Señor Alberto Ortiz, the Public Information Secretary, described as "harmful and malicious criticism" which the Government believed was intended to destroy the "national reorganization process" of the armed forces.

He made it clear to a representative of *La Prensa* that he had received many suggestions from the army high command to "take other measures" against the newspaper before the withdrawal of official advertisements was ordered.

The Government's move against *La Prensa* drew fire from the newspaper owners' association, which called it a "brutish reaction" and an "attack on free expression".

The English-language daily, *Buenos Aires Herald*, said in a leading article today: "The justification given for this measure, that *La Prensa's* criticisms are destructive, unlike those of some other newspapers, does not stand up to even the most cursory scrutiny. Even if *La Prensa* were determined to undermine the 'process' it would be fully entitled to do so, because it is a matter of opinion whether this particular exercise in government is beneficial to the country as such."

Dissidents' trial postponed

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, June 17

A trial of four Polish dissidents charged with anti-state activities has been postponed and will again be adjourned a week before the Polish Communist Party Congress is due to begin on July 14.

The Polish leadership appears anxious to maintain calm in the days leading up to the crucial congress. However, a fresh incident of the defacing of a Soviet Second World War memorial was reported today.

Members of the free trade union movement, Solidarity, worked into the night yesterday to clean white paint from the monument in Zyrardow.

It took five minutes for the court to postpone the dissidents' trial to July 2. An objection that documents had not been made available in time to prepare the case was upheld. A second objection that the indictment should be made more precise was rejected.

With the party congress less than a month away, seven out of 14 full and candidate members of the ruling Politburo have been elected by democratic secret ballot as delegates.

Lines get crossed at Unesco

From Ian Murray
Paris, June 17

The work of the Unesco conference on communications development started today after hours of wrangling over rules of procedure. What was at stake was whether or not decisions should be taken by consensus or by vote.

Two of the six days allotted for this first session of the 35-nation intergovernmental council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) have already been spent in choosing a chairman: This morning and much of this afternoon were spent resolving the consensus question.

The original rules of procedure prepared for the meeting said that decisions "shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting". The Western nations, however, were concerned that this would have meant they would inevitably be swamped by the Third World countries in any vote.

A "consensus on consensus" was eventually reached, in effect, by splitting the matter into two separate sub-clauses, the first saying that "decisions shall be taken by a majority" and the second saying that "in the deliberations of the council priority should be given to the seeking of a consensus".

The first contribution to the debate on communication needs and development came from Mr Arthur C. Clarke, the British science writer, and chancellor of the University of Maratuwa, representing Sri Lanka. He gave warning that unless there was significant investment in space technology millions of people would be doomed to eke out a miserable existence or to die.

He said the day was not far off when small electronic books containing whole libraries could be available to everyone.

Rosemary Righter, page 14

Mrs Nancy Reagan and Prince Charles on the Hudson River in New York yesterday.

Greece breaks off talks with US on military bases

From Mario Modiano, Athens, June 17

The Greek Government tonight broke off negotiations with the Americans on the futures of the United States military bases in Greece in the hope that an uncompromising stand would best serve it politically in an election year.

The Government may even now advance the date of the elections due in November to take advantage of its decision to resist an unpopular deal with the Americans.

The formal decision to suspend the talks which have lasted five months is to be announced after an Inner Cabinet meeting called for noon tomorrow. The decision was finalised today after successive meetings of Mr Robert McCloskey, the American Ambassador, with Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Evanghelos Averoff, the Minister of Defence.

The Greek Government had set successive deadlines for a final American reply to the Greek demands for a substantial quid pro quo for allowing the United States to continue to use four principal military installation here — two near Athens and two in Crete.

The Government indicated tonight that even if the American offer was acceptable there would be no time for the ratification of the agreement by Parliament. The Greek Parliament will adjourn for the summer recess soon and will certainly be dissolved to open theway for elections.

The Opposition Socialists have vowed to oust the bases, although in recent months their attitude has been softened by concern that this could deprive the Greek armed forces of a regular source of supply for war material.

A Greek demand for the supply of modern military equipment, including fighter aircraft and an airborne early warning system, lies at the root of tonight's breakdown.

A nAmerican offer to sell the Greeks more Phantom jets at concessional terms as well as to give them technological aid to develop a land-based early warning system, failed to satisfy the Greek military who wanted the expensive equipment in order to improve Greece's balance of power with Turkey.

Heatwave in Spain and Portugal

From Harry Debelius,
Madrid, June 17

A record heat wave continued to scorch the Iberiian peninsula for the tenth consecutive day as reports grew of lost crops, forest fires and water shortages.

The death toll is difficult to determine. Hospitals in many parts of Spain and Portugal have admitted many people suffering from heat. A shepherd died in a forest fire in the southern Spanish province of Jaen last weekend.

Fires destroyed timberland in many other parts of Spain. A blaze which broke out last Sunday on the Portuguese border was still going today.

Last Wednesday an 18-year-old mountaineer died of heat exhaustion after running five miles in 40C (104F) heat to seek help for two companions who had been injured in a fall.

Temperatures in the first half of June broke records in most of Spain, where the averages were in many places the highest in a century for the period. Last Sunday's maximum of 38C in Vigo was the highest registered there in 37 years.

Jane Fonda renews plea to enter South Africa

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg, June 17

Jane Fonda, the actress, and her husband, Mr Tom Hayden, who were refused entry into South Africa when they arrived here last night, have made another application to be admitted.

But the only South African soil they are likely to touch will be the floor of the transit lounge at Jan Smuts airport where they spent Tuesday night, when they arrived from Maseru, capital of Lesotho, en route to Zimbabwe.

The American political activists were invited by the students representative council at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University to deliver a freedom lecture but were refused visas because of the "tense situation" in the country.

Their arrival yesterday, with their children, Vanessa, aged 12, and Troy, aged seven, coincided with commemorations —accompanied by clouds of police tear gas—by blacks of the Soweto riots five years ago.

The family asked to be allowed to stay at an airport hotel but this was refused and they spent the night in the transit lounge. Over a telephone, Ms Fonda complained to reporters: "I have never been through anything like this in my life before. We are effectively being detained. We are in a prison."

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Changing faces of Italy and Poland

"Lucky those who can change their rulers". Considering the great swing to the left of the French electorate, there are others in Europe who look with envy at the French, feeling sorry that they cannot do the same.

I think in particular of the two great Roman Catholic frontier nations of Europe, Poland and Italy (although the luckier of the two remains Italy, since it borders on the sea, rather than with a totalitarian empire). In spite of historical differences, these two countries are in many ways alike.

In both of them, the two dominating political forces are the Catholics and the Communists, which have been in power (the Catholics in Italy, the Communists in Poland) for one full generation. In both cases, the ruling parties show clear signs of being almost exhausted by too much power; yet, changing the rulers remains a difficult, almost an impossible task.

The comparison cannot be pushed too far. In Italy, the Christian Democrats are in power because they have always won elections. In Poland, it is an external force which makes change impossible; left to themselves, the Poles would not delay any longer a very radical change indeed.

There is no external force which stops the Italians, if they so wanted, from electing a different majority. It is instead the Italian left, dominated by a party which calls itself Communist, that has always scared away the decisive support of the centre voters, needed to swing a majority from right to left.

The Christian Democrats, in spite of their faults, have had the immense historical merit of always guaranteeing Italy's democratic system and Italy's ties with the West. But this does not fully explain the uninterrupted series of their electoral victories. It is the Communists' fault if the Italian electorate never dared abandon the safe haven of Christian Democratic rule, even when the desire for change was stronger.

Without change, even in a democratic, pluralistic society such as Italy, political life becomes impoverished and corrupted. In different degrees, the Poles and the Italians are now deeply aware of this truth. Nevertheless, the achievement of change remains difficult, though for different reasons.

The Poles have clearly shown that they want change, but the main decisions will be taken elsewhere, in the secrecy of the Kremlin. The Italians, too, feel strong longings for change; but will the Italian left, that is to say mostly the Communist Party, prove able to take advantage of this state of mind?

The Italian Socialists seem too weak to offer a real prospect for change. So, will the Italian Communists, who certainly stand for change, make themselves finally acceptable to the Italian centre-voter? Will they one day be able to prove that they have changed, so as to make a greater change acceptable?

For instance: Would they ever dare change the name of their party? The former leader of the "liberal" Communists, Signor Giorgio Amencola, once suggested the unification of the Italian left in a new party, under a new label.

Could this suggestion be taken up again in the future? Strangely enough, this might depend on events in Poland. If the process of change in Poland were to be tragically interrupted by the Soviet Army, the process of change in the Italian Communist Party, and in Italy's political life, could well be accelerated. This is one of the many curious ways in which the futures of the two Catholic frontier countries of Europe are today interconnected, as symbolized by the fact that we have a Polish bishop in Peter's see.

While waiting for the unexpected to happen, the Italians are, in the meantime, going to have their first non-Catholic prime minister since Signor Ferruccio Parri, in 1946. This honour should fall, unless unforeseen difficulties arise, upon a distinguished journalist, Signor Giovanni Spadolini, who nine years ago was still editor of *Corriere Della Sera*.

He took up politics as a profession only in 1972, finally becoming the successor to Signor Ugo la Malfa as leader of the small but authoritative Republican Party. If he becomes a prime minister, at the head of a coalition still based upon the Christian Democrats, the Italians will have what they call *alternanza*, a symbol and surrogate of that fuller change which they still dare not have.

Beyond that, the future will be mostly in the hands of the Christian Democrats, now badly shaken by too many scandals (will they recover?) and the Communists (will they really be able to change?). Again, the Italians are luckier than the Poles, whose future is in the rough hands of the Soviet marshals.

IN BRIEF

Bomb attack on Nato site

Hanover, June 17.—A bomb explosion hit a half-finished Nato arms depot, near Hanover today, causing damage estimated at DM 300,000 (£65,000), the police said.

The explosion occurred at the Nato building site at Wahrendahl, a hamlet 17 miles southwest of Hanover. The police said that it was caused by a "bomb-like object with a timing device" which apparently acted as a trigger.

Terrorists jailed

Turin, June 17.—A court convicted 62 accused members of the Red Brigades today on charges of belonging to an armed gang and inflicted the heaviest sentences on three women urban guerrillas. One of the women was sentenced to 17 and a half years in jail.

Earthquake toll

Tehran, June 17.—The earthquake in south-eastern Iran last Thursday killed 1,027 people, government officials said today.

Spanish divorce

Madrid, June 17. Spaniards came a step closer to being able to obtain divorces for the first time in more than 40 years when the Senate passed a divorce Bill last night. The Bill must now return to Congress for final approval.

Spying charges

Berlin, June 17.—East Germany announced today the arrest of two West Germans on charges of spying for Bonn's intelligence service, bringing the number of alleged western agents seized over the past two years to 22.

Missile debris

Bonn, June 17.—The tail section of an air-to-air missile, accidentally dropped from a West German fighter aircraft two days ago, was found today in eastern Bavaria. An Air Force spokesman said it was possible that the missile exploded in the air after leaving its mounting.

Bulgarian merger

Vienna, June 17.—Bulgaria announced today it had merged four ministries in a reshuffle apparently intended to streamline the executive. The National Assembly approved the Government of Mr Grisha Filipov, who yesterday replaced Mr Stanko Todorov as Prime Minister.

Woman aged 99 killed

Deansboro, New York, June 17.—Miss Eva Peck, a 99-year-old woman, was crushed to death today beneath the rear wheels of a car driven by her 89-year-old sister, sheriff's deputies said. She apparently stepped behind the car as it was backing.—AP.

Love paradise learns to live without the master

From Trevor Fishlock, Poona, June 17

It was easy to find Rajneesh's place in Poona, a few steps past Dr Bumb's acupuncture clinic. Inside there was an *ethereal air*.

It was early morning and hundreds of people were sitting in the dappled shade, gazing vacantly as if struck into stone. Their minds were presumably absent on a journey into metaphysical deep space. Far out, as they would say.

Rajneesh himself was not there. He has arranged a celebrated disappearance. In a puff of Rolls-Royce smoke and a plethora of rumour he has gone to a secret destination.

His disciples face an uncertain future, but Rajneesh left them 33 million of his words in books and on tape to help them through.

Rajneesh is a notable Indian mystic. He is 50, white-bearded, sepia-eyed and photogenic. In his white robe he looks like any artist's idea of a saint. His followers call him the master. Some think he is God.

Like an old-time Welsh evangelist he has a remarkable gift of communication and can render crowds into suggestible jelly.

For seven years his ashram, or commune, in Poona has been a goal for thousands of middle-class Westerners, mostly Americans and Germans, who have streamed here in search of enlightenment, inner peace and repair to damaged psyches. Many have arrived as refugees from the late 20th century and from what they regard as repressive and insane Western society.

Some have fled futile marriages and jobs. Perhaps some have heard about the therapeutic cuddling in the ashram.

They changed their clothes and their Western names into Indian ones. Dressed in magenta, maroon, mauve and tangerine they entered Rajneesh's leafy green paradise of love, beauty, music and discarded inhibitions; and learned to endure the bane of the place, jaundice and diarrhoea.

Rajneesh was always there with his wit and wisdom, his wordy mixture of Eastern mysticism, pop psychology, common sense, obfuscation, recycled hippy philosophy and blarney.

"I teach you to be free from *the clutches of knowledge*. I teach you to be selfish because only out of true selfishness is altruism born. I want to give you emptiness. Duty is a dirty four-letter word. Husband and wife will become dirty and ugly words."

There are his riddle-statements, sometimes mistaken for balderdash, like: "I am God because I am not"; and "Even if I make illogical statements I make them logically".

Each morning he slid into the ashram in a white Rolls-Royce to face the sea of adoring followers. Of late, he was well protected, someone having tried to kill him with a knife. He discoursed at great length on salvation through meditation, love and self-discovery, laced with risqué stories and occasional vicious slanders.

Little in the ashram is free and the entrance fees for the morning discourses put the enterprise on a sound financial footing. The turnover is said to be nearly £2m a year. The 33 million words uttered by Rajneesh in the past seven years are available in 336 books and 4,000 hours of tape, all for sale along with Rajneesh *slippers and lovingly boiled soup*.

Poona, too, has done well from the enlightenment game. Local people are scandalized by the ashram's reputation for free love and the sight of Westerners arrogantly upsetting local sensibilities by cuddling in the streets. But landlords, rickshaw drivers and stallholders have benefited from the traffic of disciples most of whom live outside the ashram.

Rajneesh's Poona era, however, now seems to be drawing to a close. In advertisements in the Indian newspapers he said that from May 1 he would enter the ultimate phase of his work and *speak only through silence*, "the language of existence".

And now Rajneesh has disappeared without warning. He left in the Rolls on June 1 and has not been seen since. He did not even say goodbye. He has been replaced at the morning sessions by a portrait and tapes.

An Indian magazine asks this week: "Is Rajneesh dying?" The ashram will not say where he has gone and hotly denies that the master has fled India to evade tax. He is said to have gone for health reasons and *Indian newspaper sleuths say he* flew first-class to New York, bound for the Rajneesh outpost in New Jersey.

The ashram is still working, a self-contained vegetarian commune (no drugs, no smoking) whose members do all their own cooking and scrubbing and work in some of the best-equipped offices and studios in India.

The only Indian workers who come in are the washermen. The ashram is not for the poor and, although it is a registered charity, it dispenses none.

Every evening a few hundred people gather for a four-part meditation session. At the one I witnessed the ashramites, obeying the instructions of a master of ceremonies, began with a 15-minute twitching session, and heads like aspens. For the next 15 minutes they engaged in abandoned dancing. Then they sat and contemplated while an electronic fugue was played.

For the last quarter of an hour they were supine with eyes closed. During this time the MC sat in a chair and had a long cuddle with a girl on his lap. Rajneesh may have gone, at least for the time being, but his disciples still *seek enlightenment*.

Rugby Union

Injury worries haunt unchanged Scotland

From Iain Mackenzie
Wellington, June 17

Scotland have decided to keep the same team for the second international and final match of their eight-game tour of New Zealand, when they meet the All Blacks at Eden Park, Auckland, on Saturday.

Even the replacements are the same as those who were listed for the first international in Dunedin last week. Andy Irvine will captain the side from full back and Jim Aitken will lead the pack from prop forward.

The New Zealanders have announced that Doug Rollerson will replace the injured Eddie Dunn at stand-off half. Dunn hurt his shoulder in the first international and Rollerson, who was not considered for that match, proved his fitness by kicking 15 points yesterday for Manawatu, his provincial side.

The All Blacks's selectors had already decided not to reintroduce Andy Haden, their number one lock, and otherwise they rely on the side which won the international in Dunedin, 11—4.

The Scottish manager, Ken Smith, said this morning that he saw no reason to alter the side. He may be right, but one winger, Steve Munro, has been in bed for the past three days with a nasty virus which has refused to clear up despite the drugs, and one of the reserve wingers, Roger Baird, was hobbling a bit after the 38—5 thrashing of Marlborough.

If Munro is unable to play there are several permutations. Irvine could come in on the wing with either Bruce Hay or Peter Dods at full back. Baird's problem for the selectors is less acute but there could be a tricky situation if there is a further injury in training.

The Scots moved to Auckland today and their coach, Jim Telfer, has insisted that they train on every possible occasion; that has meant at least once a day and sometimes twice.

Fortunately injuries to Irvine and Laidlaw have cleared up. The pack is on top form and if there is a dry ground at Eden Park (and that is not guaranteed despite the marvellous midwinter weather which makes Scottish summers seem frigid) I shall stick to my forecast that Scotland will not lose the series.

Telfer said after the Marlborough game that he had no special worries. However, one may be the lack of the "killer" instinct: this resurgent Scottish side can burst through New Zealand defences but allows tries to escape. That must not happen again against the All Blacks as the coach is well aware.

Football

Ponte plans to join French club today

Raimondo Ponte, the Swiss international and former Nottingham Forest midfield player, said yesterday that he plans to sign a three-year contract with the French Cup winners, Sec Bastia, today.

Ponte, transferred to Nottingham from Zurich Grasshoppers last year, returned to Zurich last month after a traumatic season with Forest, where he spent most of his time on the reserves' bench. He was released with two years still to run of a three-year contract. He said he could not disclose the financial details of the Bastia deal yet.

The West German international striker, Klaus Allofs, is set to move from Fortuna Dusseldorf to Cologne for DM 2.25m, an internal record for the West German league. Fortuna have agreed to release Allofs, whose goals helped West Germany win the European championship last year. The fee beats the previous record of DM 1.75m that Bayern Munich paid Eintracht Braunschweig in 1978 for Paul Breitner, whose return to the national side this year has consigned Allofs to the sidelines.

Valencia, winners of the 1980 European *Cup Winners' Cup*, have signed the Danish international, Frank Arnesen, on a three-year contract. Officials declined to confirm reports that Valencia had paid Ajax Amsterdam about 100m pesetas for Arnesen.

Walter Schachner, the Austrian international striker, who plays for Austria Wien, is the latest target for Leeds United. *Martin Wilkinson*, Leed's deputy manager, said Schachner was top scorer for his club last season and had been highly recommended. "I am going to watch *him* play in an important championship match against Graz on Sunday."

After that, Mr Wilkinson said, he would fly to Uruguay to watch another striker, Waldermer Victorino, playing for Uruguay against Peru. Leeds have been told they can have Victorino for £500,000.

The former Scottish international captain, Bruce Rioch, is returning from the North American club, Seattle Sounders, to be the player-coach with the new Torquay United manager, Frank O'Farrell. Rioch was with Torquay for four months last season. A small fee is involved and Rioch is expected to sign a two-year contract.

Ron Atkinson had talks with Joe Jordan yesterday which left him confident of keeping the striker at Manchester United. Jordan, a free agent after completing his contract, will spend a few days considering United's offer before giving Mr Atkinson his decision. Mr Atkinson refused to say whether United had stepped up their offer to Jordan, who wants £1,000 a week.

Jordan is likely to see Manchester City's manager, John Bond, before deciding. Mr Bond has made Jordan and Southampton's midfield player, Steve Williams, his main targets at a possible cost of £1m.

Coventry City's captain, Mick Coop, is one of six players who *have yet to sign new contracts*. The others are Ferguson, Blair, Sealey, Roberts and Bannister. Coop has played more than 400 first division games in 18 years with the club. He says he is ready to move on.

Asean woos Vietnam with aid offer

From David Watts, Manila, June 17

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) today launched a campaign to woo the Vietnamese into a negotiated settlement of the Cambodian question with a new offer of economic assistance in return for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

At the opening of the association's fourteenth annual foreign ministers' meeting in Manila the five Asean countries emphasized the benefits for Vietnam of a negotiated settlement and again asked it to attend the international conference on Cambodia called by the United Nations for next month in New York. So far 42 countries have announced their intention of attending and 11 who usually vote for Soviet policies rejected the invitation.

One of the principal tasks of the foreign ministers' meeting is detailed preparation for the New York conference and agreement on proposals to be put to the Vietnamese. These include a two-year timetable for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops which would be replaced by United Nations forces, the subsequent disarming of Cambodian factions and supervised elections.

The tone of sweet economic reason being adopted by the ministers has, as a *first* objective, to attract the Indochinese countries to the New York conference. Though Vietnam has so far ruled out its attendance there is speculation that Laos might attend the conference, perhaps as an observer.

The soft tone of speeches adopted by the ministers is in marked contrast to that of only a few weeks ago when the hardline countries were speaking of increased help for the armed Cambodian resistance movements based on the Thai border. Belligerent warnings from the Vietnamese that they would attack Thai border areas if there was any attempt to repatriate Cambodians without prior agreement from the Phnom Penh Government have also been ignored. Reports from Thailand today said that Vietnamese forces near the border had been strengthened as negotiations on the repatriation continued.

Mr Suppiah Dhanabalan, the Foreign Minister of Singapore, said that the decline of the Vietnamese economy and the erosion of its independence since 1975 were in marked contrast to the rapid economic development of the Asean countries.

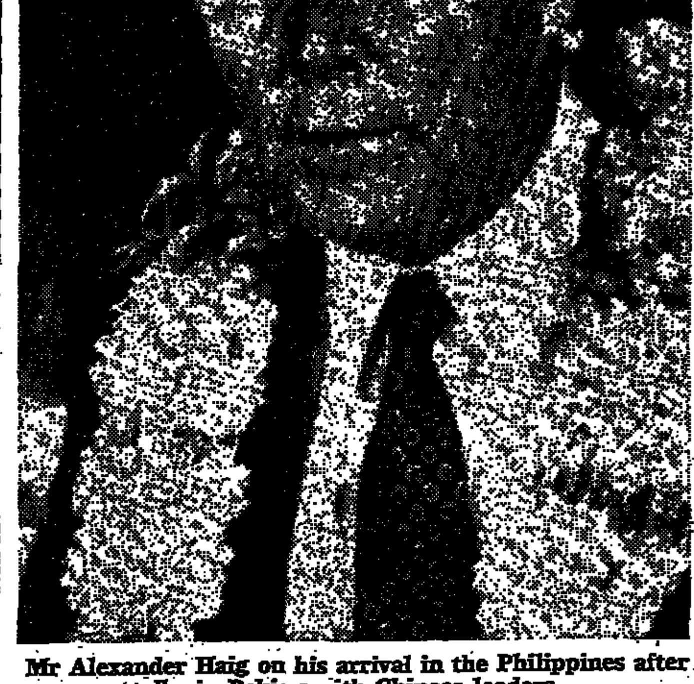
Both Indonesia and Malaysia, who are generally more sympathetic to Vietnam, said that Hanoi would have nothing to lose by attending the New York discussions. Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, the Foreign Minister of Malaysia, appealed to Vietnam to respond positively to Asean efforts to find a political solution in Cambodia and urged it to attend the New York conference.

Dr Mochtar Kusummatmadja, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, said that any solution in Cambodia must not harm the legitimate interests of Vietnam.

Air Chief Marshal Siithi Savetsila, the Foreign Minister of Thailand, said that Vietnam stood to gain in every way from cooperating with the international community.

The ministers, who have been joined by observers from Brunei and Papua New Guinea, jointly condemned the Israeli attack on Iraqi nuclear installations, calling it "a dangerous and irresponsible act".

At the conclusion of the two-day meeting the ministers will meet Mr. Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, and representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Japan and the European Economic Community.



Mr Alexander Haig on his arrival in the Philippines after talks in Peking with Chinese leaders.

China seeks border deal with Russia

From David Bonavia, Peking, June 17

The Chinese Communist Party today demanded that the Soviet Union negotiate an end to the two countries' longstanding border dispute, on the basis of the "unequal treaties" of the nineteenth century.

The demand came as Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, was leaving here after three days of talks with Chinese leaders which apparently went better than expected. Observers interpreted the Chinese demand as a sign of confidence in its strategic cooperation with the United States.

Judging by the experience of the 1970s, there is no likelihood of a solution to the frontier issue in the terms which the Chinese Party laid down today in the *People's Daily*. Negotiations on the border conflict have been in progress since 1969 and have achieved nothing.

The Soviet Union will not accede to Chinese demands that Tsarist Russia's treaties with Peking defining the border be recognized as "unequal", and as having been forced on China when she was weak.

Moscow's view is that the treaties legalized Russian sovereignty over areas which were already settled and ruled by Russia, and that China has no legitimate claim on them.

Peking agrees that the territories ceded under the treaties from 1858 on are now part of the Soviet Union and will not revert to China. However, the Chinese leaders want Moscow to withdraw from certain territories—mainly, it is believed, in the Pamir Mountains—which the Soviet Union is accused of *having illegally occupied over* and above the treaties.

The Chinese statement accused the Soviet Union of threatening China on their common frontier, as well as through arms build-up in the Mongolian People's Republic, Vietnam and Afghanistan.

Despite its proposal for a solution to these problems, the latest Chinese statement cannot be seen as a conciliatory gesture towards the Soviet Union. It seems to be more in the nature of a symbol that China has no serious hope for an improvement of relations with the Soviet Union in the near future, and can be seen as an indirect but favourable comment on Mr Haig's talks here.

It is believed that the Secretary of State succeeded to some extent in mollifying the Chinese leaders over the Reagan Administration's policy of keeping close relations with Taiwan and selling arms to Taipei.

He also announced that future requests for American arms by Peking would be considered on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with Congress and the Nato allies.

☐ Both Taiwan and the Soviet Union expressed concern over the decision of the United States to lift restrictions on sales of weapons to China.

Tass said that Mr Haig's visit to Peking "demonstrated that Peking has gone even further in its conspiracy with United States imperialism."

"Does this not show that the United States has found in Peking a welcome partner in carrying out its military strategic objectives and that Peking has stooped to teaming up directly with imperialism?" Tass asked.—Reuter, UPI.

Reshuffle curbs Portuguese military

From Richard Wigg
Lisbon, June 17

At a ceremony in the Belem Palace, President Antonio Eanes today swore in a naval commander who has much political experience, as the 116th governor of Macao, the only overseas territory to survive the 1974 Portuguese revolution.

But the occasion was more than a reminder that Portugal has an enclave on communist China's shores. It also marked the ending of a skilful process of promotions and transfers of senior serving officers which the Portuguese President has carried through since he was re-elected last December.

According to a leading Portuguese defence expert, writing in the conservative weekly *Tempo*, the operation represents the most significant of any of the reshuffles in the services since 1974. The changes should—for the next few years at least—free Portugal from the nightmare of a possible military takeover, which has agonized Spain since February's failed coup.

Commander Vasco Almeida Costa, a former minister of the interior in the last revolutionary government in 1975, has gone to Macao because President Eanes brought back General Nuno Melo Egidio to be the chief of the general staff. In March he took over the post from President Eanes, who thus fulfilled an election promise to cease holding the highest services job and the presidency.

In all, more than 20 top moves in the three services were worked out by President Eanes *before he surrendered* the general staff job. The most significant move was probably making General Garcia dos de Santos the Army chief.

The President's right-wing rival in the December presidential election, General Soares Carneiro, was tucked away as a judge on the supreme military tribunal.

President Eanes apparently has ensured that the army hierarchy will favour officers sharing his constitutionalist views.

The changes have also rejuvenated the command structures.

The question remains as to what will happen next time with the top service jobs. This is one *of the most important aspects* of the proposed reform of the 1976 constitution. The ruling Democratic Alliance has inherited from Dr Sá Carneiro, the late Prime Minister, the view that Portugal will not be a truly Western democracy until its armed forces are brought under civilian control, thus signalling the real conclusion of *the 1974 revolution*.

When the constitutional reform proposals go before Parliament later this year the political parties will have to pronounce on President Eanes's wish that his office should have a say in defence policy, particularly after the proposed abolition of the Council of the Revolution, which functioned as the armed forces watchdog. President Eanes had suggested a mechanism should be created whereby the armed services should serve the national interest in their higher commands and not solely *those of the government of the* day.

French pile on points in closing stages

Queensland XV 3 French XV 33

Rockhampton, June 17.—France, leading 14—3 with 10 minutes left, piled on the points to beat a Queensland Country XV in the second match of their tour today by two goals, three tries and three penalty goals to a penalty goal.

The French were prepared to run the ball, even from deep positions, but poor handling meant they squandered a number of chances. It was largely a second-string French side and no one did more to help his chances of being promoted to the senior side than the centre, Chadebech, whose forceful running brought him two tries. Elissalde, Averous and Bruel also scored tries and the balance of points was made up by Salleftanque's conversion and two penalties and Gabernet's conversion and penalty. Nixon kicked Queensland's penalty.

Rives, France's captain, who gave another demonstration of his amazing speed to the loose ball, said his team were building confidently towards the two internationals. "The best is yet to come," he said. The French now move south to play Sydney.

QUEENSLAND XV: Gordon, Wohler, Tighe, Nixon, Grigg; Duncan, Jones; Westbrook, Cox, Rothery, McGowan, Burnese, Kernon, Callaghan, Bickely.
FRENCH XV: Gabernet, Fabre, Averous, Chadebech, Bruel; Salleftanque, Elissalde; Paparemborde, Dupont, Cremaschi, Wolff, Salas, Rodriguez, Erbani, Rives.—Agencies.

Raas in a cast

A knee injury will keep Jan Raas, a former world road champion, out of the French cycling tour, which starts on June 25. The Dutchman's TI-Raleigh team doctor has prescribed a week of rest, after which Raas may wear a cast for three weeks.—Agence France-Presse.

Walking for Britain

Murray Lambden, from the Isle of Man, makes his first appearance for Britain in the track walking match against France and Spain in Brighton on June 28.

Lambden (Boundary Harriers) is the *only new cap in the eight*-strong British squad.

Player of year award for Huw Davies

Huw Davies, England's new stand-off half, was yesterday chosen as player of the year by readers of *Rugby World* magazine. Davies, who plays for Cambridge University and Coventry, received his reward at a special luncheon yesterday at the Europa Hotel, London from Dennis Thatcher, husband of the Prime Minister, who is himself a former Rugby Union referee. Davies has just returned from Argentina where he scored a vital try in the second international for England against the Pumas.

The runners-up in the awards included two other Englishmen. Bill Beaumont (Lancashire and Fylde), the England captain, voted into second place and John Scott (Cardiff), the No 8, who had a superb tour of Argentina, was third. Andy Irvine (Heriot's), *currently leading Scotland in New* Zealand was the fourth choice.

There were also special awards made to several people for their services to rugby. These included Peter Wheeler, captain of Leicester in three successive John Player Cup winning teams; Fran Cotton, the former England and British Lions prop who did so much for British forward play in the 1970s; Roger Uttley, the former England captain, who also made a large contribution to two Lions tours; Barry Boyden, retiring treasurer of the Rugby Football Union, J. B. G. Thomas, sports editor of the *Western Mail* and retiring chairman of the Rugby Union Writers Club who has written 28 books on the game; Alistair McHarg, the London Scottish and Scotland forward, who is the most capped Scottish second row forward of all time.

An award for the outstanding team performance of the season went to the little West Wales club, Penclawdd, who became the first junior club to defeat a senior club in the Welsh Rugby Union Cup when they defeated Newport 4—0. An award for the outstanding school of the season went to unbeaten Cowley, from St Helens, who are coached by Ray French, *a former Rugby Union and Rugby* League international.

Cruyff shows his age and is substituted

Milan, June 17.—Johan Cruyff showed his age (he is 34) during the first game of an international *club tournament*. Playing for AC Milan, he was substituted at half-time in a drab goalless draw with Feyenoord. In the second match of the tournament, involving five European and South American teams who have won the Inter-Continental Cup, Inter-Milan drew 1—1 with Uruguay's Penarol.

About 40,000 spectators at the San Siro stadium must have been disappointed with Cruyff, who is receiving a reported $25,000 a game. He was playing against Krol, a fellow-member of the magical teams The Netherlands produced in the 1970s, who was a guest for Feyenoord. Krol, who now plays with Napoli, *gave a solid performance in* defence, Cruyff flittered around the edges of the action.

Cruyff, who has already retired twice, is thinking of moving to AC Milan or another Italian club next season.

Altobelli gave Inter a first-half lead *against* Penarol *but* Ortiz replied with three minutes to go. The 10-match *round-robin* tournament—giving two points for a win and one for a draw—continues on *Friday* when Penarol play Santos, of Brazil, and Inter meet *Feyenoord*.—Reuter.

Rugby League

Scrum half's fine display

N Districts 5 French XIII 22

Whangarei June 17.—Yvan Greseque turned in a brilliant performance at scrum half as France beat Northern Districts in a Rugby League match at Okara Park today.

Greseque, who has been injured for much of the tour, must have *clinched a place in Saturday's* second international against New Zealand, as France won by four tries and five goals to a try and a goal. He scored a try in the first half as France took the lead just when the home side looked threatening, and added another at the finish.

Giradet (wing) and Imbert (full back), too, *may have forced their* way into the side for the international. Giradet, also a try-scorer, made an electrifying burst up the middle in the 78th minute. Just when Northern looked to have stifled the move, Greseque appeared in support to score his side's fourth try. Gonzales got the other try with a simple run in between the posts. Imbert landed five goals.

The loose forward, Asburst, got Northern's try and Tukere kicked *the goal as Northern took* a 5—2 lead. But the prop, Campbell, deservedly won the side's best player award. He worked prodigiously, setting up many moves, making strong, penetrating thrusts, and getting in more tackles than any other Northern player.

Ashurst's try *followed* a penalty goal attempt by Tukere. He made the most of mistakes on the line by Alard and Vila to score. Northern muffed three scoring chances in the first half. Campbell provided the opportunity on each occasion.—Reuter.

500 refugees arrive in Hongkong

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, June 17

Ten so-called snakeboats with 500 Vietnamese refugees on board arrived in Honkgong *yesterday*, the largest number in one day this year.

Since the beginning of this year, 4,654 refugees have sought *asylum in Hongkong*. It is believed that a substantial number of them are ethnic Chinese who escaped first to China after the Sino-Vietnamese border clashes in 1978.

China then accepted about 250,000 ethnic Chinese and resettled them in rural areas from which many are now escaping to Hongkong.

The Chinese authorities are already seeking to identify 3,392 Vietnamese who, Hongkong immigration officials believe, were resettled by the Chinese but then made their second flight to Hongkong.

Mr John Heywood, the Hongkong Deputy Secretary for Security, hopes that the Chinese will agree to their repatriation.

"We do not rule out the possibility that these resettled Vietnamese could buy their way out of China."

Bitterness over well death

Rome, June 17.—The spectacle of President Sandro Pertini standing helpless beside rescue workers who failed to save a *six-year-old boy trapped* in a well has provoked bitter public criticism of Italy's lack *of specialist disaster services*.

Signora Franca Rampi, the mother of the dead boy, Alfredo, said: "If my son is dead it *is* because a civil emergency service with specialists for this type of rescue does not exist in Italy."

Efforts have only just begun to raise the boy's body from the well at Frascati.

Sorrow at Alfredo's death has turned to angry recriminations as politicians *exchange* insults and newspapers complain that, even after last November's disastrous earthquake in the south, the country has no coordinated rescue services.

The *Corriere della Sera* said: "In Italy civil defence exists only on paper and the enormity of the problem is only realized when the nation is shocked by a tragedy."

Firemen trying to reach Alfredo had to use crude drills *and their bare hands*. Modern equipment arrived only 70 hours later.

The rescuers' acts of heroism could not dispel the impotence felt by millions of Italians who forgot freemasonry scandals and the government crisis as they watched live television pictures from the scene.

The owner of the land has been charged with manslaughter, and a judicial inquiry has opened; but Alfredo's mother has appealed to the nation not to seek scapegoats but to act *now if her son's death is not* to be in vain.

She praised President Pertini who has criticized inefficiency before, in the aftermath of last year's earthquake which killed 3,000 people and left thousands homeless.

The Rome evening paper *Paese Sera*, in a scathing analysis of the attempt to save Alfredo, said that norms laid down for civil protection under the 1970 law had only just come into force this year — a decade late.

The Interior Ministry said today that liquid nitrogen will be pumped down the well to preserve Alfredo's body while efforts continue to raise it.—Reuter.

THREE HANGED IN MALAYSIA

From Our Correspondent
Kuala Lumpur, June 17

Malaysia today hanged three men for drug offences, bringing the total number of hangings to eight in six days and 26 since executions were resumed *after* a 10-year halt in March 1980.

All but one were Chinese. They were sentenced under the Internal Security Act which restricts the rights of the accused or under the Drugs Act which has a mandatory death penalty.

Greek civil servants can dress down in summer

From Mario Modiano, Athens, June 17

Greek civil servants today won a decisive battle for sartorial freedom when a government circular conceded that suits and ties would no longer be *de rigueur* for male employees during summer.

In the eyes of Greek cartoonists, the typical civil servant wears a dark suit and tie, both frayed, or patched and sits at a shabby desk in a poorly-ventilated, seedy office.

Civil service unions had often protested that this dress tradition was becoming oppressive in a city like Athens, where summer temperatures are often excessive and where most men wear open-necked shirts and slacks.

Mr Constantine Stefanopoulos, the minister in charge of the public administration, in a *circular* to all services today, acknowledged the expediency of tradition, but bowed to changing trends and customs.

"During the summer months, when temperatures in our country rise steeply, to absolve the civil servants of the obligation to wear regulation suit and necktie would constitute a welcome source of relief without lessening in any way the dignity of their demeanour at work which, let it be stressed, is not related only to dress", he wrote.

There are exceptions. The new measures are not applicable to diplomats or judges and court employees.

Mr Stefanopoulos did not lay down any norms for the emancipated civil servants. "Each employee can assess on his own the limits of dignified appearance at work", he wrote.

DELHI COURT SAYS GODS CAN SMOKE

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, June 17

An Indian High Court judge has ruled that a film showing a Hindu god smoking a cigarette, another god wearing glasses and a third stammering, is not offensive

After hearing a complaint that a scene in the Hindi film *Aanchal* upset Hindu feelings, a lower court had ruled that the film could only be shown with the scene cut.

The sequence depicts a classical Indian dance commemorating the victory of the god Rama over the demon king Ravana.

The film shows Ravana smoking a *Bidi*, a cheap Indian cigarette, has Rama's companion, Laxmana, with a speech impediment, and Sugriva, the monkey king, wearing spectacles.

Boxing

Mustafa faces challenge from a Spinks

New York, June 17—Eddie Mustafa Muhammed, of the United States, will defend his World Boxing Association light-heavyweight title against compatriot Michael Spinks in either Atlantic City, New Jersey, or Las Vegas, Nevada, on July 18.

Michael Spinks is the brother of former world heavyweight champion Leon Spinks, who lost last Friday in a title bout with Larry Holmes, the World Boxing Council, heavyweight champion.

It was also learned here that a New York promoter has offered WBC light featherweight champion Wilfredo Gomez, of Puerto Rico, a million dollars to fight Panama's Roberto Duran, former WBC welterweight champion, for the light featherweight title.

Duran will be fighting soon, as he attempts to come back since retiring last November against the now-WBC welterweight champion Sugar Ray Leonard, of the United States.

The WBC bantamweight champion, Lupe Pintor, of Mexico, will make his next defence against Japan's hurricane Teru in Nagoya, central Japan, on August 25, promotor Shichiro Kimura said in Tokyo yetserday.

The 15-round bout will be Pintor's sixth defence of the title he wrested from Carlos Zarate, also of Mexico, in June, 1979.

It will be the first world title match for Teru, aged 29, Japan's bantamweight champion.—Agencies.

Borg favourite

Joe Coral make Bjorn Borg the firm Wimbledon men's singles favourite at 4-5, with Chris Evert the women's singles favourite at 9-4.

Athletics

Board may take a strong line with Olympic pair

Steve Ovett, Allan Wells and Meg Ritchie could be omitted from Britain's Europa Cup squads if they reject a plea from the British Board to turn out against West Germany and Poland at Crystal Palace next week. All three have been selected to appear for Britain's strongest team since the Olympics but the board is waiting for confirmation that they will be available.

Ovett, the Olympic 800 metres champion, and Wells, the Olympic 100 metres champion, will make their decisions when they return from Venice where they were due to compete last night. Miss Ritchie, who has said she does not want to be considered before the Europa Cup semi-final at Meadowbank on July 5, has still been selected for the discus.

Sebastian Coe, another Olympic gold medalist, has confirmed that he is available for the 1,500 metres on Tuesday and will run against the German doctor Thomas Wessinghage, the second fastest man of all time at the distance. Wessinghage came second to Ovett, when the Brighton runner beat Coe's world record last year, and his time of 3 mins 31.58 sec is nearly half a second quicker than Coe's best.

Ovett is due to race in Oslo two days after the international and although he has said the Germany/Poland match is not in his schedule, Mr Shaw retorted: "We still have the right to ask him to compete. A top international meeting has got to take precedence."

Mr Shaw agreed that permission had been granted for Ovett to run in Oslo but emphasized that it could always be withdrawn. Ovett has been asked to team up with Steve Cram of Jarrow in the 800 metres next Wednesday and would be up against the German Willi Wulbeck, whose best time is 1min 44.66secs for the two laps.

David Shaw, the British Board secretary, said yesterday: "I feel it is important that we have our top people out for this meeting. We have always drawn short of laying down programmes for international athletes and tried to work a flexible system but we owe it to the public to produce the best people at top events."

Mr Shaw would not comment on whether Ovett and Wells would be left out of the Europa Cup team if they did not compete at Crystal Palace, but he said pointedly: "The teams for the Europa Cup semi final will be picked the day after the West Germany match and you can draw your own conclusions."

MEN: 100m: A Wells, A McMaster. 200m: Wells, M McFarland. 400m: S Scutt, G Cook. 800m: S Ovett, S Cram. 1,500m: Coe, B Smith. 5,000m: D Moorcroft, G Smith. 5,000m: J Robson, D Clarke. 3,000m steeplechase: R Hackney, P Davies-Hale. 110m hurdles: M Holtom, B Price. 400m Hurdles: G Oakes, B Hardley. High Jump: B Burgess, M Naylor. Long Jump: R Mitchell, C Rattigan. Triple Jump: A Moore, K Connor. Pole vault: B Hooper, K Stock. Shot: M Winch, S Rodhouse. Discus: R Slaney, R Weir. Hammer: M Girvan, Weir. Javelin: D Ottley, S Pearson. 4x100m (from): Wells, McMaster, McFarland, S Green, P Brown, M Powell. 4x400m (from): Scutt, Cook, R Dickens, T Bennett, M Sowell, Brown.

WOMEN: 100m: K Smallwood, S Lannaman. 200m: Smallwood, B Goddard. 400m: J Hoyte-Smith, M Scutt. 800m: C Hanson, G Dainty. 1,500m: C Boxer, C Benning. 3,000m: P Fudge, J Furniss. 100m hurdles: S Strong, L Boothe. 400m hurdles: C Warden, S Dalgoutte. Long jump: S Hearnshaw, A Manley. High jump: L Miller A Cording. Shot: V Head, A Littlewood. Discus: M Ritchie, L Bryant. Javelin: T Sanderson, F Whitbread. 4x100m (from): Smallwood, Lannaman, Goddard, W Hoyte, J Parry, A N Other. 4x400m (from): Hoyte-Smith, Scutt, V Elder, L Forsythe, A Reid.

Cricket

Test batsmen may go hungry at Trent Bridge seamers' picnic

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

In the sort of cool, cloudy, rather dingy weather which batsmen hate to see England and Australia arrived at Trent Bridge yesterday in readiness for today's first Test match, sponsored by Cornhill. The players' sun-tans, most of them picked up overseas, provided the only hint of sunshine.

Only if the sun comes out and stays out is the match likely to be anything other than a seamers' picnic. The outfield is so green that the ball will remain permanently polished. As for the pitch, though not green it is thickly enough grassed for both sides to be expected to leave out their only specialist spinner.

If they do, we shall be committed to a match in which the wicketkeeper stands up for only two or three overs a day—when Willey bowls for England and should Border do so for Australia. In 1938, on the corresponding occasion, Australia's bowling was opened on the first morning by Bill O'Reilly, seam up for a couple of overs before switching to leg spin. That is how much the game has changed in barely 40 years.

What they have done at Trent Bridge is to try and produce the fastest pitch they can, and no one should object to that. It is hardly possible, though—there, at any rate—to have pace without grass, hence the impending imbalance of the two attacks. Although Bright is one of the 13 players Australia will choose from, he is unlikely to play—any more than Emburey is.

For myself, I would rather Dilley or Willis were stood down and Emburey included. Australians are seldom seen at their best against off-spin and Hemmings, who bolws off-breaks for Nottinghamshire and is high in the national bowling averages, has had his successes at Trent Bridge this season, in spite of the grass.

Until Australia won the recent one-day series they were given too little chance of regaining the Ashes. Now, if anything, they are being given too much, not least because of the rotten luck they have had with the weather. Their batsmen are much shorter of runs than England's. In their last Test innings, in Melbourne in February, they were bowled out for 83 by India, since when in Sri Lanka and here in England they have found runs and the opportunity to make them difficult to come by.

Yet it is the thought of what Lillee may do, even at the age of 31 and with a debilitating illness only just behind him, which is in everyone's mind. Although no longer a fast bowler in the way the West Indians Holding, Clarke and Daniel are, or Thomson, for that matter, he still has it in him to inspire his colleagues. In yesterday's conditions at Trent Bridge I doubt whether many runs would have been scored by either side—and no one would have been expected to bowl any better than Lillee.

In justifying Botham's appointment as captain for only this one Test match Alec Bedser, chairman of selectors, said that Test cricket was "all about pressure". So, of course, it is. What Botham has lacked recently, apart from the strength and fitness that did so much for him in his early days in the England side, is judgment, and nothing is likely to concentrate his mind better than the knowledge that if he fails again he will, in all probability, lose the captaincy.

Neville Cardus used to write on days like these in Test matches between England and Australia that the Englishman seldom raised his game whereas the Australian had an unfortunate knack of doing so. In the Centenary Test at Lord's last September that certainly happened. In Kingston, however, and in Antigua before that—in their last two Test matches in fact—England's batting seemed to be looking up. We could be in for a close series, starting with a fairly desperate affair in Nottingham, unless the weather clears.

ENGLAND (from): G Boycott, G A Gooch, R A Woolmer, D I Gower, M W Gatting, I T Botham (capt), P Willey, J E Emburey, P R Downton, M Hendrick, G R Dilley, R G D Willis.

AUSTRALIA (from): G M Wood, J Dyson, T M Chappell, K J Hughes (capt), G N Yallop, A R Border, M F Kent, R W Marsh, R J Bright, G F Lawson, D K Lillee, R M Hogg, T M Alderman.

Umpires: W E Alley and D J Constant.

Willis likely to be disciplined over Botham criticism

Bob Willis will almost certainly face disciplinary action from the Test and County Cricket Board over criticisms he has made of Ian Botham's England captaincy. Willis was yesterday widely reported to have said that Botham's form had suffered since he took over the captaincy last season and that he should not be doing the job.

Yesterday Alec Bedser, chairman of the England selectors, commented: "I shall be looking into the facts to decide whether any further action should be taken."

Willis, the vice-captain to Botham on England's tour of the West Indies before he was forced to return home with a knee injury, made the remarks in a local radio interview which was then reported in the national press. It seems likely that the TCCB disciplinary committee will have no alternative but to take action in view of the regulations governing the conduct of players on England duty.

In the course of the interview Willis, who is in the England party for the first Test which starts at Nottingham today, said: "I don't think Ian should be captain simply because I am convinced his form has suffered dramatically since taking the captaincy on his shoulders."

"I am not looking to take over the job myself. I would have liked to have seen someone like Keith Fletcher given the job in this series and the Indian tour while someone else came forward from the ranks. I think it was far too soon for him to be made captain in the first place at the age of 24," he added.

Sri Lanka match

Middlesex will play Sri Lanka in a one-day match at the Watford own ground on June 25. They replace Derbyshire, who asked to be excused the fixture.

Depleted Somerset have cause for satisfaction

By David Green

BATH: Somerset, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 162 runs behind Nottinghamshire.

In spite of the absence of Botham, on Test duty, and Roebuck and Breakwell, through injury and illness, Somerset will be well satisfied with their day's work. In a game which could have a considerable bearing on this season's championship, they dismissed Nottinghamshire for 222 and had reached 60 for the loss of Lloyds at the close.

Notts made a cautious start against a Somerset seam attack spearheaded by Joel Garner, who extracted some lift and movement from a slow-paced wicket. His colleagues Moseley and Dredge bowled steadily and only 30 runs came in the first hour. Both Todd and Robinson were regularly beaten by Garner, but Moseley struck the first blow when he had Robinson caught behind.

Todd belying his good start to the season, looked a little out of touch. Having hooked and driven Moseley for handsome boundaries he seemed more at ease, but almost immediately afterwards he dragged a ball from the persevering Dredge onto his stumps. Just before lunch Rice, aiming to hook, was acrobatically caught by Taylor down the leg side, and Notts were struggling at 73 for 3.

Birch, who has a pleasingly uncomplicated approach, crashed his first ball from Dredge through extra cover for four. His breezy confidence seemed to inspire Randall, who had earlier been completely beaten three times by Garner in one over. Randall now hooked Garner for three boundaries in rapid succession. Birch fed lustily on Popplewell's amiable medium pace, and the pair added 50 in 40 minutes.

Randall was leg before to Moseley just as he seemed to be gaining control and Birch was joined by Harris who, in 17 seasons, has scored 19,000 runs at an average of nearly 37. Many players with worse records have represented England. His innings was cut short when Birch, becalmed on 49, pushed one into the covers and ran, and the Cornish hero failed to beat Slocombe's direct hit by several yards.

Richards, in a surprisingly tidy spell of quickish off-spin, and Dredge and Garner, with the second new ball, brought the innings to a swift close.

Richard Hadlee, similar to Brian Statham in the smoothness of his approach and the elasticity of his action, had Lloyds caught behind in his first over. He suffered at Richards's hands when his line strayed towards the leg side but beat the great man twice in successive balls outside the off stump. Popplewell played some pleasant strokes through the covers and Somerset seemed more comfortably placed than their opponents.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings
P A Todd, b Dredge .. 32
R T Robinson, c Taylor, b Moseley .. 10
D W Randall, l-b-w, b Moseley .. 43
*C E B Rice, c Taylor, b Dredge .. 8
J D Birch, c Taylor, b Richards .. 65
M J Harris, run out .. 15
R J Hadlee, b Richards .. 10
†B N French, c Taylor, b Dredge .. 12
E E Hemmings, b Garner .. 9
K Saxelby, not out .. 5
M K Bore, l-b-w, b Garner .. 0
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, w 1, n-b 6) .. 15
Total (91.5 overs) .. 222

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—30, 2—52, 3—73, 4—131, 5—170, 6—191, 7—200, 8—210, 9—220, 10—222.

BOWLING: Garner, 20.5—7—52—2; Moseley, 14—4—32—2; Dredge, 18—5—34—3; Popplewell, 11—3—42—0; Richards, 15—6—31—2; Marks, 9—6—10—0.

SOMERSET: First Innings
J W Lloyds, c French, b Hadlee .. 0
N F M Popplewell, not out .. 30
I V A Richards, not out .. 29
Extras (b 1, n-b 2) .. 3
Total (1 wkt, 18 overs) .. 62

P A Slocombe, P W Denning, *B C Rose, V J Marks, †D J S Taylor, J Garner, C H Dredge and H R Moseley to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—0.

Bonus points (to date): Somerset 4, Nottinghamshire 2.

Umpires: P B Wight and B Leadbeater.

Sussex left helpless by Cook and Williams

By Richard Streeton

NORTHAMPTON: Sussex, with all their first innings wickets in hand, are 293 runs behind Northamptonshire.

An entertaining second-wicket stand between Cook and Williams, who put on 280 in 69 overs, left the Sussex bowling powerless yesterday in this championship match, sponsored by Schweppes. Both men made error-free hundreds and batted with remarkable certainty in light which was always gloomy.

Northamptonshire declared with 25 minutes left just after Williams gave Waller a return catch that the bowler took well diving to his left. By then Sussex had lost all their earlier zest in the field. Le Roux consistently bowled a poor line and too short, but Imran got lift from a slow pitch and both Arnold and Greig were steady. Cook, who took one fearful crack on the helmet from Imran, finished with a six and 19 fours.

A slightly bizarre start hardly prepared anyone for the scintillating cricket which followed. Latecomers were still wrapping rugs around themselves to keep out the bitter cold when after two overs the players gathered round the umpires, complaining, it emerged, that the sumps were out of alignment and the crease lines were crooked.

There was a delay while the stumps wre pulled up and the groundsman with a wooden frame and pieces of string used in these matters proved to everyone's satisfaction that his work had been correctly done in the first place. At this stage the umpire led the players off for bad light and drizzle and with an hour lost in all when they came back, it was not the most propitious of starts.

Larkins, playing half forward, was beaten by Arnold's late movement as soon as the game resumed and the earlier hold-up was quickly dismissed from memory by Williams's belligerent approach. Williams has had a sequence of low scores this summer with 30 his highest innings. His self-imposed brief to hit himself out of his bad patch was not the first time the remedy has proved successful for a batsman in lean form.

Like many another short man, Williams lifts his bat high and follows through with a flourish. His pugnacious stroke play was exhilarating to watch. Le Roux, the big South African fast bowler, was firstly driven and cut either side of point and was also hit past mid-off. These areas continued to be bombarded by Williams throughout. He made no positive mistakes, but survived one confident appeal by Le Roux for a catch behind.

Cook tended to be overshadowed, although his all round method looked the sounder. Captaincy this year has not affected his game one iota.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings
*G Cook, not out .. 146
W Larkins, l-b-w, b Arnold .. 4
R G Williams, c and b Waller .. 135
A J Lamb, not out .. 3
Extras (b 4, l-b 3, n-b 5) .. 12
Total (2 wkts dec, 74.4 overs) .. 300

T J Yardley, R M Tindall, Kapil Dev, R M Carter, †G Sharp, T M Lamb and B J Griffiths did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—289.

BOWLING: Arnold, 19—3—61—1; Le Roux, 14—0—89—0; Imran, 11—4—39—0; Waller, 13—3—43—1; Greig, 9—0—34—0; Barclay, 5.4—0—22—0.

SUSSEX: First Innings
G D Mendis, not out .. 7
*J R T Barclay, not out .. 0
Total (no wkt, 5 overs) .. 7

T D Booth-Jones, P W G Parker, Imran Khan, I A Greig, C P Phillipson, †I J Gould, G S Le Roux, G G Arnold and C E Waller to bat.

Bonus points (to date): Northamptonshire 4, Sussex 0.

Umpires: D G L Evans and C T Spencer.


The cat pounces: Lloyd punishes Intikhab at the Oval yesterday.

West Indians illuminate the gloom

By Peter Marson

THE OVAL: Lancashire have scored 209 for six wickets against Surrey.

A stimulating innings of 84 by Clive Lloyd, and some fine fast bowling by Clarke, who took four for 56, were the highlights of a grand day, one and a half hours of which was lost to bad light.

It was cloudy and cool and the light none too good when Kennedy and Fowler came to the crease, Lancashire having won the toss and chosen to bat. Kennedy had looked so uncomfortable as he tried to determine Clarke's line and length in the opening over, that it was no surprise when Kennedy's off stump parted company with the other two to the fifth ball of Clarke's second over.

Clarke's pace together with the lift he found from shorter-pitched balls proved to be more than Hayes could cope with, and at 16 a hurried defensive stroke sent the ball looping towards gully, where Lynch made ground and dived to make an excellent catch. Fowler, though, who has been making runs this season possesses a certain style and a sound defensive technique, something which Clive Lloyd must have found reassuring as the batsmen tried to counter Clarke's hostility.

With two wickets for 17 runs in the seventh over, Clarke took his sweater, Knight introduced the fast medium bowling of Thomas, whose pace was less exacting, and cat-like Lloyd pounced as the bowler too often chose the wrong line. Before Clarke reappeared to bowl the 25th over, Lloyd had helped himself to four boundaries in the arc between square leg and fine leg.

With Clarke just as threatening as before, and probably more dangerous now in poor light, the batsmen were quick to agree to an adjournment. When he had made 41, Lloyd had been all but defeated by a lethal bouncer and an involuntary stroke sent the ball short of Smith in the gully. But, when play resumed, Lloyd had clearly decided how he would tackle Clarke and made the point by square and late cutting him to the boundary, taking him to 52 out of 73 in 77 overs.

Lloyd now rounded on Intikhab, driving him through the field to the boundary at extra cover and long on, and, with a massive blow, sent the ball out of the arena and over the wall and beyond into the parish of St Mark, Kennington.

At lunch Lancashire had recovered well at 107 for two from 33 overs, Lloyd 68, Fowler 24.

Yet, it would not be overstating the case to say that Lancashire's prosperity had lain in the hands of Clive Lloyd, but after 30 runs had been added, he was gone, caught behind by Jackman. Lloyd and Fowler had put on 121 runs for the third wicket in 38 overs, of which Fowler's share was 33. Fowler fell at the same score, 137, and hereon the spectre of Clarke and bad light walked hand in hand.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings
A Kennedy, b Clarke .. 3
†G Fowler, c Knight, b Pocock .. 36
F C Hayes, c Lynch, b Clarke .. 9
*C H Lloyd, c Roope, b Jackman .. 84
D P Hughes, b Clarke .. 32
D Lloyd, c Roope, b Clarke .. 36
B W Reidy, not out .. 0
J Abrahams, not out .. 2
Extras (b 2, l-b 5) .. 7
Total (6 wkts) .. 209

P J W Allott, M Holding and S J O'Shaughnessy to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—16, 3—137, 4—137, 5—201, 6—206.

SURREY: A R Butcher, G S Clinton, *R D V Knight, †C J Richards, D M Smith, M A Lynch, D J Thomas, Intikhab Alam, S T Clarke, R D Jackman, P I Pocock.

Bonus points (to date): Surrey 2, Lancashire 3.

Umpires: W L Budd and P S G Stevens.

Glamorgan v Warwicks

AT CARDIFF

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings
*D L Amiss, c Moseley, b Lloyd .. 103
K D Smith, c E W Jones, b Nash .. 9
T A Lloyd, c Featherstone, b A A Jones .. 11
†G W Humpage, b Moseley .. 32
A I Kallicharran, l-b-w, b Moseley .. 0
A Din, c E W Jones, b Moseley .. 17
C Lethbridge, b Miandad .. 34
G C Small, l-b-w, b Miandad .. 0
S P Perryman, not out .. 11
W Hogg, c A Jones, b Lloyd .. 11
D R Doshi, c Lloyd, b Moseley .. 4
Extras (b 5, l-b 3, w 1, n-b 8) .. 15
Total (77.3 overs) .. 247

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—49, 3—115, 4—115, 5—142, 6—220, 7—221, 8—232, 9—241, 10—247.

BOWLING: Nash, 20—4—68—1; Moseley, 21.3—2—56—4; A A Jones, 13—1—44—1; Lloyd, 12—3—28—2; Ontong, 6—1—27—0; Miandad, 6—2—12—2.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings
A Jones, rtd .. 9
J A Hopkins, not out .. 23
R C Ontong, c Smith, b Perryman .. 26
B J Lloyd, not out .. 1
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, n-b 5) .. 11
Total (1 wkt, 30 overs) .. 69

Javed Miandad, N G Featherstone, G C Holmes, E A Moseley, *M A Nash, †E W Jones and A A Jones to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—66.

Bonus points (to date): Glamorgan 4, Warwickshire 2.

Umpires: A G T Whitehead and D Shackleton.

Essex v Middlesex

At ILFORD

ESSEX: First Innings
B R Hardie, l-b-w, b Daniel .. 21
M S A McEvoy, b Daniel .. 21
*K W R Fletcher, rtd hurt .. 8
A W Lilley, b Edmonds .. 90
K R Pont, c Taylor, b Thomson .. 87
N Phillip, l-b-w, b Monteith .. 13
S Turner, c and b Edmonds .. 35
R E East, c Butcher, b Monteith .. 15
†N Smith, c Taylor, b Daniel .. 1
J K Lever, not out .. 2
D L Acfield, b Thomson .. 0
Extras (l-b 18, w 1, n-b 1) .. 20
Total (88.3 overs) .. 303

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—38, 2—49, 3—203, 4—219, 5—264, 6—297, 7—298, 8—302, 9—303.

BOWLING: Thomson, 14.3—4—36—2; Selvey, 12—1—36—0; Daniel, 17—1—71—3; Edmonds, 20—3—70—2; Monteith, 25—6—70—2.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings
*J M Brearley, not out .. 30
W N Slack, l-b-w, b Phillip .. 1
C T Radley, not out .. 8
Total (1 wkt, 18 overs) .. 39

R O Butcher, K P Tomlins, P H Edmonds, M W W Selvey, J R Thomson, D Monteith, †G Taylor and W W Daniel to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—10.

Bonus points (to date): Essex 4, Middlesex 4.

Umpires: H D Bird and Shakoor Rana.

Second XI competition

UXBRIDGE: Middlesex II 252 for 9 dec (G Slack 56, A Smith 56, P Hart 5 for 55); Yorkshire II 27 for 1.

OLD TRAFFORD: Northamptonshire II 218 (Shahid Mohammad 55); Lancashire II 27 for 1.

TAUNTON: Gloucestershire II 370 for 5 dec (P W Romaines 128, M W Stovold 92, M D Bowyer 78); Somerset II 12 for 1.

HOVE: Surrey II 313 for 5 dec (A Needham 65, G P Howarth 93); Sussex II 11 for no wicket.

KNOWLE AND DERRIDGE: Warwickshire II 166 for 4 (G P Thomas 51) v Glamorgan II.

Martyn Moxon, who became the first Yorkshireman to score a century in each of his first two home matches when he made 111 against Derbyshire at Sheffield yesterday. He shared an opening stand of 218 with Lumb, who reached 100 not out. A fortnight ago Moxon scored 116 against Essex.

Yorkshire v Derby

AT SHEFFIELD

YORKSHIRE: First Innings
R G Lumb, not out .. 100
M D Moxon, c Taylor, b Newman .. 111
J D Love, not out .. 16
Extras (l-b 8, n-b 8) .. 16
Total (1 wkt, 82 overs) .. 243

J H Hampshire, S N Hartley, †D L Bairstow, P Carrick, *C M Old, A Sidebottom, J P Whiteley and A Ramage to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—218.

DERBYSHIRE: J G Wright, B Wood, P N Kirsten, D S Steele, G Miller, A Hill, K J Barnett, †R W Taylor, C J Tunnicliffe, P G Newman, S Oldham.

Bonus points (to date): Yorkshire 2, Derbyshire 0.

Umpires: B J Meyer and K E Palmer.

Minor Counties

WISBECH: Cambridgeshire 226 for 8 dec (P A Shippey 65); Norfolk 166 for 2 (S Plumb 80 not out).

Leicester v Cambridge U

At LEICESTER

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
First Innings
J P C Mills, b Taylor .. 63
A J Murley, b Taylor .. 5
T D W Edwards, l-b-w, b Taylor .. 11
R J Boyd-Moss, c Steele, b Booth .. 0
D Varey, l-b-w, b Cook .. 39
N Russom, c Steele, b Taylor .. 10
*D C Holliday, c Balderstone, b Steele .. 4
S J G Doggart, c Garnham, b Steele .. 16
K I Hodgson, b Steele .. 4
†C F E Goldie, not out .. 2
R Huxtor, b Steele .. 8
Extras (b 5, l-b 8, w 4, n-b 1) .. 16
Total .. 183

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—41, 2—54, 3—61, 4—115, 5—134, 6—131, 7—156, 8—166, 9—171, 10—183.

BOWLING: Agnew, 14—2—49—0; Parsons, 11—3—23—0; Taylor, 14—2—30—4; Booth, 10—5—16—1; Steele, 11.4—4—31—4; Cook, 10—4—18—1.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings
*J C Balderstone, not out .. 18
R A Cobb, b Hodgson .. 11
T J Boon, c Holliday, b Hodgson .. 1
N E Briers, not out .. 0
Extras (b 5) .. 5
Total (2 wkts) .. 35

J F Steele, †M A Garnham, P Booth, G J Parsons, J P Agnew, N G B Cook and L B Taylor to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—33, 2—35.

Umpires: D J Halfyard and J Van Geloven.

Oxford U v Kent

AT OXFORD

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings
R G P Ellis, c Waterton, b Baptiste .. 11
R A B Ezekowitz, c Waterton, b Shepherd .. 9
R S Cowan, b Johnson .. 18
K A Hayes, c Tavaré, b Underwood .. 42
J O D Orders, st Waterton, b Johnson .. 7
*R P Moulding, b Johnson .. 4
J J Rogers, c Taylor, b Johnson .. 14
N V H Mallett, c Taylor, b Johnson .. 1
T J Taylor, not out .. 28
S P Sutcliffe, c Tavaré, b Underwood .. 1
†P N Huxford, run out .. 10
Extras (b 4, w 1, n-b 2) .. 7
Total .. 155

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—21, 2—31, 3—83, 4—83, 5—94, 6—97, 7—107, 8—110, 9—125, 10—155.

BOWLING: Jarvis, 6—3—14—0; Shepherd, 15—8—22—1; Baptiste, 8.5—3—32—1; Underwood, 23—11—45—2; Johnson, 21—9—30—5.

KENT: First Innings
L Potter, c Mallett, b Orders .. 6
N Taylor, c Huxford, b Mallett .. 11
*C J Tavaré, c Cowan, b Sutcliffe .. 14
M Benson, b Cowan .. 6
G W Johnson, not out .. 20
J N Shepherd, l-b-w, b Taylor .. 12
†S N V Waterton, not out .. 5
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 2) .. 3
Total (5 wkts) .. 75

C S Cowdrey, E Baptiste, D L Underwood and K B S Jarvis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15, 2—24, 3—35, 4—49, 5—68.

Umpires: K Goodwyn and N Plews.

SCHOOLS: Abbot Beyne 154—4 dec; *Wolverhampton GS 156—6. *Bablake 167—3 dec; Queen Mary's GS, Walsall, 65. Colfe's 159—5 dec; *Seaford 134—8. *Denstone 94; Bromsgrove 56—9. Durham Pilgrims 182—8 dec; *Durham 168—7. *Langley Park 226—5 dec; St Joseph's, Beulah Hill, 39. *Leighton Park 173—7 dec; Bearwood 100—7. MCC 241—5 dec (A B Richardson 100 no); *Abingdon 163—8. MCC 153—9; *Highgate 101. MCC 181; *Norwich 100. MCC 206—7 dec; *Stamford 200—7. Marquis 133—3; *Oakham 133—7. Wallington HS 138—8 (M Dean 76); *Guildford RGS 128—6. XL Club 152—6 dec; *Wellingborough 102.

*Denotes home side.

Childs' play for a man at his peak

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire, all first innings wickets in hand, are 199 runs behind Sri Lanka.

Gloucestershire fielded a strange-looking side. This was no discourtesy to their guests, for they are suffering much from illness and injury. It was a quiet, peaceful day's play, in pleasant weather, before a small but interested crowd.

At lunch, Sri Lanka had scored 73 for two wickets. This does not sound exciting, and yet they did not bat slowly. The trouble was that Gloucestershire bowled slowly: 30 overs in two hours. Their new Australian fast bowler, Whitney, who has joined them from Fleetwood in the Lancashire League, was chiefly responsible for the rate. It is unfair to judge on a first appearance, but yesterday his run was much more inordinate than his speed.

There was another Gloucestershire debutant, Russell, who is 17 years old and comes from Stroud. With both Brassington and Stovold unfit, Gloucestershire badly needed a wicketkeeper, so out went the emergency call to Stroud. Russell was due to take an A-level examination yesterday, but the spirit of W.G., who never cared much for book-learning, commanded him (he will be allowed to take the examination later).

After an understandably nervous start, Russell kept very well later in the day, and made a smart stumping.

Whitney took the first wicket, that of Wettimuny leg before. Warnapura, the captain, and Dias had a few edges and misses in their second wicket partnership, while the ball was moving about a bit, but the score had reached 55 when Warnapura was out, a good falling catch at extra cover by Broad, off Childs. The innings then began to prosper. It was only an unnecessary muddle which caused Dias to be run out at 109. Mendis and Madugalle breezed along. Mendis batted admirably. I thought he was going to get the first hundred of the tour, but at 75, the score 205, the run rate 3.5 to the over, he drove, perhaps too confidently, at Childs, and was caught at long-off. Two runs later Madugalle was caught at slip off Surridge.

The innings then faded disappointingly away. Nobody else showed any sign of getting on top of the bowling. Childs took six wickets. The pitch gave him a little help, but nothing extravagant. Childs, a slow left-armer, has come on a lot. He is not so young 30 next August, but that is an age at which many fine spinners have reached their peak. There are those who believe (and they include Michael Proctor) that Childs is at present the best bowler of his type in the country. He is a Devonian, born at Plymouth. Many cricketers from Devon have served Gloucestershire (and other counties) very well. You could pick a strong all-time Devon XI. The innings ended for 246.

Gloucestershire had just under an hour to bat, and I must observe that the Sri Lankans' over-rate was even worse than Gloucestershire's had been. Cricketers do not seem to want to get on with the game any more, except for rewards or under threat of penalties. Nor was the bowling menacing. Broad and Sadiq made 47 in 14 overs by the close.

SRI LANKANS: First Innings
*B Warnapura, c Broad, b Childs .. 38
S Wettimuny, l-b-w, b Whitney .. 6
R L Dias, run out .. 34
R D Mendis, c Whitney, b Childs .. 75
R S Madugalle, c Hignell, b Surridge .. 35
A Ranasinghe, c Russell, b Childs .. 7
D De Silva, b Childs .. 7
L Kaluperuma, c Bainbridge, b Childs .. 4
A De Mel, st Russell, b Childs .. 3
†M Gunatilleke, c Russell, b Surridge .. 6
A De Silva, not out .. 4
Extras (b 7, l-b 11, w 4, n-b 5) .. 27
Total .. 246

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—32, 2—55, 3—109, 4—205, 5—207, 6—219, 7—227, 8—231, 9—242, 10—246.

BOWLING: Whitney, 18—5—60—1; Wilkins, 7—1—21—0; Bainbridge, 9—1—30—0; Surridge, 19.2—6—47—3; Childs, 22—8—61—6.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings
B C Broad, not out .. 19
Sadiq Mohammad, not out .. 22
Extras (b 2, l-b 2, w 1, n-b 1) .. 6
Total (no wkt) .. 47

P Bainbridge, *Zaheer Abbas, A J Hignell, S Windaybank, †R Russell, A H Wilkins, D Surridge, M Whitney and J H Childs to bat.

Umpires: K J Kitchen and J H Harris.

Today's cricket

(11.0 to 6.30 unless stated).

FIRST TEST
TRENT BRIDGE: England v Australia (11.0 to 6.0).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
ILFORD: Essex v Middlesex.
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Warwickshire.
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Sussex (11.30 to 7.0).
BATH: Somerset v Nottinghamshire (11.30 to 7.0).
THE OVAL: Surrey v Lancashire.
SHEFFIELD: Yorkshire v Derbyshire.

OTHER MATCHES
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Sri Lankans.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Cambridge University.
OXFORD: Oxford University v Kent.

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
DARLEY DALE: Derbyshire II v Nottinghamshire II.
MANCHESTER: Lancashire II v Northamptonshire II.
UXBRIDGE: Middlesex II v Yorkshire II.
TAUNTON: Somerset II v Gloucestershire II.
HOVE: Sussex II v Surrey II.
KNOWLE and DERRIDGE: Warwickshire II v Glamorgan II.

MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP
WISBECH: Cambridgeshire v Norfolk.

Lilley and Pont rescue Essex from trouble

Alan Lilley helped Essex out of serious trouble against Middlesex at Ilford.

Wayne Daniel had removed the Essex openers, Hardie and McEvoy, and Fletcher was forced to retire hurt after being struck a painful blow on the thumb by Selvey. But Lilley, in his first championship game of the summer out with Keith Pont his chief ally, pulled and drove Essex to their formidable total. This partnership producing 146 in 41 overs for the third wicket and the 22-year-old Lilley made 90 in 147 minutes, scoring 11 fours and two sixes.

Sheffield

Yorkshire seem to have a real find in 21-year-old Martyn Moxon. He made a little piece of county history today by becoming the first Yorkshireman to score a century in each of his first two home games.

Moxon, who scored 116 against Essex a fortnight ago, made 111 yesterday against Derbyshire at Sheffield, where Yorkshire finished the day at 243—1 in 82 overs after six stoppages for rain had cost 85 minutes in playing time. Moxon had some luck, seeing four chances go down, but he dominated an opening stand with Lumb, worth 218 in 282 minutes, before he fell to Newman. Lumb completed his century in 304 minutes, having hit only three fours.

Cardiff

A fine century by Dennis Amiss enabled Warwickshire to score 247 after being put in by Glamorgan at Cardiff. Amiss made 103 in 219 minutes with 11 fours after an escape at 36. It was his third century in the last five innings.

Apart from Lethbridge (34) and Humpage (32), the rest of the Warwickshire batsmen made little showing. Ezra Moseley took four wickets for 56 and received his county cap during the tea interval.

Glamorgan reached 24 before Alan Jones, who had scored nine, was struck on the elbow by a ball from Hogg; he was forced to retire and taken to hospital for a precautionary X-ray.

Oxford

Oxford University gave Kent a tough struggle in the Parks, where 15 wickets fell for 230 runs. Oxford batted after winning the toss and were spun out for 155 but at the close Kent were in trouble at 75 for five. Kevin Hayes (42) and Ralph Cowan put on 62 for the third Oxford wicket.

Leicester

Cambridge University struggled for much of the day to put bat to ball, but finished in a relatively healthy position thanks to their young fast bowler, Ian Hodgson. In worsening light he took two Leicestershire wickets to put his side back in the match.

Golf

Lyle faces a boisterous beginning

From John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent
Philadelphia, June 17

Jack Nicklaus's first practice drive of the week was immediately followed by a quick visit to the Merion club locker room, forcing him to follow his playing partners up the fairway at some distance. It was a graphic illustration of the intestinal bug that has troubled him for months now.

Although diagnosis has recently revealed nohting fundamentally wrong and thereby given him a psychological boost, the wear and tear on his 41-year-old body cannot but detract from his physical performance. It will, then, require an homeric display if he is to retain the United States Open golf championship, the title he won last year at Baltusrol for the fourth time. Furthermore nobody has won the event two years in succession since Ben Hogan's day in 1951 and the degree of competition has probably increased since then.

Lee Trevino, on the other hand, is attempting to win a second successive time at Merion, though after a lapse of 10 years. The top players seem to be in the wars just now and he has been out of action for four weeks with a troublesome back. However, he is as ebullient as ever, having found that cortisone treatment alleviates his condition. The hot weather we are enduring has also had its therapeutic value.

The news from back home is that Greg Norman, of Australia, has been backed down from 20-1 to 16-1 to share fourth place with another former holder, Hale Irwin. This is a spectacular advance in the fortunes of a man playing his first United States Open, but based, perhaps, on wishful thinking by the unknowing.

Those of us who have followed his career in Europe with such avidity would like to see him come through now, but I cannot think this is his course. Every time he has to leave his driver in the bag—and it will probably happen 15 times—he is suffering a handicap, because no one in the world now wields it to greater effect.

Merion is a thinking man's course that calls for finesse. Norman himself would agree that, though he has refined his play round the greens, he is not as effective as others with his pitching wedge.

Similarly, Tom Watson, the favourite, seems to me to be burdened by his acknowledged waywardness off the tee. It is a course that calls for precise placing on the fairway, never mind recovering lost ground out of the rough. He may have to wait another year for his first United States Open, to put alongside his three British Opens and his two United States Masters.

Severiano Ballesteros is still, in my mind, an awesome figure on the course, however lost he seems to be off it, and I would be nervous about dismissing his prospects out of hand. Yet he has played six tournaments in this country this year without cutting any ice and only two rounds in the last five weeks after missing the cut in the Westchester Open. The only thing he seems to have going for him is a commanding presence.

Sandy Lyle, the only British representative, by virtue of winning the European Order of Merit, is the reverse. He is having a successful season, with two victories in Paris and Bradford, but he lacks a shining personality. It may tell against him on the first two days, for he is grouped with two sentimental favourites, Arnold Palmer and Gary Player, who are bound to command a boisterous gallery.

Lyle may need to score a couple of quick birdies in order to establish himself in such company. A pity that he, too, will not be able to let fly with his prodigious driver as often as he would want on a course only 6,544 yards long.

Merion card

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	355	4	10	312	4
2	535	5	11	370	4
4	600	5	13	129	3
4	600	5	13	129	3
5	425	4	14	414	4
6	420	4	15	378	4
7	350	4	16	430	4
8	360	4	17	224	3
9	195	3	18	458	4
Out	3,424	36	In	3,120	34

Miss Panton home in 34 for the lead

Cathy Panton scored 71, three under par, to take the first round lead in the 54-hole £10,000 Carlsberg golf tournament at Moortown yesterday. Last month she won the second in the series of four Carlsberg events.

Miss Panton led by one stroke from Muriel Thomson, with Jenny Lee Smith and Christine Trew one stroke further behind. Miss Panton surged into the lead with a fine three under par homeward half of 34, the lowest of the day. She collected birdies at the 10th and 11th holes before holing from 15ft for a birdie three at the 17th.

Miss Thomson and Miss Lee Smith had their chances of catching the leader. Miss Thomson scored birdies at four of the first seven holes in an outward run of 33, while Miss Lee Smith was four under par after 14 holes but faltered from the 15th onward.

First round
71: C Panton.
72: M Thomson.
73: C Trew, J Lee Smith.
74: B Lewis.
75: M Burton, M Walker, S Moon (US), J Smurthwaite, A Middleton, D Reid.
76: V Marvin, S Ferdon (US).
78: G Flynn (Australia), D Lavigne (Canada).

BURTON-ON-TRENT: Midland professional championship, first round: 69: D Scullion. 71: P Weaver. 72: D Ridley, K Barnes, R Livingston. 73: M Rassmore, J Gradwell, P Bottell, G Taylor, T Giles, R Leach, D Dunk, J Nelson, D Russell, G Holmes, D Stewart.

Jacklin seeks inspiration for domestic triumph

By Mitchell Platts

In recent weeks Tony Jacklin has been conspicuous because of his inability to mount an effective challenge for a tournament title. In the Italian Open in the early part of May he finished fourth but since then he has played a supporting role in a scene dominated by Greg Norman, Nick Faldo and Sandy Lyle.

Jacklin is honest enough to admit that he has been unable to inspire in himself the same enthusiasm as in Italy and that might also be the case in the £45,000 Jersey Open which starts at La Moye today.

It is exactly 10 years since Jacklin was at Merion in Philadelphia to defend the US Open title he had won so gloriously in 1970. So it should be appreciated that this week his heart will be partly in America; on Saturday evening he is scheduled to leave Jersey to assist the BBC in London with their television coverage of the US Open.

He considered withdrawing from the Jersey Open but as a resident of the island he was well aware of the disappointment this would have caused. So he has made intricate plans, involving a special air-taxi service—to London on Saturday evening and back to Jersey early the following morning for the final round.

However, Jacklin, still believes he has a reasonable chance of winning the Jersey Open because of unprecedented rainfall in May which has produced Savanna-like grass. The exposed course, high on a cliff top overlooking the English Channel, is usually well guarded by high winds; the thick rough should provide an additional defence and Jacklin is well aware that the better players should come to the fore.

For the first two rounds of the tournament, sponsored this year by Billy Butlin, the professionals will be partnered by amateurs. These will include Mark Thatcher, the son of the Prime Minister; James Hunt, a former world motor racing champion, and entertainers such as Jimmy Tarbuck, Eric Sykes and Max Bygraves.

Jose-Maria Cañizares, of Spain, is defending his title. Since then the course has been lengthened by 293 yards with the 16th, a difficult par three last year, reverting to a par 5 (479 yards), increasing the overall par of the course from 70 to 72.

GANTON: National pro-am championship: 69: Bedlingtonshire (K Saint, P Smith); 71: Huddersfield (R Peters, B Sloman); Low Laithes (P Browning, P Dickinson); Scarcrows (S Fisher, C Rogers); Wakefield (R Mastors, Philips).

Netball

BRISBANE: New Zealand 30, England 31. New Zealand 57, Australia 33.

Racing

The Midas touch reaches Harwood

By Michael Seely

Guy Harwood continues to run riot. At Ascot yesterday the Sussex trainer's triumphant march forward continued when Greville Starkey forced Teamwork past Greenwood Star in the final strides of the Royal Hunt Cup to win by a neck. Nothing succeeds like success in racing and Harwood can do little wrong at present.

"Not only did Teamwork fracture a cannon-bone last season, he also pricked his off-fore foot just before the race and had to be re-shod," Harwood said. "The four-year-old had blood oozing out of the wound. But fortunately he was warmed up and did not feel the injury."

Starkey also put up 2lb overweight. At the distance the race looked all over as the fast ground specialist, Greenwood Star, stormed into the lead. But Teamwork loves a stiff track and the colt's stamina eventually won him the day.

Yesterday's winner is owned in partnership by Tony Ward and Anthony Bodie. Since being announced as a certain runner at Lingfield nine days ago, Teamwork has been backed down from 25-1 to yesterday's starting price of 8-1. Teamwork's form is fully exposed and despite the gamble Harwood said afterwards: "Quite frankly I did not think he had the class for his race. But this is what happens when things are going your way."

Of the other two leading fancies, Atlantic Boy never threatened to take a hand in the finish and Silver Season, the favourite, weakened approaching the last furlong.

The Hunt Cup is, of course, the centrepiece of the second day of the Royal meeting. However, by far and away the most exhilarating sight of the afternoon was the dazzling burst of speed produced by Tolmi to win the Coronation Stakes for Bruce Hobbs

Edward Hide kept the brilliant daughter of that amazing mare, Stilvi tight against the far rails until pulling her outside below the distance. The response was immediate and Tolmi quickened in fine style to beat Happy Bride by half a length with Nasseem two and a half lengths away, third. This result represented an amazing turn around of form with Nasseem. At Kempton recently Tolmi started at 9-4 on and finished 14 lengths behind yesterday's third.

Hobbs, one of the most respected and popular men in the game, explained afterwards: "Quite frankly, Edward rode a terrible race on Tolmi at Kempton. He disappointed the filly by jabbing her in the mouth on leaving the stalls. As a result Tolmi lost all interest. But today he kept her up with the pace and you all saw the difference. This family are all the same. The same thing happened with Tyrnavos in last year's Derby."

In addition, Nasseem loves soft ground and Tolmi is thoroughly at home on a firmer surface. The stewards decided not to hold an inquiry but in the interests of the general public they might have been well advised to do so. Hobbs said that Tolmi would run in the Childs Stakes at Newmarket before taking on To-Agori-Mou and Belmont Bay in the Sussex Stakes which is always one of the highlights of Goodwood's summer festival.

This race will provide a fascinating comparison between the merits of the different generations and sexes. Martinova, the Irish filly who started favourite at 2-1 was always struggling, but never appeared likely to reach a challenging position.

Favourite backers must have felt like throwing themselves off the stands by the end of the afternoon. The rot started in the first race of the day, the Jersey Stakes, when Cut Throat could only finish fourth behind Rasa Penang, ridden by Lester Piggott. "Rasa Penang loved the firm ground", the winning trainer, Robert Armstrong, said.

Stunning blows for punters followed hard on the heels of each other. Celestial City, an odds-on favourite for the Queen Mary Stakes, finished unplaced behind the 40-1 winner, Fly Baby. "It's nice to be back on song," Richard Hannon said. "I had £100 each way with a bookmaker in a Windsor restaurant last Monday night at 25-1 after the races. I've now got to find him and collect my money." Hannon went on to say that Crimson Court must now have an outstanding chance in this afternoon's Norfolk Stakes as the colt is so far in front of the filly at home.

A further upset occurred when Popsi's Joy could finish only fourth behind Ore in the Queen's Vase. Piggott was fined £100 for not riding Popsi's Joy out for third place, but in no circumstances would this great old stayer have beaten the winner.

Ore gave the Irish and the three-year-old's trainer, Kevin Prendergast, their first success of the meeting.

Finally Paul Cook had his second winner of the afternoon when riding Russian George to a decisive victory in the Bessborough Stakes.

Harwood is at present leading trainer of the meeting with three successes to his credit. Piggott and Starkey are sharing the jockeys' honours with three wins apiece. Once again it was proved that the recession is having little effect on racecourse attendances at the big meetings. Yesterday a crowd of over 47,000 watched the racing. This represented an increase of 3,000 on last year's total.



All down to Teamwork as Starkey drives past Murray and Greenwood Star.

Million seekers

Chicago, June 17.—A total of 86 horses from around the world were left in at the second acceptance stage for the inaugural Arlington Million, billed as the world's richest race at Arlington Park on August 30.

Ardross and Cajun look two more for Piggott

Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The Ascot Gold Cup has never been worth more than it is today, yet ironically the field is the smallest for 62 years. I will get no marks for suggesting that Lester Piggott will win it for a 10th time and Henry Cecil a third thanks to Ardross, but that is a conclusion from which it is hard to escape.

Ardross's stamina is proven which is more than can be said for any of his three rivals. Furthermore, his race at York last month showed that he now has the speed to match. Twelve months ago he was runner up to Le Moss in this race and also in the equivalent events at Goodwood and Doncaster. It was Cecil who trained Le Moss and knowing his as well as he did, he was determined to buy Ardross as a replacement when Le Moss eventually retired to stud. Thanks to a syndicate headed by Charles St George he eventually succeeded and Ardross joined his stable in March.

Ardross left Nicholas Bill and Shining Finish for dead in the Yorkshire Cup and after that it is difficult to envisage him being beaten this afternoon even by one as talented as Shoot A Line. Her presence in the field must have come as a colossal relief to the Ascot authority, because otherwise the race would have been little more than a farce.

Last year Shoot A Line struck up a magnificent sequence by winning the Ribblesdale Stakes at Royal Ascot, the Irish Oaks, the Yorkshire Oaks and the Park Hill Stakes. However, her four-year-old career began badly at Newbury in April when she hurt herself in the stalls before the start of the John Porter Stakes. That resulted in Willie Carson having to pull her up in the straight by when she was tailed off.

What with that injury and the virus which befell her stable, Shoot A Line has not raced since and it was only a sparkling gallop on the racecourse at Newbury last Thursday that finally persuaded Dick Hern, her trainer, to let her take her chance. Unlike Shoot A Line Ardross has enjoyed an uninterrupted preparation for today's marathon and that would be the deciding factor.

An hour later Piggott and Cecil should also win the Chesham Stakes with Cajun, who is a half brother to that fast horse Ubedizzy by Red Regent. Cajun ran promisingly in his first and only race so far at Kempton Park and already the form of that race has received a timely boost thanks to the recent efforts of Janndar, Sangalkan and Bold Saracen. At Kempton Cajun finished four lengths in front of Treboro, one of his rivals today.

Yesterday our Newmarket correspondent advised that a close watch should be kept on the newcomer, That's My Son, who could, in his opinion, develop into Clive Brittain's best two-year-old.

The Norfolk Stakes, which is the other race for two-year-olds this afternoon, looks like being won by Fool's Dance who impressed me with the ease with which he brushed Red Sunset aside at Kempton last month. On Tuesday Red Sunset paid him the most eloquent of tributes when he himself won the Coventry Stakes by beating Chris's Lad.

By taking a line through Red Sunset, Chris's Lad, Jester and The Primate, it is possible to make out a sound case for backing Fool's Dance to beat the Irish Challenger Day is Done, who is the only other unbeaten runner in the race.

Earlier Columnist (2.30) could be another winner for Pat Eddery and Jeremy Tree in the Cork and Orrery Stakes, provided that he runs as well as he did in the Victoria Cup here in the spring rather than the way he performed at Longchamp in the meantime. Apparently, Columnist travelled badly to France and never settled down when he was there. Now that he is nearer home he could easily be capable of beating Rabdan again besides putting Integrity and Welshwyn in their place as well.

Riberetto, Sunley Builds and King's General, the colts who finished eighth, ninth and tenth, respectively, in the Derby 15 days ago, make a swift return to the fray in the King Edward VII Stakes which should, in the absence of Shergar, be a much easier assignment. Even so they may still not be able to hold their own against the likes of Centurius, who is my selection, Bustomi and Clear Verdict, who are fresh.

STATE OF GOING (official): Hamilton Park: good: Royal Ascot: good to firm. Tomorrow: Ascot: good.

Tennis

Miss Austin gives her view of British game

By Sydney Friskin

The grass court overture to Wimbledon continued at Eastbourne yesterday with unabated zeal. Tracy Austin, last year's winner, made a few interesting observations about British tennis after beating Jo Durie 6—1, 6—4 to reach the quarter-final round of the women's tournament, sponsored by BMW.

"I am very pleased with my game. I have played few tournaments this year and have not been on grass for about a year." Having said that, she described Miss Durie's play as typically English—sliced backhand, strong forehand, big serve. What then, did she do wrong? "Well, perhaps she is too tall and has a long way to get down to reach the ball." The fact that Miss Durie lost several points on her ground strokes lent weight to this observation.

"If you could change your weather" Miss Austin added, "you might be able to find more winners. In America the best players come from sunny Florida and California. Apart from that, we have a number of indoor courts on which players can practise, and there is no better way to improve than to practise."

Miss Durie made a great effort to get back into the second set. Surviving two exciting rallies, she broke back to 1—1 and again to 3—3; but two poor returns into the net and an overdrive cost her the seventh game, which marked the turning-point of the set and the match.

Susan Barker, in one of her inspired moods, took Martina Navratilova to three sets in a match full of good tennis, which Miss Navratilova won 6—7, 6—3, 6—3. Miss Barker kept hitting the ball with growing assurance which, as she said later, had increased her confidence. Miss Navratilova admitted to having a scare. "After I lost the first set I was not so sure, but when I won the second I thought I was all right. It is always difficult to play her when she is hitting winners like that." She faces the prospect of another meeting with Miss Barker in the last 16 at Wimbledon.

Miss Navratilova's 4—1 lead in the first set was dramatically cancelled out. Miss Barker lost a break point for 4—3 and at 5—3 Miss Navratilova had the set in her grasp. But Miss Barker broke for 4—5 and, levelling at 5—5, eventually took the set into the tie break in which the excitement intensified. Miss Barker saved four set points and won the set on her second at 11—9 in the tie-break.

Early breaks of service helped Miss Navratilova to gain the ascendancy in the second and third sets, Miss Barker surrendering the second with a bad game at the end of it. She lost her service at 4—3 in the third at a stage when she seemed likely to get back into the match.

All three black American players—Leslie Allen, Kim Sands and Renée Blount—were beaten, to leave the quarter-final line-up for today as follows: Miss Austin v Anne Smith; Barbara Potter v Wendy Turnbull; Pam Casale v Andrea Jaeger; Claudia Kohde v Miss Navratilova.

THIRD ROUND: T Austin (US) beat J Durie, 6—1, 6—4; W Turnbull (Australia) beat K Jordan (US), 6—3, 6—2; P Casale (US) beat L Allen (US), 6—1, 6—0; A Jaeger (US) beat B Bunge (US), 6—3, 6—0; M Navratilova (US) beat S Barker, 6—7, 6—3, 6—3; A Smith (US) beat I Madruga (Argentina), 7—6, 1—6, 6—2; B Potter (US) beat K Sands (US), 6—3, 6—3; C Kohde (Germany), beat R Blount (US), 6—4, 5—7, 8—6.

Temperamental Dier falls foul of Wittus and umpire

Jeremy Dier's dream of playing in the men's singles at Wimbledon next week was shattered by his own brittle temperament in the qualifying competition at Roehampton yesterday.

To achieve his aim, Dier, Britain's last survivor, had to beat American Craig Wittus in the final qualifying round but, upset by umpiring decisions, he was beaten 6—4, 7—5, 7—5.

The match lasted for two hours and five minutes and for much of the time Dier, aged 21, from Brighton, carried on a mainly quiet but sometimes volatile battle with umpire Graham Liddie, of Waltham Cross.

In the third game of the second set Liddle, both firm and competent, warned Dier after the Briton had snapped: "Call yourself an umpire?". Wittus kept his cool and proved too consistent for the unpredictable Dier.

Cathy Drury, Britain's only woman in the final qualifying round, was also beaten, 2—6, 7—5, 10—8, by Glaucia Langela, of Brazil, after holding a match point at 8—7 in the final set.

Miss Drury, aged 21, from Lincolnshire, thought she had won the three-hour match when her opponent appeared to hit the ball wide on the match point, but the umpire ruled against her.

Chris Johnstone (Australia), Alvaro Fillol (Chile) and Jan Nystrom (Sweden), all beaten in final qualifying rounds yesterday, qualified for Wimbledon next week as lucky losers.

Vincent van Patten, due to play fellow American John Austin in the first round of the men's singles at Wimbledon, has withdrawn due to illness. Also out is India's Ramesh Krishnan, who is injured. Krishnan was drawn in the first round to play a qualifier.

MEN'S SINGLES: Third round (winners qualify for Wimbledon): T Fancutt (Australia) beat U Marten (W Germany), 4—6, 6—3, 6—0, 7—5; D Collings (Australia) beat P Serret (Australia), 6—1, 6—4, 6—3; W Pascoe (Australia) beat C Johnstone (Australia), 6—4, 7—6, 4—6, 7—6; G Moretton (France) beat M Estep (USA), 6—3, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4; C Miller (Australia) beat F Sauer (SA), 6—2, 6—3, 6—2; G Holroyd (US) beat T Delatte (US), 7—5, 6—1, 6—4; S McCain (US) beat G Whitecross (Australia), 6—7, 7—6, 6—4, 6—2; E van Dillen (US) beat C Edwards (US), 5—7, 6—4, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

C Wittus (US) beat J Dier, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5; M Davis (US) beat S Davis (US), 6—3, 6—4, 6—4; M Wilander (Sweden) beat A Fillol (Chile), 6—2, 6—3, 7—5; J Bailey (US) beat M Robertson (SA), 6—4, 6—1, 6—3; C Dunk (US) beat J Nystrom (Sweden), 4—6, 6—4, 7—5, 3—6, 6—0; S Menon (India) beat S Denton (US), 6—7, 6—2, 7—5, 6—2; C Letcher (Australia) beat H Hansson (Australia), 6—3, 7—6, 6—3; J Windahl (Sweden) beat H Leconte (France), 6—3, 7—6, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Third round (winners qualify for Wimbledon): M Mesker (Netherlands) beat L Cassell (Australia), 6—3, 6—3; C Pasquale (Switzerland) beat J Stratton (US), 6—2, 6—3; E Gordon (SA) beat J Mundel (SA), 6—1, 6—1; C O'Neil (Australia) beat J Preyer (US), 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; C Jolissaint (Switzerland) beat B Remilton (Australia), 6—2, 6—4; E Little (Australia) beat M van der Torre (Netherlands), 6—2, 6—4; M Wikstedt (Sweden) beat C Jexell (Sweden), 7—6, 6—4; G Langela (Brazil) beat C Drury, 2—6, 7—5, 10—8.

Computer's opinion unfair to Mayotte

By Richard Eaton

Three more seeds, making four in all, failed to reach the quarter-final round of the tennis championships sponsored by Lambert and Butler at Bristol yesterday. One of them was Christopher Mottram, seeded sixth, beaten in straight sets by a 20-year-old American, Tim Mayotte, playing in his first tournament as a professional; another was a tired-looking former Wimbledon champion, Stan Smith, seeded third, beaten in three sets by Russell Simpson, a New Zealander whom Mottram and Co may well face in the Davis Cup shortly. With the British No 1 looking less than fit after several weeks out with tendonitis in the shoulder, suddenly our chances do no look so bright.

Bill Scanlon, the American fifth seed, went out in straight sets to Tim Gullikson, the right-handed member of the well known twins, and the top seeded American, Roscoe Tanner, had his difficult moments, too, before winning 4—6, 6—4, 6—4 against the neat and improving Australian, John Fitzgerald.

Tanner found it hard to "make his serve pop", as he put it, in cool, breezy air and playing with tightish strings. There were further irritations in the first game of the final set when there was a long delay after a serve that brought up chalk was called out. Unlike Nastase's match with McNamee the previous day, Tanner and Fitzgerald resolved matters without humiliating the official, who was eventually discreetly switched to the baseline. "Actually I thought there were times when he was overruled and was right", Tanner said. As one would expect, Tanner kept his head and started to cover the net better as the match wore on.

Mottram appeared for interview with an ice pack bulging under his sweater. He said his sore shoulder played no part in his 7—6, 6—4 defeat, but he served only moderately in the final game, in which his opponent missed a volley with the court wide open at 15—40 and required four match points to win.

Mayotte, though 111th on the computer, is American collegiate champion and a good deal better than his ranking suggests. Last September in San Francisco he beat Connors but as he was not allowed, as a collegiate player, to accept money at the time, it cost him around $5,000 in prize funds. Now, after three years of studying history, he has left Stanford University with one year still to go. For reaching the quarter-finals yesterday he has so far earned more than £1,000.

At 6ft 3in, and with a fine high serving action and useful volley, he may well find his future grass court earnings are considerable. Amazingly, this is his first tournament on that surface.

Britain unchanged: Britain will have an unchanged team when they meet New Zealand in the quarter final round of the Davis Cup in Christchurch from July 10-12. The only doubt is whether Richard Lewis will keep his number two singles place in the face of a strong challenge from Jonathan Smith.

SECOND ROUND: T Mayotte (US) beat C Mottram, 7—6, 6—4; Tim Gullikson (US) beat W Scanlon (US), 7—5, 6—1; R Tanner (US) beat J Fitzgerald (Australia), 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; M Edmondson (Australia) beat I el Shafei (Egypt), 6—3, 4—6, 6—0; P Dent (Australia) beat O Parun (NZ), 6—3, 6—4; R Simpson (NZ) beat S Smith (US), 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; J Kriek (SA) beat D Varier (Australia), 6—2, 7—5; P McNamee (Australia) beat R Hightower (US), 6—3, 6—4.

Royal Ascot programme

[Television (BBC 2): 2.30, 3.5, 3.45 and 4.20 races]

2.30 CORK AND ORRERY STAKES (Group III: £14,205: 6f)

102 0300-20 Bokèrah in Shallah (Mrs T Wade) ...

103 23-3120 Columnist (C, D, B) (J Whitney) ...

104 003-003 Crews Hill (D) (C Henry), F D...

105 2100-20 Gods Mark (D) (P Gallacher) ...

3.5 NORFOLK STAKES (Group III: 2-y-o: £14,024: 5f)

3.45 GOLD CUP (Group I: c and f: £39,013: 2½m)

4.20 KING EDWARD VII STAKES (Group II: 3-y-o c and g: £20,319: 1½m)

4.55 CHESHAM STAKES (2-y-o: £8,512: 6f)

5.30 KING GEORGE V HANDICAP (3-y-o: £8,467: 1½m)

611 323111 Haresceugh (D) (Mrs A Kidd), N Vigors, 8-9 .. R Curant 8
613 021421 Feltwell (E Moller), H Wragg, 8-4 ...... B Crossley 5 7
615 044-401 Rekal (Capt M Lemos), C Brittain, 8-1 ...... B Rouse 1
616 310220 Redford (J Alexander), H de Bromhead, 8-0 Joanna Morgan 12
619 C-00020 Yeled (G Kaye), P Kelleway, 7-11 .... W Newnes 3 11
620 0-03141 Diwali (Esal Commodities Ltd), C Lewis, 7-11 M Thomas 13
621 00-1323 Royal Vulcan (Mrs N Parr), N Callaghan, 7-10 A McGlone 6 2

5-1 Neltino, 4-1 Northern Supremo, 6-1 Golden Brigadier, 13-2 Royal Vulcan, 8-1 Grain Race, 9-1 Say Primula, 10-1 Western Knight, 12-1 Cima, Feltwell, Diwali, 16-1 others

• Doubtful runner

Royal Ascot results

Beverley

Hamilton Park programme

2.15 DALPATRICK STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £707: 1m 1f)

2.45 STONEFIELD STAKES (2-y-o: Selling: £694: 5f)

3.15 BUSBY HANDICAP (£909: 6f)

3.45 BRANDON MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £821: 6f)

4.15 CARMUNNOCK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £844: 1m 1f)

4.45 EAST KILBRIDE HANDICAP (£1,293: 1m 3f)



Royal Ascot selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.30 Columnist. 3.5 FOOL'S DANCE is specially recommended. 3.45 Ardross. 4.20 Centurius. 4.55 Cajun. 5.30 Neltino.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Integrity. 3.5 Lucky Hunter. 3.45 Ardross. 4.20 Centurius. 4.55 That's My Son. 5.30 Feltwell.

Hamilton Park selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Honest Record. 2.45 Mummy's Delight. 3.15 Secret Express. 3.45 Hittite Prince. 4.15 Tropical Love. 4.45 Mirthful.

Yachting

Patten masters the conditions but is still adrift

By a Special Correspondent

There was stirring sailing at Lowestoft yesterday as the Dragon Fleet was exposed to the full fury of the English summer in the fourth race of the Edinburgh Cup. A chilling force six north-westerly moaned over this dour East Anglian watering place and churned the shallow sea into a grey-green wasteland.

Triumphing over these tough conditions, Mike Patten in Coquis St Jacques planed through into the lead on the first reach on which he passed eight boats by superior spinnaker handling. Patten finished the race inches ahead of the leader Lisa Jane sailed by a John Boyce.

Patten's fine performance brought him up to third place overall but he is still a long way short of the overnight leader Nick Truman who finished fourth yesterday, his worst position so far. Philip Tolhurst in Warlord II suffered a setback as a result of getting stuck among slower boats at the start. From 13th at the first mark he fought his way doggedly through to fifth at the finish.

RACE FOUR: 1. Coquis St Jacques (Mike Patten, Royal Caribbean Yacht Club); 2. Lisa Jane (John Boyce, Burnham Sailing Club); 3. Javelin (Richard Riggs, Aldburgh Yacht Club). Overall: 1. Tereius, (Nick Truman, Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club); 2. Warlord II, Philip Tolhurst, Royal Burnham Yacht Club; 3, Coquis St Jacques.

Equestrianism

Fernyhough raids Malvern show with success

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Rowland Fernyhough, who lives just over the border in Powys, made a successful raid across the Welsh marches yesterday to win the Worcestershire area international trial, sponsored by Radio Rentals, at the Three Counties Show at Malvern. Riding Judy Craigo's Bouncer, who won the Everest Grand Prix at Hickstead last month, he foiled Nick Skelton of a double by one tenth of a second. Earlier, Ted Edgar's protege had won the Sun Valley top score with the same score, 1,300, as Shirley Edwards's Sherwood but a faster time.

The most impressive assembly of young horses to have been mustered all season presented themselves bright and early for Colonel Dick Spencer, who had left Dartmoor at the crack of dawn to judge them. The former champion point-to-point rider underlined the unquestioned supremacy of Miss Jeanes's homebred chestnut three-year-old, Royal Fiddler, in the hands of Nigel Oliver. Royal Fiddler has been champion at the Royal since he was a yearling.

Reserve was Mr Sandison's well grown brown yearling son of Monsquire Edward, Zacharoff, who has outstandingly good limbs and is every inch a hunter. He was shown by Robert Oliver.

Mr Gidd Henson, the octogenarian former Master of the Blankney Hounds in Lincolnshire, handled the brood mares and found a new champion in Mr and Mrs Hugh Cross's bay, Maxine, all the way from Kent, one of the last of the Borealis mares. Bred in Sweden, she was shown under saddle by Vin Toulson before going to stud to produce her first foal by John Rawding's premium stallion, Legal Tender. Eventually to the delight of her amateur owners, who had beaten all the established matrons with their newcomer, she finished reserve to Royal Fiddler for the overall championship.

Under Archie Smith-Maxwell, Miss Bowen's seasoned Irish cob, Cromwell, beat all the younger pretenders to win the title from the runner-up in his heavyweight class, Graham Brown's The Smash Hit. The established champion hack, Mrs Goodall's home-bred Tenterk, also successfully kept the challengers at bay under Miss Mackie, after his surprising defeat at the Bath and West. His nearest rival was described in the catalogue as being in "dark green", but happily this turned out to be a misprint. Punkhorses would surely be the ultimate horror.

AREA INTERNATIONAL TRIAL: 1, Mrs B Crago's Bouncer (R Fernyhough); 2, N Skelton's FMS Barbarella; 3, H Smith's Sanyo Dictator; 4, R Smith's Video.

TOP SCORE: 1, N Skelton's Carat; 2, Miss S Edwards's Sherwood; 3, D Broome's Queensway Philco.

For the record

Football

WORLD CUP: European Qualifying Group one: Austria 5, Finland 1 (in Linz); Group four: Norway 1, Switzerland 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	6	3	1	3	11	6	7
Romania	5	2	2	1	4	3	6
Hungary	4	2	1	1	6	6	5
Switzerland	6	1	2	3	7	8	4
Norway	6	1	2	3	5	10	4

REMAINING MATCHES: Sept 9: Norway v England; 23: Romania v Hungary. Oct 10: Romania v Switzerland; 14: Hungary v Switzerland; 31: Hungary v Norway. Nov 11: Switzerland v Romania; 18: England v Hungary.

HUNGARIAN LEAGUE: Csepel 1, Debrecen 1; Kaposvar 1, Ferencvaros 1; Pecs 5, Zalaegerszeg 1; Volan 4, Bekescsaba 4; Diosgyoer 3, Raba Eto 2; Dunaujvaros 2, MTK VM 1; Tatabanya 3, Videoton 0; Honved Budapest 0, Dozsa Ujpest 0; Vasas 0, Nyiregyhaza 2. Ferencvaros are champions.

ROMANIAN LEAGUE: Progresul Vulcan Bucharest 0, Brasov 0; Sportul Studentesc 8, Baia Mare 1; Politehnica Timisoara 1, Rimnicu Vilcea 1; Vilcea Chimia 1; Cluj Napoca 3, Corvinul Hunedoara 1; Jiul Petrosani 3, FC Arges Pitesti 5; Politehnica Iasi 5, FCM Galati 0; Steaua Bucharest 1, Olt 1; Universitatea v Craiova 3, Tirgu Mures Asa 0. Universitatea Craiova are champions.

Rifle shooting

OULU (Finland): European 300 metres championship: Free (3 x 40 rounds): 1 V Lvov (USSR), 1,132; 14, M Cooper, 1,113. 60 rounds, prone: 1, G Lushikov (USSR), 593 (world record); 3, A Mastlanin (USSR), 592; 6, C Trotter (GB), 585; 17, A Clarke, 579. 40 rounds, kneeling, team: 1, Finland, 1,513; 6, Britain, 1,483. 40 rounds, standing: 1, M Roeppaeren (Finland), 369. 60 rounds, prone, team: 1, USSR, 2,352 (world record); 8, Britain, 3,279. 40 rounds, kneeling: 1, B Suter (Switzerland), 384. 40 rounds standing, team: 1, USSR, 1,442; 7, Britain, 1,364. 3 x 40 rounds, team: 1, Switzerland, 4,500; 7, Britain, 4,360.

Athletics

HELSINKI: International meeting: 100m: J Sulalampi (Finland), 11.09sec. Pole vault: T Slusarski (Poland), 5.35m. Discus: M Tuokko (Finland), 64.70m. 5,000m: R Nemeth (Austria), 13:36.75.

Hockey

FRANKFURT: Four-nations tournament: West Germany 3, Pakistan 2; Australia 2, The Netherlands 2.

Final table

West Germany	3	2	1	0	10.7	5
Australia	3	0	3	0	7.7	3
Pakistan	3	0	2	1	6.7	2
Netherlands	3	0	2	1	6.8	2

Cycling

ABTENAU: Tour of Austria: Sixth stage: 1, L Deshiz (Soviet Union), 3hrs 53min 05sec; 2, P Muckenhuber; 3, J Lienhardt; 4, L Matejka (Czechoslovakia), all same time; 5, G Zadrobilek; 6, P Muschitzki (Soviet Union), both 3:53:23. Overall: 1, Zadrobilek, 19:14:29; 2, Korynski, 19:14:39; 3, Muschitzki, 19:15:05; 4, Maier, 19:17:18; 5, Deshiz, 19:17:20; 6, Matejka, 19:17:52.

CASTLEFRANCO DI SOPRA: Amateur Giro d'Italia: Eighth stage (Italian unless stated): 1, S Ricco, 3hrs 50min 29sec; 2, A Lysiak (Soviet Union); 3 P Angell; 4, D Cassani; 5, I Gobbi; 6, M Angelucci, all 3:50.31. Overall: 1, G Fedrigo, 26:56:26; 2, F Varza, 26:57:05; 3, S Kadatski (Soviet Union), 26:57:21; 4, V Piva, 26:57:35; 5, J Arrojo (Venezuela) 26:57:39; 6, C Mas (France), 26:58:00.

LUGANO: Tour of Switzerland Eighth stage (Swiss unless stated): 1, U Freuler, 1hr 49min 24sec; 2, P Gavazzi (Italy); 3, P Kehl (West Germany). Ninth stage: 1, B Breu, 20:57; 2, L Natale (Italy), 21:22; 3, J Fuchs, 21:27. Overall: 1, Breu, 31:12:25; 2, G Schmutz, 31:12:31; 3, Fuchs, 31:12:57; 4, Natale, 31:13:27; 5, H Lubberding (Netherlands), 31:16:35; 6, U Stiller, 31:17:22.

Badminton

AUCKLAND: (New Zealand unless stated): Men's singles: Group A: C Bullen beat P Boonoon (Thailand), 15—5, 15—10; S Modi (India) beat Boonoon, 15—5 15—5. Group B: S Wilson beat S Suharttdamrong (Thailand), 15—3 18—15. Group C: D Sartica (Indonesia) beat M Harry (Australia), 10—15, 15—6, 15—6. Group D: B Purser beat P Horne, 15—10, 18—15. Women's singles: Group B: S Daly (Australia) beat T Whittaker, 11—1, 11—5; S Leadbeater (England) beat L Shirley, 11—5, 11—1. Group A: J McDonald (Australia) beat K Blair, 15—5, 11—2; H Troke (England) beat R Denton, 11—7, 11—8.

Modern pentathlon

Russians take all the honours

Uppsala, Sweden, June 17.—The Olympic champion Anatoly Starostin of the Soviet Union won a men's international modern pentathlon today to help his country take the team event ahead of Hungary and France.

Starostin was third in today's 4,000 metre cross-country running event, won by Richard Phelps of England in 12 minutes 31 seconds.

The women's event was won by the Swede Anne Ahlgren with 4,903 points, ahead of the English girl Sarah Parker with 4,882. England won the team event

MEN: cross-country: 1, R Phelps (England) 1,312 points; 2, A Mizser (Hungary) 1,309; 3, A Starostin (Soviet Union) 1,303; 4, W Chmielewski (Poland) 1,276; 5, J Pelit (Finland) 1,267; 6, J Buzgo (Hungary) 1,258; 13, P Royston (England) 1,228; 23, C Humpage (England) 1,165; 31, C Matcham (England) 1,163. Final standings: 1, Starostin 5,630 points; 2, Bartu (Czechoslovakia) 5,555; 3, Bouzon 5,447; 4, Mizser 5,453; 5, A Khaplanov (Soviet Union) 5,417; 6, Buzgo 5,410; 34, Phelps 5,080; 38, Humpage 4,992; 32, Royston 4,947; 40, Matcham 4,738.

Team event, final standings: 1, Soviet Union 16,431; 2, Hungary 15,977; 3, France 15,825; 4, Sweden team I 15,824; 5, Finland 15,671; 6, West Germany 15,614; 7, Poland 15,407; 8, Czechoslovakia 15,074; 9, England 15,019; 10, Sweden II 14,684; 11, Sweden III 13,697; 13, The Netherlands 13,190.

WOMEN: 2,000m cross-country: 1, A Lekander (Sweden) 1,265 points; 2, A Ahlgren (Sweden) 1,155; 3, S Ross (England) 1,130; 4, P Svarre (Denmark) 1,130; 5, J Challinor (England) 1,100; 6, S Parker (England) 1,050; 8, J Kendall (England) 900. Final placings: 1, Ahlgren 4,903 points; 2, Parker 4,882; 3, Lekander 4,797; 4, Svarre 4,736; 5, Kendall 4,722; 6, Challinor 4,704; 9, Ross 4,494. Team event: 1, England 14,308 points; 2, Sweden I 14,285; 3, Sweden II 13,361.—Reuter.





The mixed fortunes of Barry Spikings (above): the enormous international success of *The Elephant Man* (left); and *Can't Stop the Music*, which "sank without trace"

Putting British cinema back on the map

The British film industry, which has spent a substantial period on the danger list, is showing signs of rising from its sick bed. For this the independents must claim quite a lot of the credit: to them went the prizes won at Cannes for *Chariots of Fire* and *Looks and Smiles*. But the same festival was used by EMI to announce a £36m investment in future film production and a programme which has a fairly solid look about it: at the top of the list are Robert de Niro in *Weeds*, Jessica Lange — who may well have given the performance of the year so far in *The Postman Always Rings Twice* — as *Frances*, and the return of Lindsay Anderson after a long absence from the film direction with a comedy intitled *Britannia Hospital*.

The Chairman of of EMI's Group is Barry Spikings, who has just turned forty. He is ready to admit that he is making this expenditure after a year of distinctly mixed fortunes for the company as far the cinema is concerned. There are out-and-out successes such as *The Elephant Man*, which looks like recouping its investment from the British box-office alone, something which most producers reckoned was a thing of the past. And at the other end of the scale are the flops like *Can't Stop the Music*, which after a great deal of advance publicity sank without trace.

According to Spikings such extremes are the very essence of the industry. "I know of no other business with a high level of investment where you are bound to have failures. Yes, *Can't Stop the Music* was a flop, although I should add that it has done well in Australia and the video sales are holding up. It was planned at a time when the world looked black: the news was all of violence, kidnapping and hostages. We were looking for a product which with its very exuberance and even mindlessness would be right for the escapist mood in America.

"But we made two miscalculations. We failed to take into account the speed with which the pop music world evolves — what is in fashion when a picture is started is out by the time it is completed. And for once I made the error of not demanding that a film must be about believable characters. That requirement used to be at the top of the list when I looked at a script; now it is back up there again.

"Was I surprised at the success of *Elephant Man*? No, only at the *size* of the success. It is going to show the biggest return on investment of any film ever made by EMI: It is even heading for the number one position in Japan," — latest reports suggest it is indeed the most financially successful film in Japanese history — " yet when we first discussed it with our colleagues there all they would offer was a showing in a very small art house. It was made by a skilled English crew at a very reasonable price and by a clever young director, David Lynch, whose next film I'm told is being budgeted at between $20m and $30m. I remember the day the script arrived from Mel Brooks at my home in an untidy brown paper parcel, which I took out into the garden to look at. A few hours later he telephoned to ask if I had read it and to his surprise I could answer 'Yes'. 'Well, whaddya think?' he asked. I said I was moved to tears and Mel replied: 'OK, so we've got a deal'."

The production team of *The Elephant Man*, minus David Lynch, is now at work on *Frances*, the biography of Frances Farmer, who had a brief Hollywood career before she cracked up, was committed to an asylum on her mother's instructions, underwent a lobotomy and ended her days as presenter of an afternoon television show. Spikings reckons they will end before that television show. Once again the impetus came from Mel Brooks, who has developed a taste for subjects which are difficult to handle. A number of other people have tried film treatments of the Farmer story, which included substantial sessions with drugs and the bottle before her eventual committment. He has insisted on a first-time director and the job has gone to Graham Clifford, who has already cut two films for Barry Spikings, *Convoy* and *The Man who Fell to Earth*: He also did the editing on *The Postman Always Rings Twice* and it was from that cutting-room Jessica Lange got her recommendation for the title role in *Frances*.

Frances could be held up by the writers' strike which is still shackling Hollywood; negotiations resumed on Sunday. Barry Spikings is worried about the ultimate effect of this action.

"At the moment the strike could go either way. There is a possibility that the directors [whose contract with the movie and television producers ends on June 30] will join the writers. But there is equally a chance the Teamsters' Union will put the pressure on for a resumption of film-making. However, you cannot start everything up at once simply because of cash-flow problems, and all the major studios will be considering delaying some of their projects. Obviously we wouldn't think of moving contracted scripts away from members of the Writers' Guild, but it does make one believe that it is wise to film in a number of different places."

EMI and Spikings have been criticized quite regularly in the past for not spending enough money in Britain, and the cynics have seen the current two co-productions with the NFFC, Lindsay Anderson's *Britannia Hospital* and the recently completed *Memoirs of a Survivor*, based on the Doris Lessing novel, as an adroit public relations exercise. This Spikings denies completely.

"Take the example of Lindsay. I have been trying to get him into our film studios for five years now. For a long time we looked at Marlowe's *Edward II*, but I could not persuade him down to the post. The first treatment on *Britannia Hospital* was done over a year and a half ago and then we started arguing over the screenplay. Lindsay said, as we debated: 'Of couse you'll want Ryan O'Neal in it, you always want a star'. Now we have fixed on a script, but only after long discussion. The script is always the key in this business, which is why I have let Charles Wood work for so long on the film we are hoping to make of *Vile Bodies* — not the easiest writer to bring to the screen, Evelyn Waugh."

For six months of the year Barry Spikings will, from next month, be reading his scripts in Hollywood rather than London. He is there not only to supervise AFD, the distribution company jointly owned with Lord Grade which has recently gone into partnership with Universal, but also to explore the cinema's "fall-back markets", which are led by cable television and video sales. Cinema attendances are still dropping in America, but this fall is more than compensated for by cash from video sales, always provided of course that the pirates have not got in and made their own prints first.

While some markets decline — Italy is a prime example, for the political unrest there has virtually put paid to the once profitable late-night screenings — others have prospered. Quite a lot of hope is attached to the video disc, not least because for the moment it is difficult to pirate. And the time of the made-for-video, low-budget film is just around the corner. Spikings is looking into the possibility of putting pop groups, particularly those which depend as much on sight as on sound, on to video in a series of programmes which could break new ground as did *Ready, Steady, Go* a quarter of a century ago.

When the writers' strike is over he is looking forward to one script in particular, in preparation by Michael Cimino.

"I have no idea what it is about and, of course, at the moment I am not allowed to ask. Despite *Heaven's Gate*, in which we have no involvement, I believe that Michael is one of the small band of directors who can deliver something extraordinary. I don't believe in discarding someone because of an error: in this business we all make messes and some of them can be quite spectacular. What has given me most pleasure during my spell in charge of film production at EMI is the continuity of relationship, the fact that at this moment we're working together with men like de Niro, Clifford and Cimino."

John Higgins

True to a great tradition

New York

The Royal Ballet can always be surprising. During its half-century career it has developed many traditions. One of those traditions was amply demonstrated at the Metropolitan Opera House when the company opened its first New York season for five years. Everyone who had seen the company in New York had been under the impression that it dances better there than in any other place on earth. That is totally true.

The reactions to the company were not all favourable. Anna Kesselgoff, writing in *The New York Times* suggested that "there is a primness to some of the soloists that can be confused with slackness. At the same time there is a strange new abruptness that is at odds with the lyrical style that British classicism has made its own. In the leading roles Leslie Collier and Stephen Jeffries gave us a perfectly decent performance and there were moments when they reached unexpected peaks. Yet their dancing was not consistently taut enough, and the same was true of Merle Park and Wayne Eagling in the "Bluebird" *pas de deux*.

Yet generally the impressions, and the audience reaction, were favourable. *The Sleeping Beauty* has always been associated in New York with the Royal Ballet. It was this same ballet in a rather different and decoratively more sumptuous staging with which it opened its very first New York engagement in 1949. The company was then led by Margot Fonteyn, and there is no shadow of doubt that this opening night Aurora. Miss Collier was not up to that almost matchless mark. However the company as a whole danced with a headstrong passion, putting aside so many of the negative impressions that had provoked both at home and abroad, and giving its all with a willingness and directness that was instantly agreeable,

Many of the company's fervent supporters had experienced certain tremors of alarm regarding this New York season. Some felt that it seemed to have lost its stature and status in the highly competitive world of international ballet. Luckily that was in no way apparent on the opening night. It was dancing with an energy and skill and the precision of a well-oiled machine. Indeed it looked just the way that one would hope a company of classic proportions and international importance would indeed dance.

It is curious that a Russian classic, with original choreography by Marius Petipa and music by Tchaikovsky, should have become a British standard. The present *Sleeping Beauty*, supervised four years ago by Dame Ninette de Valois, is strong on drama, and authoritative in its authenticity. Presuming that American Ballet Theatre has now, under Mikhail Baryshnikov, has given up its old version, based by Mary Skeaping on the older Royal Ballet original, this is the production most like the St Petersburg original of 1890.

Over the years the company has had five productions of *The Sleeping Beauty*. Probably, decoratively, the most satisfactory was the 1946 version designed by Oliver Messel — designs nowadays still used by American Ballet Theatre. The present production has designs by David Walker, obviously inspired by the classic concepts of Bibiena, and, while they have a certain grandeur, it must also be admitted that they also have a certain tawdriness.

However, the authority of the performance, and the dramatic structure of the staging — nowadays English dancers act with the graceful sincerity of the Russians — made all other considerations totally unimportant. Miss Collier is probably not the ideal Aurora. She remains more of a charming soubrette than a distinctive classic ballerina. In the "Rose Adagio" her forcefulness resulted in a lack of stylistic polish. But, as *The New York Times* pointed out, "By the end she had triumphed quietly. The grand *pas de deux in Act III was perfectly placed* in every move, with Mr Jeffries's appealing open manner in line with his excellent partnering. The romantic vision scene, with a precise *corps*, also found both dancers at their most relaxed and effective."

This new-old Royal Ballet does lack something in principal dancers. This is unfortunate, but to a very large extent it is beginning to be balanced by the strength of its younger soloists and *corps de ballet*. Norman Morrice can take considerable pride in the way he has developed the lower cadres.

Mr Jeffries was making his belated New York debut, although, of course, he was once a principal dancer with the National Ballet of Canada. He has a natural dramatic flair and dances with a refreshing vigour. Michael Coleman in the Florestan *pas de trois* and Wayne Eagling as the Bluebird proved both dashing and uncommonly buoyant. Other splendid performances came from Merle Park as the Princess Florine and Monica Mason as an unusually flamboyant Carabosse. The fairies in the prologue and their cavaliers showed the strength of the company in the middle ranks. I was particularly impressed with some of the girls, Gillian Kingsley, Julie Rose and Rosalyn Whitten. Even the orchestra, conducted by Ashley Lawrence, seemed to be pulling out all stops.

The Master of Ceremonies, Catalabutte, was played by Leslie Edwards. Naturally he gave it with his customary finesse, and this is a nice thought for tradition, for this 64-year-old veteran of the Royal Ballet was with the company when it first arrived in New York that steamy September night in 1949.

Clive Barnes

Concerts in London

Philharmonia/Ozawa

Festival Hall/Radio 3

Seiji Ozawa is so often with us in broadcasts and on records that I, for one, had forgotten how long it was since he conducted one of our orchestras in London. Tuesday's South Bank evening with the Philharmonia must have been his first concert here with a London orchestra for a decade.

He had hardly broached Tchaikovsky's *Romeo and Juliet* before I remembered, with a jolt, what a tonic he is to an orchestra. He took a leisurely view of the piece, no penance with music so gorgeous: the brawl, if that is what the animated music represents, was rhythmically strong, and clean enough to justify its pace. All the musical ideas were distinctively treated, but the performance was chiefly remarkable for the alert, eagerly responsive playing of the Philharmonia Orchestra in every department — not different but regalvanized.

The Philharmonia brass section was encouraged positively to swamp the rest of the orchestra: admittedly it is a dramatically improved brass section since Ozawa last stood in front of that orchestra, but Tchaikovsky's music deals in balanced sonority, not sore thumbs. Ozawa suggested the hammer blow which smites the thumb once too often in *Romeo*, and several times too often in the Pathetic Symphony.

As many will have read, Marta Argerich, who should have played Prokofiev's third piano concerto in between, ceded her engagement, to Ivo Pogorelich, for whose sake she had resigned from the Warsaw competition jury last year when he was excluded from the finals.

She deserves our gratitude. Pogorelich's technique is a joy to listen to, complete efficiency, an amazing range of nuance and tone-colour, as well as a musical intelligence to keep the ear all the time on the *qui vive*.

There were many unforgettable moments in his interpretation: the reprise of the first movement's slow introduction, fizzingly prepared by soloist and conductor, and perfectly fulfilled; the first variation of the central movement, and the big tune in the finale, played with all the nonchalant command of a born musical aristocrat; the accelerated coda of the first movement, perilously fast, immaculately controlled by pianist, conductor and orchestra, an authentic musical thrill.

William Mann

Harwood/Parsons

Wigmore Hall

Elizabeth Harwood has said that her career is moving gradually away from those operatic roles which, in the past decade, seem to have brought her more opportunities abroad than at home, in spite of memorable appearances at Glyndebourne and with Scottish Opera, in particular.

In what was announced as her only London recital this season, however, her voice had yet to make the transition to the more intimate scale of songs in general.

Indeed it was in Elvira's dramatic aria from Mozart's *Don Giovanni* that she still sounded most at home in the course of this programme, in which Cherubino's "Voi che sapete" was unwisely chosen for the weighty and mature approach she brought to its breathless declaration of adolescent emotion. Her vocal delivery was better suited to the Pamina-like sorrow of Mozart's song about Louise burning the letters from a faithless lover, and the simplicity of his *Wiegenlied* K350 was nicely caught.

With the move to Richard Strauss, alas, the singing became unacceptably mannered in technique and contrived in character, as if the soprano was striving for expressive effect at the expense of musical substance. What I remembered as her charm in operatic comedy *had become affectation in* pulling about melodic line to an extent that her tone became wayward and overblown, the greater pleasure being obtained from the piano artistry of Geoffrey Parsons.

He was notably alert to the keyboard detail which makes Britten's settings of translated Pushkin in *The Poet's Echo* so haunting and evocative. Here the singing suggested more of an earlier acquaintance with the songs than a finished performance, except only in the "lines written during a sleepless night", where Miss Harwood conveyed a genuine feeling and tonal sensitivity.

Noël Goodwin

Marvin Gaye

Apollo Victoria

Notorious for his perfectionist attitude in the recording studio, Marvin Gaye comes to the concert platform with a completely different approach. There he seems to thrive on genuine spontaneity, leaving a degree of unpreparedness which keeps him sharp and stimulated.

On Tuesday at the first of four London concerts, he admitted to a lack of rehearsal with his three singers and 11 musicians. When the players are genuinely first-rate, as were those in the groups he assembled for his British tours of 1977 and 1980, the result of this attitude can be a wonderfully fresh kind of collectively improvised soul music.

When, however, the musicianship is not uniformly of that calibre, the tension drops and the target is lowered.

By comparison with the rhythm section fantasies of 1978 and the strong gospel emphasis of last year, the musical organization of the present tour lacks inspiration.

Gaye is such an extraordinary singer, of course, that his own performance is virtually unaffected by the surroundings; the high falsetto on "Got to Give it Up" and the highly-charged syncopations in "Let's Get it On" were as miraculous as ever. Rarely, too, has he acted out his wide-eyed, supplicating pose more enjoyably than on this version of "After the Dance".

A sequence of four songs from his last album, *In Our Lifetime*, showed how close he is to realizing his ambition of combining the two key elements of his music, the sacred (gospel music) and the profane (the blues). This is an old dichotomy in black popular music; for all Tuesday night's flaws, Gaye may succeed — and that would be historic indeed.

Richard Williams

Television

John Keats/ Inside Wimbledon

BBC 2/BBC 1

I think John Keats would have liked *John Keats*. The poet-pugilist would surely have appreciated the way this massive potted biography met its first inescapable challenge head-on, as the famous plaster mask turned into the technicolour visage of the actor who was to play him. Death warming into life, it was a breathtaking moment. No wheedling insinuations, no nervous sidlings on: for the next 160 minutes, dear viewers, this *is* John Keats.

And this, at a canter, is his life. Some of the scenes, it is true, are very short, strip-cartoon distillations of what must have happened. But some events in Keats's life did have that compacted clarity. He really *did* leave his friend Charles Cowden Clarke at six in the morning, run home, write a tiny masterpiece and post it back so that Clarke could read it over breakfast four hours later. The dramatic shorthand which the author Nick McCarty has had perforce to indulge in seems, in a funny kind of way, true to life. And the fact that Robert Gittings, author of a remarkable biography of Keats, has been engaged as editorial consultant is as solid a guarantee of authenticity as one could wish.

With the Letters providing part of the dialogue, and passages of verse acting as dramatic milestones, the narrative speeds along with grace and assurance. I watched both parts with only a short break between and, if Part II (to be shown tomorrow night) seemed a shade less magical than Part I, that is hardly a serious criticism.

Apart from a beefy-looking Shelley and a disappointingly prosaic-looking Fanny Brawne every member of the celebrated circle was glitteringly present. David John brought a vivid blend of sensitivity and pugnaciousness to the poet's 12-year-old self, and in Gerard Murphy the passion, playfulness and fine perceptive intelligence of the adult Keats came miraculously to life.

Manhood was cruelly thrust on Keats while he was still a boy; and as a trainee surgeon in his late teens he regularly witnessed horrors which to us would be almost unimaginable. One of the great merits of this play lies in its reflection of these central facts, and in the way they are made to set off and intensify the poetic achievements.

James Ormerod directs with passionate sincerity and an unusually inventive control of the means at his disposal. The device of a multi-purpose marble colonnade works well, and the carefully-staged tableaux resonate with natural sounds — whispers, footsteps, gulls calling — as well as with beautifully enunciated poetry.

Inside Wimbledon ferried us skilfully through a world of mowing machines and marquees, salmon and strawberriers, hooray-Henrys and grateful Cockeny waifs. Sociology with a high gloss, it watched with amusement as the regulars behind the scenes scrambled up the ladder of snobbery towards the heaven of privilege. Privilege schmivilege: what concerns us at home is how the players get on, or do not get on, in the dressing rooms, and why on earth they do not put the whole thing on hard courts.

Michael Church

Theatre



Ian McDiarmid, beset by terrorists

Limited moral conflicts

The Worlds

New Half Moon

Edward Bond is an interesting German playwright, or Germanic playwright, ploughing in the furrows of Brecht's didactic theatre. That he happens to be English is incidental to his style, if not to his subjects. The thing about Brecht's teaching plays, and about *The Worlds*, is that they are designed first to educate the actors in political theory, and second to be performed for others.

Not since *Saved* in the early 1960s has Mr Bond approached the present. *The Worlds* takes the material of the present, of strikes and terrorism, and skips a few months forward to an incident where the two combine, where terrorists kidnap the chairman of a company which is under strike. Mr Bond knows that issue could be simplistic and like Brecht in *The Measures Taken* he moves into deeper shades of grey, where morality is actually challenged.

There are simplicities, however, when the chairman is ousted by his board while under threat of death from the terrorists and then becomes the witness to a second kidnapping which brings a working-class man to ransom. Mr Bond allows moral conflicts only within the working-class context, and though he argues well on several sides of his various issues, the arguments are prompted by melodramatic excess.

Violence is the central issue. To use the terms of the play, the question is whether violence can be used to bring the two existing worlds together: the apparent world where morality is a possible choice, and the real world where competition and money assure the triumph of self-interest.

Ian McDiarmid, as the kidnapped executive and a militant union man, is himself divided with equal care into opposites. It is his performance that keeps the argument balanced, that prevents the play from collapsing into a justification and prescription for terror.

If I understand correctly, Mr Bond has turned his gifts for sharply sketched scenes of conflict and humiliation to the task of opening up a debate on the morality of terror. It is not his assumption that revolution is inevitable that limits that debate, but rather the enclosed circle of the play.

A lesser company than the performers in Nick Hamm's production might inadvertently open up the debate, by committing themselves to one line. Such players as Johanna Kirby, Linda Spurrier, Sian Thomas and Barrie Houghton are too disciplined and intelligent to make that mistake. It remains set within the limits of Mr Bond's internal debate.

Ned Chaillet

Dance

Reinhild Hoffmann

Almeida, Islington

The German dancer-choreographer Reinhild Hoffmann, on her first London engagement, performed at the Almeida Theatre, Islington, on Tuesday: a new dancer in a new theatre. Actually, the theatre, being constructed within a building that has been by turns a literary and scientific institute, a music hall, a Salvation Army citadel and a toy factory, is only half finished.

What should eventually be an attractive auditorium for 300 at present provides improvised seating for about a hundred. The walls are bare brick, but the performing area has a good, spacious floor. I thought the stark conditions suited Hoffmann's work better than a plush theatre would.

Her solo programme comprises four items. In each, the dancer has to struggle with a different encumbrance. For *Solo with Sofa*, her skirt and the cover of the sofa are one continuous piece of material, so that she can never get far away from the object in spite of some remarkable attempts to escape.

In *Planks*, there are two of the things, about three metres long, strapped to her back: images of a cross, of great trailing wings, of a martyr tied to the stake. In *Stones*, she spares herself even less: walking or rolling on stones both great and small, with others dangling in seven long sacks from her waist.

Finally, in *Also*, it is another person (Geta Bahrmann) she has to contend with as a physical and, by implication, emotional weight on her. The recurring theme does not produce an oppressive effect, because what becomes most apparent is the resilience with which she goes on struggling to overcome all obstacles.

All the dances tend to develop rather slowly. She does use fast movement, but mainly as a sort of punctuation to a pace that is generally measured and sustained. Words rhythmically patterned by John Cage accompany part of *Sofa*, a cello piece by Ligeti adds atmosphere to *Also*, but otherwise the only sounds are those made by the objects. Hoffmann's dancing is unlikely to have a mass audience appeal, but should acquire its own followers, because there is something individual and imaginative about it.

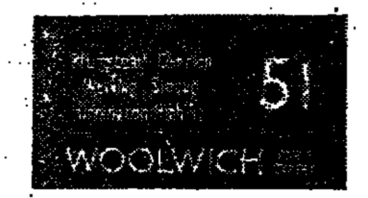
John Percival

Flat out on the buses

In these days of 6 per cent pay awards and 13 per cent inflation, no travel bargain is to be sniffed at, be it Laker to Miami, British Caledonian to Hongkong or a red double-decker to Romford.

With the recent introduction of 25p flat fares, farthest flung suburbia has at last been brought within reach of all but the most poverty stricken of London's junior citizens (seniors, of course, have long been able to get there for nothing).

There is a complication, as you might expect of anything dreamed up by London Transport's non-bus travelling executives. You have to keep outside the no-go area of central London, where the low, flat fare abruptly gives way to high, un-

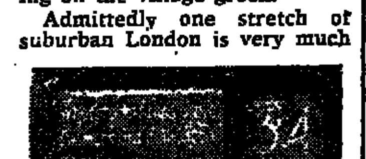


even fares, the absence of a rational dividing line still leading to frequent altercation between conductors and aggrieved passengers.

That means your journeys must be circular rather than radial, and this alone could provide hours of anticipatory fun as the family pores over a bus map (free from LTE travel bureaux) working out a route that can be accomplished in the fewest possible hops from West Drayton to West Ham or Crystal Palace to Golders Green.

Once you set out you will discover places served only by bus of which most Londoners will be unaware: Cranford and Crayford, Yiewsley (Middlesex, though it sounds like Yorkshire), Brimsdown and Brockley Rise, Locks Bottom and Havering-atte-Bower, with its promise of maypoles and jousting on the village green.

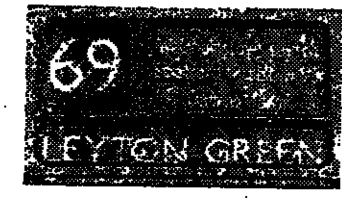
Admittedly one stretch of suburban London is very much



like any other stretch of suburban London, but today that applies equally to many of the world's big cities, and that doesn't deter people from foreign travel.

If you want a touch of the exotic on the cheap, Brixton market on a Saturday exudes a richer ambience than the tourist-ridden bazaar in Marrakesh. And why swelter in Calcutta, where a non-Bengali is as rare as a nine-rupee note, when Southall Broadway will yield a crop of Sikhs and Tamils, Biharis, Singhalese, Rajputs and even the occasional Baluch and Nepali?

After hours poring over my map I have worked out what must be London's biggest flat fare bargain: three buses from



Green Street Green in Kent (that can't be anywhere *but* green belt); to Barnet, on the very tip of north London where chain stores and Pooteresque villas suddenly give way to woodland, duck ponds and golf courses. A good 25 miles as the bus zigzags for a mere 75p.

The route: a 51 to Woolwich, a free ferry trip across the Thames, then a 69 to Leyton and a 34 to Barnet.

The only snag is, how do *I* get to Green Street Green from my map reading room in Wimbledon? Let's see, a 152 to Mitcham, a 64 to Croydon a 194 to West Wickham. . . .

To hell with it . . . I'll have a BR day return to Brighton.

Laurie Weston

Putting people right about Benn

Few political episodes in recent times have led to more misinterpretation or misrepresentation of the truth than the current Labour Party deputy leadership election. Though it may mean risking facts getting in the way of some widely-held opinions, some things clearly need to be said.

One is about the reason for the election. The Benn camp has insisted that it is all about consolidating the main policy positions of the last Labour Party Conference within the party's wider political leadership, against the background that Mr Denis Healey as the present deputy leader has in the past made clear his total rejection of these policies. The Healey camp said, first, that it's all about personalities rather than policies; then, in a statement earlier this week, Mr Healey said, he believed in the policies anyway.

Each person can judge for himself. But it is worth recalling the judgment of David Watt, anything but a Benn supporter, who wrote in *The Times* a fortnight ago: "The fact of the matter is that the existing Shadow Cabinet really cannot be 'trusted' to adopt the kind of left-wing economic policies that the Labour Conference, or even the TUC, are enjoining. Nor can it be 'trusted' to take Britain precipitately out of the EEC. Whatever one may think about Mr Foot's personal position in the political spectrum to date, the Shadow Cabinet has been for years, and remains, predominantly a centre-right body. The deputy leader himself is a right-of-centre figure whom our TGWU friend will remember mainly as the architect of monetarist economics and an incomes policy".

That was on June 5. It is true that on June 16 Mr Healey went into print with a personal manifesto testifying his allegiance to the main policy decisions of the last conference, and this might seem to outdate both Mr Watt's assessment and the rationale for having an election.

Or one might argue that it justified an election right up to the hilt since it is difficult to imagine Mr Healey making any such declaration except in the heat of a very tight election contest.

Be that as it may, on either count the Healey statement repays examination of the small print. First, his new-found commitment to "our alternative economic strategy for full employment" turns out to mean, in his own words uttered a day later, "demand management, sensible money policy and cooperation with the trade unions to keep wage increases in line with productivity".

It is a perversion of language to describe this as in any way what is meant by either the Labour Party's or the TUC's alternative economic strategy, as any brief glance at either last year's party conference decisions or the TUC's recently issued pamphlet on this will reveal.

Second, Mr Healey has indicated he now supports "restoring the sovereignty of Britain from control by the Common Market" (whatever that exactly means), but that he still opposes withdrawal from the EEC. Yet the latter is what the party conference unambiguously decided.

Third, he has now said he favours "reducing the burden of defence spending" and "cancelling the Trident project"—a very welcome statement, let me say, as far as it goes. But what the conference decided on (and what Mr Foot has made clear he believes in) was a commitment to unilateral



by Michael Meacher

nuclear disarmament, and this Mr Healey has made clear he opposes.

Mr Watt's judgment therefore still stands; and the need for this election to help determine rather more clearly what the next Labour government will actually do remains as necessary as before.

Having said that, certain other things need to be added. This election was not, is not, and at no stage in the future will be, a challenge to Mr Foot personally or to his position as leader. Quite the reverse. Indeed, if the aim as stated is to help entrench the collective leadership behind the views enunciated by the conference and personally espoused by Mr Foot, then in strict logic it should be argued that, if anyone is challenging Mr Foot, it should be seen as Mr Healey rather than Mr Benn.

Again, if I may quote David Watt as an independent witness: "when he (Mr Benn) says it is Denis Healey who needs to be defeated, and not Michael Foot, he is merely stating what to any left-of-centre trade unionist is absolutely obvious".

But there is one other important issue that this election is all about, and that is the whole question of the accountability of MPs and the role of the PLP within the party's power structure. There is perhaps a genuine and serious divide over this, but certainly also a considerable measure of misrepresentation.

Thus Mr Healey has alleged that the purpose, or the effect, of democratic reforms within the party is to turn MPs into mindless automatons or "zombies". It is an extraordinary accusation. If anything could be said to have such deadly effects, it must surely be the existing system. For nothing more reduces MPs to the role of mere voting fodder than the present combination of patronage and whipping. Rather than demean the function of MPs, democratic reforms such as reselection offer them the possibility of an independent base from which to resist, if necessary, both the blandishments and whips of the present structure.

This enhancement of the MPs' position would be all the greater if MPs sought, perfectly legitimately, to carry the democratic reforms further by electing, not only their Shadow Cabinet spokesmen in Opposition, as at present, but their Cabinet members in office, and also by seeking access to ministers' personal "cabinets" in Whitehall when in government.

Even leaving all this aside, it may still be said there is a real divide about the status to be allotted to the MP's role under the current reforms. Innuendoes of "democratic centralism" are spread about, suggesting an East European-type party, with MPs deputed to act as some kind of faceless delegates.

A little hard-headed thought to replace the emotionalism would not come amiss. The fact is, there are perhaps three models of the MP's role. One, which is perhaps the SDP view of parliamentary democracy, is that the public elects MPs as persons of (it hopes) good sense, integrity and experience and then leaves them to get on with it, undisturbed. Opinion polls have shown that this view is decisively rejected by a majority not only of Labour Party members but of the electorate as a whole.

Then there is the equally extremist view that MPs are mere creatures of their constituency general management committees—unable to step out of line on anything, a relationship of pure instrumentality. Such an intolerant view, even if held by some, is repudiated by the vast majority.

The third view is both defensible and surely right. This is that MPs have a major contribution to make in terms of understanding political practicalities and judging events and personalities; they should be allowed full opportunity to exercise this function but after a reasonably lengthy period should be held to account for the way they have carried it out. Surely this is not only a fair but a highly desirable balance.

Is it asking too much that the present reform campaign in the Labour Party should be judged on its merits for what it is and not for what its detractors make it out to be?

The author is Labour MP for Oldham West.

Ronald Butt

Are the wets high and dry?

The Conservative Party on the backbenches of the House of Commons is, just now, a dog that is significantly not barking in the economic night. You might have expected that, coinciding with the first of the special Cabinet meetings to discuss the Government's economic strategy, Tory backbenchers would have been exerting some pressure for a modification of the current strategy so that the economy could be lifted off the ground more speedily.

After all, they are quite well aware of the danger that recovery may come too late for the Conservatives to win the next election, and may be nicely timed to benefit a Labour government brought to power through the unpopularity of Tory remedies.

Such Tory backbench pressure is, however, conspicuously absent. Of course, the more vehement expansionist critics of the Government's monetarism have not changed their tune. Inside the Cabinet, moreover, the object of the "wets" in the present economic discussions is to stave off further spending cuts, not simply in order to protect their departmental budgets but on the grounds that to reduce public spending still more would indirectly do damage to the hard-hit private sector.

Yet on the Tory backbenches there is no wave of support for the "wets'" aim of preserving or increasing public spending. That is why Mrs Thatcher was able to sail off to the CBI dinner on the eve of the first economic Cabinet to deliver a pre-emptive strike against the "expansionists" by insisting that there would be no turning back over public spending, and that it was now the "private sector's turn".

She and the Chancellor now face a struggle with the "wets" over public spending, and yesterday's meeting—at which they did not challenge the basic principles of Thatcherite policy—was only the beginning. Their caution in doing so is closely bound up with the lack of support for such an approach on the Tory backbenches.

Imagine with what confidence the "wets" would have approached the Cabinet table yesterday morning if they had behind them cohorts of supporting Tory MPs. But on the Order Paper of the House of Commons there is no early day motion demanding more public spending. On the contrary, more than 100 Tories have signed a motion calling for a decrease in the nationalized sector, and the burden of complaint among Conservative MPs generally is that there is too much public spending, not too little. They are anything but pleased with the latest help for the Coal Board.

What is more, the Cabinet expansionists have no clear single proposition around which they can unite. It is all very well for Mr Prior to insist that employment must have priority and for Mr Pym to argue that policies should be adjusted where necessary, but what particular alternative policy they have in mind is not easy to discern. They lack a focal point for an alternative strategy just as they lack a leader when it comes down to personalities—and also lack of support.

In the further economic discussions of the Cabinet, the argument may, of course, develop in ways that cannot now be forseen. But Mrs Thatcher, her monetarist colleagues and their close advisers have their faith quite unshaken. They regard the economic discussions of the Cabinet as an opportunity for educating their colleagues, and for challenging their critics to produce a non-inflationary alternative policy—which they believe is impossible.

If they have a fear, it is not that their policy is too stringent but that it is not stringent enough. Looking at the 14 per cent yield on long-dated gilts, which postulates a continuing rate of inflation of more than 10 per cent, some of their advisers recognise that this reflects the market's lack of confidence in the Government's political ability to stand firm. Indeed, on the performance of past governments, a retreat at this stage could easily be envisaged.

But Mrs Thatcher is determined to prevent it, and there is no sign that her essential power-base—the support of a strong group of Cabinet colleagues in the key posts, and of the parliamentary majority—is in any danger of erosion, so long as she keeps her nerve. Her strength is not only the lack of an alternative to which all can agree, but the prospectus that the monetarist ministers still offer their critics for a significant recover by 1983, with a real chance of a 25p standard rate of income tax by then and even the hope of a modest tax relief next year.

There is perhaps only one point on which the Cabinet critics might combine to urge a new approach to public spending, with the support of some Tory backbenchers who would be quite opposed to a general relaxation. It is on the question whether it would be possible, without jeopardizing the control over the supply of money, to separate the capital expenditure for nationalized industries from current spending and from the rigours necessary for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

Strict monetarists will argue that it is not possible, since borrowed money is borrowed money, however it is spent. Yet there are supporters of the general monetarist position who would maintain that a nationalized industry should be as free as a private industrial company is to seek re-payable long term debt for genuine capital purposes (and under the Government's vetting) from the market.

One backbencher who argues this is Mr Tim Renton, an unambiguous supporter of the Goverment's economic policy and an MP with a great deal of industrial knowledge. Why, he put it to me when we were discussing the matter, should capital borrowing for British Telecom come within the PSBR because the Government owns more than 50 per cent of it, whereas if the Government shareowning fell to 49 per cent it would come out of the PSBR reckoning—which is what has happened with British Aerospace?

He also pointed out that Cable and Wireless, because it was left as a limited liability company when it was nationalized, does not come within the PSBR at all, and can therefore go to the money markets in this country and overseas for new capital as British Telecom cannot. Why should not Telecom do the same, he asks, arguing that there is no shortage of investment money and that, provided such arrangements were under strict government control, it would not increase the supply of money but would simply take money that would otherwise be invested in government stock.

Whether such arrangements would or would not affect the money supply and whether or not they could be applied more widely to government money for nationalized industries' capital needs is an arcane argument, but it is perhaps on this sort of question that discussion of future government policy might conceivably focus. But MPs who canvass these ideas do not regard them as diminishing the need for further economies in the public services, particularly in wastefully employed manpower.

In the series of meetings on the economy, the Cabinet has also to consider the effect of a whole range of influences on government policy, such as for instance, the impact of housing policy on job mobility and of the closed shop on employment. Mrs Thatcher hopes, by her realistic money policies to change the nation's patterns of behaviour—but of course she has been forced to these harsh policies, and to the heavy reliance on interest rates, because of the political "immoveables" which the Government has inherited—including the size of the public sector.

What the Government ought to do is examine much more closely the shape of the society which has driven it to the blunt instrument of interest rates as the only means of escape from the menace of inflation.

And now the bad news from Unesco

In Paris this week Unesco has what could be its last chance to convince impatient Western governments that it is more anxious to promote the growth of independent Third World news media than to foster state interference in the reporting of news.

The 35-nation governing council of a new International Programme for the Development of Communications (IPDC) began its first meeting on Monday. The programme was sponsored initially by the United States, with the aim of doing something practical to improve Third World communications. So far the meetings have been familiar exercises in acrimonious haggling, and there is no certainty that the initiative will escape the quagmire of power block politics.

If this meeting fails, Unesco will have destroyed the last of its credit with Western democracies. President Reagan, who is already impatient about the waste of United States money within Unesco, will be strongly tempted to withdraw from the organization altogether. The political debate about the freedom of the press, which is destroying Unesco, will be further polarized. People's access to trustworthy news will diminish if, a likely consequence, systematic government controls take hold in the majority of countries with the sanction of the United Nations.

This, Unesco insists, is not what it wants. In recent months, its officials have been putting out a barrage of aggrieved statements to the effect that it is being wilfully maligned by the Western media, which have attributed to it actions and purposes totally at odds with its true, honourable intentions.

Unseco's spokesmen say there is no truth in the charge that it is seeking to set itself up as the arbiter of what news circulates in the world. Unesco's support for a "new world information order" advocated by a group of Third World governments is, they say, wholly benign. Unesco's aim is to safeguard and extend the freedom of the press, by making its exercise a practical reality for Third World countries which lack the capacity to participate in the international exchange of information and feel that their news is carried in the Western press only when it is of natural disasters and political corruptions.

But this rhetoric masks a consistent effort to regulate the press. Encouraged by Unesco, the "new world information order" is shaping in a way which is incompatible with the free flow of information. Its empire-building in the communications field has been largely at the expense of its constitutional duty to "promote the free flow of ideas by word and image".

The new programme is central to that empire-building: on it rests Unesco's claim to be the main international body concerned with communications. Yet Unesco's officials, in defiance of formal, written agreements, put it in jeopardy before the opening session.

When the guiding principles for the IPDC were laid down a year ago, the US insisted that its council must work by consensus rather than by simple majority vote. That was a basic condition for America's reluctant agreement to lodge the new body within Unesco, when it would have preferred it to be independent of any UN organization. It was also a matter of commonsense: plans for technical cooperation must have the confidence of the people with the resources.

Yet on the eve of the critical first meeting, Unesco drafted rules of procedure flatly contradicting the letter and spirit of the founding agreement. They read: "Each member shall have one vote . . . decisions shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting."

The inevitable effect was to polarize discussions from the start. The West, which in a majority vote would be heavily outnumbered, insisted that the founding agreement must be respected. But Unesco's action had given hardline countries like Gabon, Benin and Iraq an opening to insist on new ground rules. Yesterday, after two days of argument, the West managed to secure a partial compromise: "priority" is to be given to seeking consensus. But Unesco's wording also stands: in the end, decisions will be put to the vote if necessary.

Unesco's Senegalese Director-General, Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, presents himself to Western audiences as honest broker, a man straining to surmount ideological barriers and encourage constructive action. But Unesco's latest action has had the opposite effect, straining both Western goodwill and putting the future of the IPDC in jeopardy. It will need money, and Western governments are unlikely to sink funds into a body which could vote to divert them from practical to political purposes.

It is an indictment of Unesco that nobody is surprised by this development. Unesco's actions, and its propaganda for Western consumption, have always been poles apart. The West has tried to avert controls over news reporting by striking bargains at Unesco. Year by year they have lost ground. There have been tactical victories, but they have only been temporary.

The United States, in particular, has given warning that it is no longer prepared to try to reach agreements, only to see them flouted or ignored. Western governments continue to be disturbed that Unesco's general programmes on communications are restrictive, underpinned by an assumption that the media are answerable to states for their conduct. The countries which pay more than half the bill are powerless to prevent the Secretariat drawing up programmes which threaten freedoms they hold to be basic.

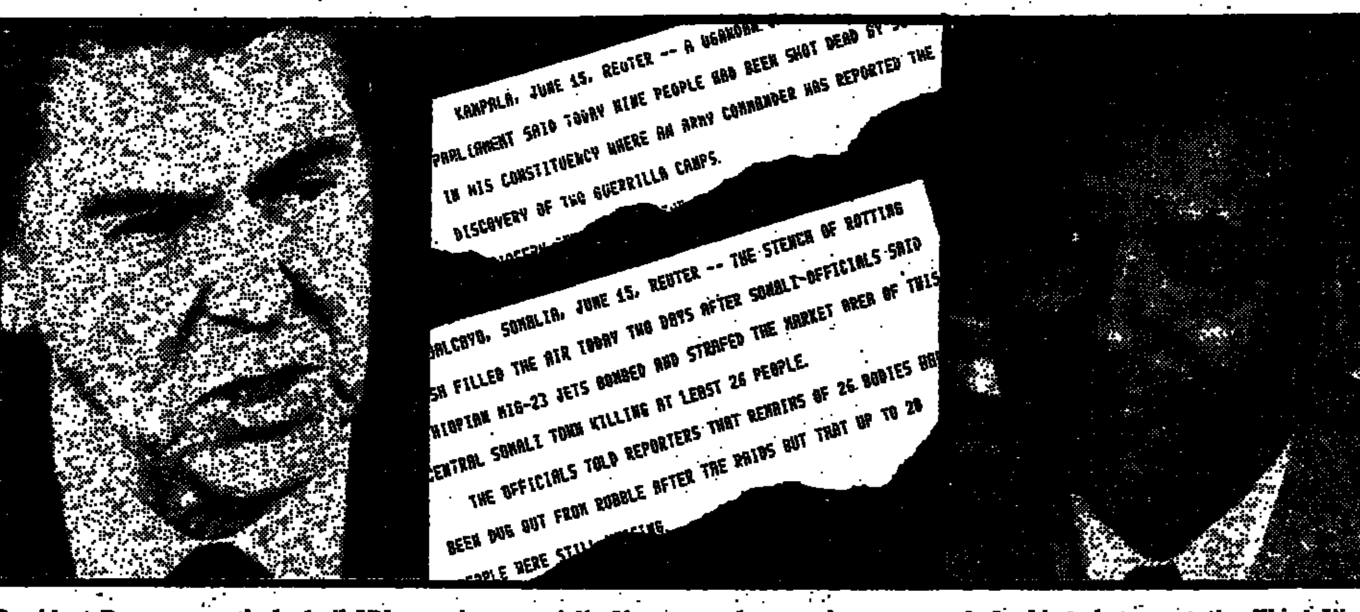
It is right that they are at the bargaining table again this week. It is in Western interests to offer broader participation in the flow of information for countries which, because they feel excluded, understandably resent Western dominance. And there is no point in ceding the field to the Unesco secretariat without a fight.

But it is time to make some things plain. Unesco is coming to the end of is rope. Europeans want to keep the United States in Unesco. But President Reagan is serious. Unesco is playing with an Administration which has intense scepticism about all United Nations agencies, and has singled Unesco out as the most politicized. And it pays 25 per cent of Unesco's budget.

If Western governments want to help build up Third World media, they have other options. They could think in terms of a communications development trust, affiliated to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development but encouraging participation by the private sector. They could increase their inadequate bilateral aid. But failure in Paris will be bad news for everyone, not just for Unesco. Bitterness will spill over into the North-South debate at the important series of meetings scheduled for later in the year—the Commonwealth heads of government conference in Melbourne, the North-South summit in Mexico.

Mexico this week has been acting as peace-maker, supported by Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Other developing countries are wearying of high-flown confrontation. Unesco will have to learn that changing the rules ruins its credit with the West, and brings it little with many Third World countries. A meeting which should never have raised political questions is turning into a litmus test of Unesco's credibility, and its future.

Rosemary Righter



President Reagan, sceptical of all UN agencies, especially Unesco, and two grim reports of the kind that upset the Third World. Right, Unesco's "honest broker" Director-General, Mr M'Bow.

The Observer majority gives the nod to Tiny

Divisions among journalists at *The Observer* are beginning to show as the report of the Monopolies Commission on Lonrho's bid for the newspaper draws close. I understand that a number of writers, photographers and production staff—perhaps even a majority—are increasingly dissatisfied with the continued opposition to Lonrho, which is being led by the paper's editor, Donald Trelford.

Trelford tells me there *are* viable alternatives to Lonrho; he will mention no names but I understand that the *The Age* newspaper group of Melbourne with backing from the Aga Khan, is still in the running. A representative of the Aga Khan is now at the Intercontinental.

On the other hand, many of the journalists—while not believing Lonrho to be perfect—do feel, as one of them put it, "that it's time we had some exciting muscle behind *The Observer*; so we should not just say yes to Lonrho but say it with a certain amount of enthusiasm".

The division is the more keenly felt because the journalists who wish to stop the Lonrho bid—Trelford, Adam Raphael (political editor), John Cole (deputy editor), Adrian Hamilton (Business News Editor), William Keegan (economics editor) and Colin Legum—are all senior people. But they are a small "gang of six", against whom are ranged a much larger "silent majority", most of whom feel that Lonrho is the only practical choice,

Few of the journalists who comprise the "silent majority" are willing to be quoted, fearing for their jobs. But three who do feel strongly enough to go on record are Richard Hall, who writes the paper's "Public Eye" column, Judith Judd, a general reporter, and Tony Ellis, who writes for the magazine. It is a measure of the strength of their feeling, they say, that they are willing to risk being quoted.

Donald Trelford denies any discontent. "I'd like to think that any journalist worried about his security, would have the guts to come to me, rather than leak to you." And it is of course no secret that Richard Hall used to work for Tiny Rowland on the *Times of Zambia*.

But the fact remains that many people on the staff feel that *The Age*/Aga Khan option would give *The Observer* yet another distant manager, along the lines of Atlantic Richfield, their present owners. "I hold no brief for Lonrho", said one journalist yesterday, "but there are too many safe jobs here. What we need is a hard-headed businessman, who will see where the fat is and weed it out. We are sick and tired of amateurs."

THE TIMES DIARY




The Deanery of St Paul's, built by Sir Christopher Wren or one of his assistants and now in danger of falling down, will be saved after all. The Court of Common Council (the City of London's planning committee) has approved a scheme to repair the building. Erected between 1672 and 1673, the Deanery is believed to be the only surviving edifice which complies with a 1667 Act to prevent a repetition of the Great Fire.

It has developed a list in the south-west corner and has been empty since Dean Sullivan left in 1977. Now it will be converted into 16,000 square feet of offices, probably the most desirable in the City.

The Dean and Chapter of St Paul's, Haslemere Estates and a pension fund are combining to put up the £1m needed for the work, which will take about 18 months. The office space, when completed, will contribute to the upkeep of the cathedral, an appropriate turn of fortune, since the Deanery was originally built as headquarters for the rebuilding of St Paul's.

Good riddance

After my suggestions for ways to get rid of guests who have overstayed their welcome, several booksellers and other readers have provided ideas for boring bedside literature.

Messrs Wheldon and Wesley, of Hitchin in Hertfordshire, suggest *The Sheep Eater of Hindustan* (1840) and *The Sermons delivered by the Vicar of Little Snoring, Norfolk*, by Ebenezer Thicknesse. William Duck suggests *The Turkish Bath: Design and Construction* (1890) and Allan Thomas offers *The Wonderful thing that is happening to our boys* (no date). The best of the books has to be *Rat Catching for Amateurs*, offered—but not written, I should make clear—by Eric Morten.

A reader from Guildford has a most helpful dog, who brings his slippers promptly at 11.30 pm, a gesture with which no one can argue. Someone else, whose signature I could not decipher, uses a somewhat crueller method: snippings from a horse's mane liberally sprinkled between the sheets. I'm honour-bound not to reveal the address for you to avoid it, but I can say it's in Oxford.

No prizes for being brazen, but if there were, one would undoubtedly go to the father of a Somerset reader who stayed in a house where the bedside ashtray read: "Guests, like fish, stink after three days."

Wedding snub

Sir Immanual Jacobovits, the Chief Rabbi, has failed to receive an invitation to the royal wedding—an omission which has offended many of Britain's 410,000 Jews.

They are particularly wounded because Cardinal Hume has been invited (he may be reading a lesson, although Buckingham Palace will not confirm it) and so have various Free Churchmen. And the omission coincides with the announcement of the Chief Rabbi's knighthood in the Queen's Birthday Honours last Saturday and a congratulatory telegram from Prince Philip.

Sir Immanual, 61, who fled Berlin for Britain in 1936, has good relations with the Queen and once stayed at Windsor Castle where special kosher food was prepared for him and his French wife, Amelie.

His pleasant, rather shy personality means that, according to Moshe Davis, the director of his office, Sir Immanual is not insulted by the snub.

"Right, His Holiness agrees; but no T-shirts..."

Mac

Urban spaceman

Carl Sagan's television series *Cosmos* has been a huge hit in America and last night it began on BBC 2. But if British viewers are not similarly star-struck by his studiedly self-conscious version of science, Sagan is hardly likely to worry.

The tall, slim, corduroy-suited, polo-necked 46-year-old professor from Cornell University has already reaped a fortune of . . . well, astronomical proportions from his investigations into the universe. The illustrated book based on the TV series has been in the American best-seller list for 31 weeks and is now comfortably berthed at no 4.

In January he signed a $2m contract with Simon and Schuster for his first novel, *Contact*, about man's first encounter with extra-terrestrial beings, a subject he broaches in the TV series. This angered Random House, publishers of *Cosmos*, who discovered to their consternation that their four-book contract with him covered only works of non-fiction. Plans to film the as-yet-unpublished novel are already well in hand.

Sagan was born in Brooklyn, a fact he makes much of in the series' first instalment. It is, as he suggests, an unlikely spot for nurturing an interest in the skies, being notably bereft of wide-open spaces. His father was a Russian immigrant, a tailor who became a factory manager.

He tells the rather obvious story, which he insists is not apocryphal, of how, asking at the library for a book on the stars, he was given one about Clark Gable and Jean Harlow. Overcoming that hurdle, he attended Chicago University from 1951, leaving in 1960 with a Ph.D. in astronomy and astrophysics.

Carl Sagan later moved through universities in the east and west coasts, combining research with teaching, until he became a popular lecturer at Harvard. One of his most notable feats was to persuade NASA to decorate their Saturn and Jupiter probes with drawings of nude men and women, in case they should be intercepted by extra-terrestrial beings. Next time he should get them to carry a copy of his book, with a large dollar sign underneath it.

Shore riposte

The ambitious Peter Shore's campaign to succeed Michael Foot as leader of the Labour Party will have surprised nobody, except perhaps Sir Robin Day.

At last year's party conference in Blackpool, Shadow Chancellor Shore and Sir Robin sat talking late into the night at the ITN party (always the best of the week). Sir Robin, whose manner in private is much the same as it is on the screen, took a puff from his cigar and inquired: "Peter, there are two kinds of Prime Minister: bores who lack flair, like Baldwin, Home or Callaghan, and obsessives who lack judgment, like Churchill, Eden or Wilson. Which type are you?"

Shore brushed the hair from his eyes, then said: "Perhaps, Robin, I wouldn't make a very good PM."

Peter Watson



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone : 01-837 1234

LOOKING THE FACTS IN THE FACE

Most committee chairmen have faced the dilemma of how far to fudge the report for the sake of unanimity, and how far to let the majority have its head at risk of accumulating notes of reservation, and dissipating public impact. Mr Anthony Rampton went for unanimity in his report of West Indian pupils in school, published yesterday, and the Government has rewarded him by replacing him as chairman by Lord Swann, who has a more robust way with committees. Given the subject matter and the prickliness of the interest groups represented in the inquiry, he is likely to need it.

It is generally best for a report to follow the argument where it leads. Doctoring the results out of deference to the susceptibilities of special interest groups, and thus obscuring what really needs to be done, is most likely to be a disservice to all concerned in the end. Mr Rampton's fudge was not a wholly ignominious one, for the most uncomfortable judgments which have been dropped from the conclusions since they were in draft still find a place in the body of the report, endorsed by the representatives of racial minorities who sat on the committee.

It will be less excusable for Lord Swann to resort to similar expedients. In spite of decades of allegation and counter-allegation, there is still remarkably little firm research evidence directly relevant to the question of West Indian children's performance in school. This provides an excuse for caution, though not for suppression. Lord Swann will be able to commission deeper research (though he will not have time for much-needed longitudinal studies) and so may hope to have a firmer base of fact to rest his conclusions on.

The basic fact is that West Indian pupils are on average strikingly less successful than others at school, on almost every test of academic achievement. Far fewer gain high grades in CSE and GCE, far more are in schools for the educationally subnormal. During the main period of immigration in the sixties it was hoped that these disparities marked the shock of transition from one society to another. But the present generation in school is almost entirely British-born, and the disparity is still marked.

Explanations exist to suit every prejudice. In view of the lack of hard information it is right to treat them all with reserve. They probably reinforce one another, which suggests that simple solutions should be treated with even greater reserve. The possibility that West Indian children are merely less clever than others is among the simplest, and least useful. Intelligence is a cluster of aptitudes, and putting a value on them cannot be a wholly objective process. Even if there are differences in aptitudes between races, they are so small compared to the variation within each race that they have no significance for the treatment of individuals. The differences discussed here are far too great to be convincingly explained without reference to environmental factors.

The influence of racialism is likely to be important, even though it is probably very rare in the form of direct hostility and contempt from teachers. But the tendency of teachers in city schools to underestimate the abilities of all their pupils is almost certainly especially marked in respect of coloured pupils. Every coloured schoolchild must also be aware of racial prejudice in the wider atmosphere of society, and will tailor his or her hopes and efforts accordingly.

Yet this cannot be the full explanation. The committee's research shows a striking difference of average achievement between children of West Indian or Asian origin. The latter are much closer to white children in their pattern of exam success. Yet Asians also suffer from poverty, overcrowding, and discrimination that is worse in some ways — and many of them have the additional handicap of speaking English as a second language. This evidence suggests that the most promising line of inquiry into the special problems of West Indians is to look for what they lack that Asians and Whites share.

This is the point where Rampton fudges hardest. There is evidence that many West Indian families are especially liable to suffer from problems at home. One-parent families are more common, necessity more often drives both parents out to work, and child-minding is more frequent. While there is no shortage of loving care, there may be deficiencies in that close adult attention and verbal contact which are increasingly seen as important in a child's early development. At a later stage, there is likely to be less contact and sympathy between parents and school. Today's report from the National Foundation for Educational Research suggests that West Indian children who do well at school are more likely to come from families whose attitudes are similar to those of Asian families.

It is useless to point to all this in a "censorious spirit," nor as a means of shifting the call for action from society to the family: there may be expensive implications for the provision of nursery accommodation, for instance. It is probable, as the NFER report suggests, that black community organizations have a valuable role to play in improving communications between parents and the educational system. Clearly these are only aspects of a more complex problem, and further research may make them appear less important. But they deserve further research, and Lord Swann should make sure that it is forthcoming. For if we are too timid to seek out the real causes of the problem, then we can do nothing about them.

WASHINGTON JUDGES ISRAEL

President Reagan's comments on Tuesday, in which he appeared to accept the Israeli argument that the attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor was essentially defensive, have come at a time when Mr Begin's own explanations are looking less and less plausible. At the time of the raid, Mr Begin maintained not only that Israel had to act to prevent the production of nuclear bombs by Iraq, but that it had to act urgently because the reactor would soon have become operational. He subsequently added that there was a secret installation built deep underground so that it would evade the notice of international inspectors. Since then, the idea of such a secret installation has been quietly dropped by the Israelis; and there have been statements from a number of quarters which suggest that the threat to Israel was nowhere near as dire as Mr Begin has attempted to paint it.

The latest is the report by the Congressional research service in Washington to the Senate foreign relations committee. This says that in normal operation the reactor would probably have required more than a year to produce the amount of plutonium needed for a nuclear weapon; and that if it had been converted in a way designed to produce as much plutonium as possible, the change would have been visible to international inspectors. The authors comment that once it had begun operation, the reactor would probably have been inspected at monthly intervals by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). They conclude that any attempt to use it solely for the production of plutonium would have been quickly detected — unless Iraq had decided to withdraw from the agency's inspection system.

These conclusions do not wholly rule out the possibility that the reactor might at some time have been used to produce plutonium for use in a nuclear weapon. But they do suggest that the risk was at least some years off, and that an attempt by Iraq to do so more quickly was bound to be detectable, if only because of a sudden decision to exclude international inspectors. And the report points out that in the best of circumstances the Iraqi reactor, a copy of a French one used for civil nuclear purposes, would have been a most inadequate basis for a weapons programme. The report corroborates Mrs Thatcher's statement in the House of Commons that Iraq did not have the ability to manufacture fissile material for nuclear weapons. It is also fully in line with the information published in Paris this week by the French Atomic Energy Commission, according to which the reactor could not have been used for military purposes without changes — and that any such changes would have been visible to French personnel who, by the terms of the contract, were to remain at the site until 1989.

The question arises, therefore, of what Mr Begin's exact reasons were for ordering the raid. It is possible that he acted on faulty intelligence; more likely that he decided that however remote the risk of Iraq producing a nuclear bomb, it was not a risk that could be taken. As for the timing, there were clear advantages in bombing the reactor before it became operational, because if it had been done afterwards there would have been the risk of radiation in Baghdad. But there was also the enormous advantage, for him, of carrying out the raid before the Israeli election because of the popularity the government could win from a successful attack, as has been shown since. It looks increasingly as though electoral considerations were an important part of his calculations.

In any case he has created a very difficult situation for the Americans, who have found once again that they attract odium in the Arab world for what Israel does without being able to control it. The Israeli raid is bound to make more difficulties for Mr Habib's efforts to mediate between Israel and Syria; and in the long run for any broader efforts to bring peace to the Middle East. The raid was strongly criticized by the State Department immediately after it took place, and the delivery of the F16s ordered by Israel suspended. Meanwhile the Senate foreign relations committee is to examine the all-important question of whether Israel has violated its contract with the United States by using American aircraft in an offensive role.

At the end of the day it seems very unlikely that Washington will stop arms deliveries to Israel — something that it did to Turkey on similar grounds after the invasion of Cyprus in 1974. It could hardly be expected to, given Israel's virtually total dependence on American support. But even so it was ill-advised of Mr Reagan to drop the condemnatory attitude so soon. Israel under Mr Begin has caused serious problems for the United States — and has in the process lost much of the support it can usually count on, even in the influential Jewish community. There are all sorts of pressures that the Americans can bring to bear. And they should make clear, at the United Nations and elsewhere, that they condemn the attack.

Road and rail

From Mr Michael Posner

Sir, Professor Alan Day (June 17) writes "in my observation *there has been* a series of studies on rail electrification, which have been carefully shielded from the light of objective public appraisal". Professor Day has a long experience in these matters and a deservedly high reputation as a *scholar*. However, the only electrification study that is now in the public eye is the Main Line Electrification Report which was published earlier this year. I was joint Chairman of the Steering Group for this study — if Professor Day has glanced at it at all he would have found my signature on the introduction.

It would be highly offensive to me, and very unfair to the many professionals concerned, to suggest that on this major study we have ducked public controversy or "laundered" our results. *The report*, all ninety pages of it, is there to read: it was preceded a couple of years earlier by an interim report; and if Professor Day had rung me up we would have been delighted to have provided more and to have engaged in whatever public debate he suggested.

This report really examined a business proposition — it was not as perhaps some earlier studies have been a "cost benefit study", but a hard headed examination of the expected commercial rate of return *in real terms, which we estimated* to be around 11 per cent. If Professor Day has not read this study, I hope he will now do so.

As to the concreting over the railways, I have always regarded that as a humorously provocative introduction to an academic lecture, not a serious suggestion. However, if Professor Day and any experienced businessmen he can find can produce a serious business proposition, I promise to debate it with him in public at the London School of Economics before a jury of our peers. My test of a "serious business proposition" is whether its supporters could raise enough money on the strength of it in the City of London to buy a bag of readymix, let alone a few million tons of concrete.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL POSNER,
British Railways Board,
Euston Square,
PO Box 100, NW1.
June 17.

N Ireland future

From Lady Fisher

Sir, David Watt, in his article (June 12), about Northern Ireland rightly stated that Direct Rule must continue until a political solution is found, and the level of violence contained: but there can be no solution until there is a change in the hearts of the people, and a real determination in both Protestant and Catholic communities to take joint responsibility, for the state of affairs in the province.

In the meantime a constructive step forward is being taken, ACT (All Children Together), of which I am a member is starting an integrated school, Lagan College, in September. The roots of the trouble in Northern Ireland lie deep in history, and although segregated schools have not caused the problem, continuing to educate the new generation separately, is perpetuating the divisions.

I was struck by what a small boy said to me recently, in the Ardoyne: "I would find it very hard to shoot someone I had been to school with". The majority of parents want integrated education, as four opinion polls in the province over the last ten years have shown. The best hope for the future must lie in the children, who should be given the opportunity of being educated together.

I hope the new school will be given a blessing by politicians and Church leaders of all parties and denominations. We need all the support we can get.

Yours etc,
PATRICIA FISHER,
16 North Court,
Great Peter Street, SW1.

From Mr John Hunter

Sir, Kenneth Livingstone, the garrulous chairman of Greater London Council, has said that the British role in Northern Ireland is "to intimidate the minority into submission".

He could more accurately and usefully have gone on to define the aim of the Provisional IRA and all other terrorist groups as "to intimidate the majority into submission".

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUNTER,
39 Smith Street, SW3.
June 15.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Contempt Bill and the Press

From Mr Gareth Rees

Sir, The coverage of the events in The Mall last Saturday (June 13) when blank cartridges were aimed at the Queen shows the pointless nature of some of the discussions on the Contempt Bill which have taken place in recent months.

What is the purpose of serious discussion about the timing and nature of contempt when the press and television continue to blatantly contravene the law as they do. The breaches contained in some of the reports on the incident of last Saturday and the details of the young man arrested by police which continued until after he was charged, clearly abuse the law.

The Bill at present in Parliament aims to make the contempt begin from the time of an arrest or the issue of a summons as opposed to the time when a charge is *pending or imminent*.

But the material which was clearly prejudicial to the case of the man arrested continued until well after both times and show no signs of abating. The purpose of the contempt law is to protect the right of every individual to a fair trial. Sir Michael Havers has defended his Bill from claims that it hinders the freedom of the press but is this not irrelevant if everyone ignores it whatever the case.

If Sir Michael ignores the present breaches in the same way as he did the more serious breaches at the time of the arrest of Peter Sutcliffe then it would seem the interesting moral and legal arguments on contempt in this respect which have appeared in these columns will be worthless.

Yours faithfully,
GARETH REES,
30 Wesley Croft,
Beeston,
Leeds.
June 15.

Car sharing

From the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Transport

Sir, I was sorry to read your report of June 9, entitled "Car-Sharing has run out of steam". I do not think that it gives an accurate picture of what is going on at the moment — particularly since it goes on to say that "private arrangements involving perhaps two or three people commuting each day from a small village and sharing a car are thought to be still growing".

Once Parliament passed the 1980 Transport Act, we were determined to tell the public about the legislative changes we had made to make car-sharing possible. So we advertised the idea widely. There is no reason at all to think that the campaign had failed, simply because there has been no spectacular overnight increase in car-sharing. The Government never did say — and nor did we believe — that there would be quick or dramatic changes. But we do expect that over the years, as motoring becomes more expensive, there will be a steady change in people's habits.

It is ironic that our critics spent last year saying that car-sharing would deal a mortal blow to public transport. Of course, this didn't happen. But now these same critics say that car-sharing is a failure because it has not become widespread and commercial.

I would like to make one final point. Through the 1980 Transport Act, we changed a lot of silly and unnecessary legal rules and restrictions on car-sharing. And as far as I am aware no-one has asked to have them back.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH CLARKE,
Department of Transport,
2 Marsham Street,
SW1.
June 12.

Inner city churches

From the Reverend R. W. Cotton

Sir, In his letter (June 3) regarding the plight of inner city churches, the Reverend Gavin Reid suggests that the Church of England is really two churches — suburban and urban. There is more than a measure of truth in what he says.

Whilst an Archbishops' Commission on the problem of inner city churches might be appropriate surely immediate action could be taken by the diocesan bishops to initiate imaginative "twinning" of suburban churches with urban churches. This would expose members of suburban churches to the problems of their inner city brethren, and at the same time might stimulate their financial and *further support of those who* worship and work in such situations.

But it would also expose them to the remarkable spiritual life that exists in many such urban areas, which in its turn would inhibit any tendency to paternalism and help suburban church members to realize that they have much to receive from the ministry of inner city churches.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. COTTON,
Christ Church Vicarage,
62 Lubbock Road,
Chislehurst,
Kent.
June 9.

The Osirak raid

From Mr Geoffrey Gelberg

Sir, Mr Nasim Ahmed (June 16) cannot be so naive as to be deluded and expect your readers to be deluded by the mere fact of Iraq having signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Fair-minded commentators and historians, aware of the age of appeasement, will no doubt be thinking of the piece of paper which Mr Chamberlain with more optimism than reality brought us back from Munich!

This should be contrasted with the fact that Israel is a tried and trusted member of the democratic Western Alliance, even without a formal treaty.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY GELBERG,
Chairman,
The Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland,
Balfour House,
741 High Road,
Finchley, N12.
June 16.

NALGO action against spending cuts

From The General Secretary of the National and Local Government Officers Association

Sir, Public sector unions taking industrial action against local authorities which implement Mr Heseltine's budget reductions are not exercising "secondary control" over public policies and revenues as your leader of June 13 ("Servants not masters") suggests. Nor are they seeking to usurp the normal democratic process. Unions exist to protect the jobs of their members and it is in accordance with this long established aim that they act. There is now ample evidence that the electorate, too, wishes to guard the jobs and services which local authorities provide.

It would have been far more appropriate for you to have questioned Mr Heseltine's policies and ask what mandate he has for cuts which in Scotland could result in up *to 10,000 jobs vanishing in Lothian* alone.

Your suggestion that NALGO's 800,000 members should not be allowed to stand in local authority elections — even outside their own area — because of the "conflict of interests" is shameful. Are you also willing to propose that building contractors, lawyers, shopkeepers and others who also have an "interest" in local government should be restricted in this way? Are you about to attack the business ratepayers who are demanding a reintroduction of the undemocratic dual voting system?

In seeking to defend hard-won jobs and services NALGO is acting not from narrow, sectional interests, but from a much wide sense of public responsibility and concern, aims which the public at large is likely to applaud

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY DRAIN,
National and Local Government Officers Association,
1 Mabledon Place, WC1.
June 16.

From Sir Jack Longland

Sir, I stick to the belief, now old-fashioned, that public servants whether in the Civil Service or in local government belong to a profession which, by its nature, should not contemplate using strike-action for its advantage, though in return its members have the right to expect some guarantee of fair treatment from their employer.

The Conservative Party is, by repute, the party of management. It is not a sign of good management that the present government, through the words and actions of at least some of its members, has antagonised a large proportion of the employees on whose loyal services it completely depends. The ill-effects of this breakdown in trust will reach far into the future.

I write as an ex-public servant, and, alas, as a presently shame-faced member of National and Local Government Officers Association.

Yours faithfully,
JACK LONGLAND
Bridgeway,
Bakewell,
Derbyshire.
June 14.

Churches' upkeep

From the Chairman of the Council for the Care of Churches

Sir, The letters from Canon Eric James (May 27), the Reverend Brian Doolan (June 4), John Brandon-Jones and Gordon Cook (June 10) have been noted with great interest by this Council. There is hardly any need to constitute a special Archbishops' Commission on inner-city churches when there exists already, in the Council for the Care of Churches, a permanent Commission of the General Synod to advise on matters concerning the repair, care, use, adaptation, rearrangement and reordering of our churches. Our sister body, the Board for Social Responsibility, is equally well qualified to investigate and advise on the sociological factors.

In November this year we shall be bringing to the General Synod, for debate a Report on the *Church's Response to Visitors* (an expression which we prefer to "tourism"), since the task of presenting and interpreting our church buildings imaginatively to visitors has scarcely yet been begun in a convincing way. Our approach begins with a reinterpretation of the church as a focus for Christian spirituality, which implies worship leading on to Witness and Service to the Community.

Next year we shall be bringing to the Synod a Report on the *Adaptation, Rearrangement and Reordering of Churches* which will be more directly relevent to Mr Doolan's *cri de coeur*. In our view there has to be a prior exercise in architectural discrimination and evaluation, and many of our nineteenth century city churches will be found deserving of respect and retention, though often with internal adaptation. Almost all of them are "landmark" buildings, and they will often be found to have a tremendous potential for such internal adaptation, which we would greatly prefer to total redundancy or replacement. Finance, as Mr Doolan points out, is a crucial factor. Help from central government is chiefly available *for the* preservation and repair of the "heritage" element of our churches (though there have been exceptions, the most remarkable being the internal adaptation of St Matthew's, Brixton); *local* authorities however, and also charitable trusts and generous individuals, can and do help with the development of church buildings. St Catherine, Hatcham, in south London, which combines under one nineteenth century roof a church (reduced in size from the original dimensions) with an old people's day centre and youth activities, and Lichfield St Mary, which combines under its lofty Victorian roof a two-storey adaptation housing a small place of worship and quiet, an architectural interpretation centre, a treasury for church, civic and regimental plate, a refectory for the casual visitor, and a shop, must here suffice as examples.

Finally, as an Archdeacon, I am equally conscious of the importance of guarding against neglect of basic maintenance. "Preventive maintenance" is a concept pioneered by the Church of England, and now being widely adopted by other building owners. It is exasperating that the Government is working against us all in this respect, by remaining adamant about the imposition of VAT at 15 per cent on maintenance and repairs, but not on new building works. My brother Archdeacons up and down the land and I lose no opportunity of urging the vital nature of basic building maintenance: if, historically, we had not been doing so these many hundred years, it seems unlikely that we should sti have some 8,000 medieval churches extant in England. Prompted by Mr Brandon-Jones, we shall be reminding theological colleges and post-ordination training directors of the value of incorporating into their courses a basic knowledge of the care of buildings. Our experience is that, when responsibility for church buildings is communicated with enthusiasm and knowledge, it finds a ready response.

Our Church buildings are a part of our living heritage. They bear witness to the truths of Christianity — the inspired source on which our civilization still depends. It is the constant concern of the Council for the Care of Churches to ensure that they shall continue to serve God and the present generation as they have done in the past.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC EVANS,
Archdeacon of Cheltenham,
Council for the Care of Churches,
83 London Wall, EC2.
June 15.

X-rays and growth

From Dr N. Cameron

Sir, I write to point out inaccuracies in Bel Mooney's article of June 16 ("Stop exposing young immigrants to the X-ray myth"). My authority *for doing so is that I was one of the* experts asked by Lord Avebury to comment on the various aspects of Government policy concerning the X-raying of immigrants for the purpose of determining their chronological age. When Bel Mooney refers to "no less a body than the Institute of Child Health" she in fact refers to my comments within the report commissioned by Lord Avebury.

Bel Mooney is clearly under a misapprehension about why "bone age" radiographs are taken when she writes: "an X-ray test . . . by someone who did not know the child's chronological age, or did not believe that age, would lead to the conclusion that this particular child is two years younger than stated". The point of bone age determination is to view the child's maturity in relation to chronological age. "Someone" who had the necessary expertise to analyse the maturity accurately would also be expert enough to know that chronological age varies by some two years either side of bone age. Thus their conclusion would in fact be that the appropriate chronological age for this child with an apparent bone age of five, might be anywhere between three and seven years in 95 per cent of cases, and still younger or older in the remaining 5 per cent. The very important and pertinent reason as to why her child was X-rayed was to ensure that his short stature was simply due to delayed maturation and not some more sinister disorder. Such a conclusion may only be reached, in a prepubertal child, by investigating the maturation of the skeleton.

Bel Mooney is quite wrong to state that "the Institute of Child Health has pointed out that X-rays are unsafe and wildly inaccurate". At no time have I (and therefore the Institute of Child Health) passed any opinion on the safety of X-raying a child's hand and wrist. Ted White, who wrote Lord Avebury's report, uses various sources to arrive at his conclusion that X-rays are not safe within the context of the report, but he does *not* use the Institute of Child Health as a source. The dramatic and emotive opinion that X-rays are "wildy inaccurate" also does not come from my report to *Lord Avebury*.

Within the clinical context in which they are used in this country — to determine the relationship of maturity to chronological age, — they are of an acceptable accuracy and are a valuable clincal tool. When used wrongly, eg to determine chronological age, their "accuracy" is of the order of plus-or-minus two years for British children. Whether *this accuracy is unacceptable* depends on the conclusions drawn from the maturity of the individual. The disturbing aspect of Government policy on X-raying immigrants is that the techniques used by the "experts" in Dacca to arrive at the maturational age are based on extremely dubious data, collected prior to 1937, from extremely small samples of Bengali children. The use of these data may lead to great inaccuracy but such date are *not* used in this country.

Yours faithfully
NOEL CAMERON,
Department of Growth and Development,
Institute of Child Health (University of London),
30 Guilford Street, WC1.

Historical papers

From Mr Ian Anstruther

Sir, Why has no one written to you to speak up for the Historical Manuscripts Commission, under criticism recently, from the point of view of the students — the amateur historians like myself as well as the professionals — who come to *Quality House from all over the* world?

During the 1970s the staff there were listing the personal archive of Oscar Browning, Eton master and Cambridge don (1837-1923) whose papers, stretching over 60 years of his life had lain gathering dust in the Hastings Public Library for five decades.

As I was writing a book about "O.B." I consulted these papers continuously, and got to know the staff well and was able to judge, from experience of other libraries, what a superb job they were doing.

The product of their labour which took them ten years to complete, an impeccable handlist, indexed and cross-indexed, deserves a better fate than the mere roneo-copied typescript in which form it still remains. As their Annual Reports show this was only one of the many projects they had in hand during this time. Their work deserves all praise. It is sad that, being somewhat specialized, it cannot be more widely appreciated.

Yours sincerely,
IAN ANSTRUTHER,
Springs,
Barlavington,
Petworth, Sussex.

Proposed changes in pilotage law

From Mr A. W. Snook

Sir, Recently Trinity House has been subjected to adverse criticism about proposals for reorganization of the pilotage service in its pilotage districts.

It has been inferred that Trinity House and its pilots have jointly forced through legislation which is to their benefit and to the detriment of the British shipowners. This is not true.

When the Merchant Shipping Act of 1979 was being debated in Parliament, Trinity House was the only organization concerned to voice reservations about it; however, it was then persuaded by the General Council of British Shipping to withdraw its objections and thus permit a smooth passage for the new legislation. The letter dated May 26 from a member of that body fails to make any mention of this — indeed had Mr Michael Baily been aware of it, perhaps his article "Why shipowners are taking on the pilots" (June 12) would have contained different wording.

Trinity House has never disputed that the principles of the Act are logical. It is sensible that the pilotage of any vessel should be in the hands of a competent seaman, albeit Master, mate or licensed pilot. The difficulty lies in fair and proper implementation of this basic logic within the framework of the new legislation.

Reviewing preceding letters on this subject *it would appear that* many of your correspondents fail to appreciate that decisions in the administration of pilotage are made by committees comprised of shipowners, pilots, Port Authorities and, in the minority, this House. Although the latter is the Authority and promotes the byelaws it does not regulate the rates of pilotage — a matter which is decided upon between the shipowers and pilots themselves.

In the meantime, Trinity House would welcome understanding on this complex situation — particu*larly from those who sought these* changes in the law.

Yours faithfully,
A. W. SNOOK,
Deputy Secretary,
Trinity House,
Tower Hill, EC3.
June 17.

Oral archives

From Mr G. E. Evans

Sir, it should be pointed out, in answer to Mr Dalby's plea (June, 13) for the setting up of an oral archive, that *a group of scholars from ten* universities in Britain met at the British Institute of Recorded Sound, the Government funded archive, for this very purpose as long ago as December 1969. They were the group who had pioneered the recording of oral testimony for use in history; and since that date they, and hundreds more, have been building an archive at BIRS and other centres up and down the country. Many universities and libraries have begun their own collections: English museums and research institutes have also been *involved, while the Irish Folklore* Department, the School of Scottish Studies, and the Welsh Folk Museum have long had similar collections in their archives of the oral tradition — a precursor form of oral history.

The use of oral testimony as a specific adjunct to the discipline of history was started in Britain at least thirty years ago. But in the late sixties scholars brought back news of a similar movement in the United States, along with its novel title of oral hisrory. As a result of the BIRS meeting of 1969 Paul Thompson of *the University of Essex started Oral History: An Occasional Newsheet;* and eventually the Oral History Society was founded at a meeting at the University of York in 1973.

The movement spread rapidly, and most universities and colleges in Britain now have groups or individuals doing research in oral history. Two years ago the Oral History Society were hosts to a successful international conference with delegates from most European countries; and there is also a continuing contact with its fellow society and the universities in the United States.

Although the venue of a central archive for oral history recordings has not apparently been settled, many individual scholars deposit their tapes at BIRS, at 29 Exhibition Road, London where incidently the BBC store copies of their own tapes and where there are facilities for research. Ideally, copies should be stored in a central archive while further copies could be made available at local centres in the region where the tapes were originally recorded.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE EWART EVANS,
19 The Street,
Brooke,
Norwich.

Rigours of the season

From Mr Roland Morris

Sir, The following is extracted from a letter written by Horace Walpole from Strawberry Hill, Twickenham on June 15, 1768:

I perceive the deluge fell on you before it reached us. It began here on Monday last and then rained near eight-and-forty hours without intermission.

Mr poor hay has not a dry thread to its back. I have had a fire these three days. In short, every summer one lives in a state of mutiny and murmur, and I have found the reason; it is because we will affect to have a summer and we have no title to any such thing.

Our poets learnt their trade of the Romans and so adopted the terms of their masters. They talk of shady groves, panting streams, and cooling breezes, and we get sore throats and agues with attempting to realise their visions. . . .

Yours etc,
ROLAND MORRIS,
6 Highfields,
Lakenheath,
Suffolk.

Light years away

From Mr Andrew Jones

Sir, On a recent stay in London I attempted to visit the Lesarium. Directory Enquiries kindly gave me the number so that I might find out its opening times, but on dialing this number I received information in French, German, Spanish and finally Japanese.

Has our capital become so cosmopolitan that it no longer caters for its natives?

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW JONES,
Sherwood Hall, Nottingham.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
June 17: The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, honoured Ascot Races with her presence today.

The Prince of Wales left Heathrow airport, London this morning for New York where His Royal Highness, as Patron of The Royal Opera, attended a Gala Performance of *Sleeping Beauty* by The Royal Ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Hon Edward Adeane, Mr Francis Cornish and Mr Warwick Hutchings were in attendance.

Lady Susan Hussey has succeeded the Hon Mary Morrison as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

A thanksgiving service for the life of Sir Louis Petch, former Chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise, will be held at All Hallows-by-the-Tower, Byward Street, London, EC3, on Tuesday, June 30, at 11.45 am.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. L. Wilson and Miss A. Diaz
The engagement is announced between Robert, younger son of Mrs Gladys L. Wilson and the late Norman D. Wilson, of Bebington, Cheshire, and Aurora, daughter of Mr and Mrs Jaime B. Diaz, of Manila, Philippines.

Mr M. J. G. Robbins and Miss G. C. Gee
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr R. M. Robbins, CBE, and Mrs Robbins, of 7 Courthope Villas, SW19, and Gillian, only daughter of Dr and Mrs Brian Gee, of 45 Seagoe Road, Portadown, co Armagh.

Mr J. M. Jones and Miss A. P. Redman
The engagement is announced between John Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. S. Jones, of Milton Ernest, Bedford, and Anne Penelope, daughter of Major-General and Mrs D. A. K. Redman, of Ramsbury, Wiltshire.

Mr C. P. Beatson-Hird and Miss A. J. Norton-Smith
The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of Dr and Mrs J. F. Beatson-Hird, Oldwell House, Ashton-under-Hill, Worcestershire, and Arabella, daughter of Group Captain P. Norton-Smith, CBE, DFC, AFC, and Mrs Norton-Smith, Warham, Beaford, Devon.

Mr N. P. Benedict and Miss N. K. Brenizer
The engagement is announced between Neil, son of Mrs D. P. Leggatt of Seale, Surrey, and Mr M. P. Benedict, of Kensington, London, and Nancy, daughter of Mrs Marshall Brenizer, of Nantucket, Massachusetts, United States of America and Dr A. G. Brenizer, of Charlotte, North Carolina, United States of America.

Marriage

Mr W. Weeks and Miss A. Harrison
The marriage took place on Wednesday, June 10, at St Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, between Mr Wilfred Weeks and Miss Anne Harrison.

Luncheons

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister was host at a luncheon held yesterday at 10 Downing Street in honour of Mr Zenko Suzuki, Prime Minister of Japan. The other guests were: The Ambassador of Japan, [illegible] Lord Carrington, Mr John Smith, MP, [illegible]

Law Society
The President of the Law Society, Sir Jonathan Clarke, was host at a luncheon held at 60 Carey Street yesterday. The guests were: [illegible] Edwards (council members).

Reception

British Safety Council
Mr James Tye, Director-General of the British Safety Council, presented the Diploma in Safety Management to newly qualified safety professionals from British industry at a reception held at Armourers' Hall yesterday. Lord Mottistone and Mr John Jarratt, chairman of the International Institute of Safety Management, were among those present.

Conversazione

Institution of Civil Engineers
The Institution of Civil Engineers held their annual conversazione yesterday at their headquarters, Great George Street, Westminster. Members and their guests were received by Mr P. A. Cox, president, and Mrs Cox, and Mr R. Campbell, secretary, and Mrs Campbell.

Dinner

HM Government
Mr Leon Brittan, QC, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, was host at a dinner given yesterday at 1 Carlton Gardens for members of the Export Credits Guarantee Department's Export Guarantees Advisory Council. Among those present were: Sir Michael Palliser, Sir Peter Preston, Sir Kenneth Clucas, Mr M G Wilcox, Mr C J Ritchie, Mr K Taylor and Mr R W Cotterill.

Ball

Royal Television Society
Mr John Freeman, Vice-President of the Royal Television Society, presented the programme awards at the annual ball of the society held yesterday at Grosvenor House. Mr Freeman was presented with the Gold Medal of the society by Mr Phil Sidey, chairman of council. Mr Bill Cotton also

Latest wills

Hon Lady Dorothy Mary Parkinson, of Follifoot, North Yorkshire, a founder of the Harrogate Festival of Arts and Sciences and a life president of the Friends of the Leeds International Pianoforte Competition, left estate valued £190,595 net.

Sir John Ogilvy Brocklehurst, 3rd Baronet, of Brighton, left estate valued at £182,041 net.

Mr Shadrack Kiptenai Kimalel, of Barnet, north London, High Commissioner for Kenya in London, who died intestate, left estate in England and Wales valued at £9,208.

Mrs Mary Grey, of Kelso, Roxburghshire, left estate valued at £638,478 net. After personal bequests, she left the residue equally between the Shaftesbury Homes and Arethusa, Missions to Seamen, of Milldam, South Shields, the Salvation Army, for use in the north-east of England, and the RNLI, expressing the wish it benefit stations at Berwick-upon-Tweed, Craster, Amble, Newbiggin, Blythe, Cullercoats, and Walmer.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Gribbon, Mr Richard Henderson, of Longtown, Cumbria £308,621
Macleay, Mrs Pauline Grace, of Cirencester, Gloucestershire £326,824
Pigott, Mr Richard, of Merton, south London £230,809
Rowlands, Mr Owen William, of Llanerchymedd, Gwynedd, farmer £236,306



Photograph by Harry Kerr

Dr David Carey, Registrar for the Canterbury Diocese, signing the special licence for the wedding of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer, before it is sent to Buckingham Palace and then St Paul's Cathedral. The gold leaf, red and purple lettering and decoration is the work of Mr Henry Fisher, a professional holographer, of Potterne, Wiltshire, who has prepared all royal wedding licences since the war.

Lord Thomas of Swynnerton

The life barony conferred on Mr Hugh Swynnerton Thomas, has been gazetted by the name style and title of Baron Thomas of Swynnerton, of Notting Hill in Greater London.

S Michaels Burton Park

All old girls of S Michaels Burton Park are welcome on Foundation Day, July 11. A commemoration service will be held in Chichester Cathedral 10.45 and a garden party at school at 2.30. Please let us know if you are coming.

Beit fellowships

The Beit Trustees have awarded the following memorial fellowships for medical research:

D L Bentley, to investigate possible somatic mutation in the immunoglobulin variable region genes, at the MRC Laboratory for Molecular Biology, Cambridge.
S E Kearsey, to study transcription and replication of experimentally constructed chromatin templates, at the MRC Laboratory for Molecular Biology, Cambridge.
D I Vaney, to study physiological and morphological characterization of neighbouring retinal neurones microscopically visualized in isolated mammalian retina, at the Physiological Laboratory, Cambridge University.
J V Priestley, to study immunohistochemical localization of transmitters and peptides in central pain pathways, at the Department of Pharmacology, Oxford University.
P J Richardson, to study neurotransmitter-specific synaptosomes of mammalian brain, at the Department of Clinical Biochemistry, University of Cambridge Medical School, New Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Birthdays today

Mr Ian Carmichael, the actor, is 61.

Lord Broughshane, 78; Professor G. M. Carstairs, 65; Lord Chesham, 65; Major Leonard Dent, 93; Mr Carl de Winter, 47; Miss Patricia Hutchinson, 55; Mr Denis Johnston, 80; Mr Paul McCartney, 39; Sir Brian Marwick, 73; Mr Llewellyn Rees, 80; Miss Marjorie Westbury, 76; Sir John Wrightson, 70.

University news

Durham
The title of professor emeritus has been conferred upon Professor W. K. R. Musgrave.

Appointments:
Mr John Lindley to be director of the computer unit.
Lecturers: B Huntley, MA, PhD, botany, C. D Lloyd, BA, French, G Plant, BA, law, J Casken, BMus, MA, music, R S Ellis, BA, DPhil, astronomy, J P Luft, Dr phil, Persian.

Grants
Science Research Council: £53,365 to Professor B H Bransden and Dr F D Gault for an investigation into elementary particle physics data base. £49,467 to Dr R Fong for the astronomical analysis of data from automatic plate measuring machines.
Natural Environment Research Council: £30,249 to Dr N Dunstone for an investigation into time-budgeting of maintenance activities by mink in coastal and riparian habitats.
Social Science Research Council: £31,936 to Mr D Brooks and Mr B T Quayle for an ethnographic study of the Allendales.

Manchester
J G Ratcliffe, BA (Oxon), MSc (Lond), DM (Oxon), consultant in clinical biochemistry, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, and honorary lecturer in pathological biochemistry, Glasgow University has been appointed professor of chemical pathology.
Roger Green, MB CHB (Sheff), reader in physiology, has been appointed professor of physiology.
M E Grant, BSc Tech (Manch), DPhil (Oxon), reader in medical biochemistry, has been appointed professor of medical biochemistry.

Change of status:
Dr T F Fitzpatrick, research associate, adult and higher education, to be a lecturer.
Mrs M E Collinge, BA (Manch), has been appointed Warden of Ellis Llwyd Jones Hall.

Other appointments:
SENIOR LECTURERS: Child and adolescent psychiatry: Maria E Garralda Hualde, MD (Navarre), MPhil (Lond); Diagnostic radiology: Sylvia Rimmer, MB, Ch B (Manch); medicine: P J Whorwell, BSc, MD (Lond); pathology: William Lawler, MD (Manch).
LECTURERS: Economics: R C Bladen-Hovell, BSc (Wales), MA (Econ) (Manch); child and adolescent psychiatry: Patricia Ainsworth, MB, ChB (Brist); nursing: Annette J P Turton, BSc (Soc) (Lond), MMedSci (Not); periodontology: Thomas Nisbet, BDS (Edin); music: E R Walker, BA (Durham); chemistry: G A Morris, BA, DPhil (Oxon).

Professor J H Jones, professor of oral medicine, has been appointed Dean of the Dental School and Director of the University Dental Hospital of Manchester for three years from October.

Grants
Ciba-Geigy (UK) Ltd: £50,000 for four years under Professor J C Brocklehurst for the support of the geigy unit for research in aging.
Peter Kershaw Trust: £45,000 over three years under Professor D S Jackson and Dr M E Grant for biochemical investigations of the microangiopathic complications of diabetes mellitus.
Medical Research Council: £84,859 over three years under Dr G L Hammond for research into serum sex-hormone binding globulin.
Nuffield Foundation: £23,000 over two years under Professor P J Mittler for a study of a modular in-service advanced qualification for teachers working with children with special needs.
Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust: £36,581 over two years under Dr J H Hogg for research into the development of skilled motor sequences in Down's syndrome children.
Science Research Council: £105,773 for one year under Professor D M McDowell for the support of the North Western Universities Consortium for Marine Technology; £39,353 over three years under Dr A J Saul for laboratory studies of storm sewer design; £55,138 over three years under Dr John Meaburn for research into the violent interstellar medium; £24,380 over three years under Dr R T Brown for research into biomimetic syntheses of monoterpenoid indole alkaloids; £23,610 over three years under Professor F J Ursell for research into the mathematical theory of wave forces on ships; £22,303 over two and a half years under Dr John Comer and Dr D G Wilden for photoelectron spectroscopy of autoionising states using multi-channel detection.

Hull
Dr William Speck, reader in history at Newcastle University, has been appointed to the G F Grant chair of history.

Grant
Leverhulme Trust: £23,863 to Dr R I Horrell for research into processes underlying the behavioural and production consequences of cross-fostering suckling pigs.

Bradford
M. F. Edwards, BSc, PhD, has been appointed professor of chemical engineering.
Professor R. L. Turner, honorary professor of research in medicine, has been appointed director of the newly-established clinical oncology unit.

Other appointments:
Reader: R J Naylor, B.Pharm, PhD, pharmacology.
Lecturers: C Laudet, Maitrise, DU, modern languages; M R Potter, BSc, PhD, medical sciences; N A Small, BSc, social work; J M Noras, BSc, PhD, physics; D A Phillips, BA, MSc, and A C Coulson, MA, project planning centre for developing countries.

Grants
Science Research Council: £36,000 to Dr M F Edwards for investigation into the cooling of extruded pipes, and a further £25,300 for investigation into roll coating operations.
Nuclear Fuels Limited: £33,600 to Dr J Ingham, for the development of computer models of pulsed columns for use in design and safety studies for the THORP process.

Jewish movement buys site for headquarters

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Reform Movement, one of the largest groupings in the British Jewish community, has paid £850,000 to acquire a complex of buildings in north London which will become in time a focal point of the community's national life.

The property was bought from the Society of Marie Auxiliatrice, an order of Roman Catholic nuns, and includes Finchley Manor House, which was used as a convent.

The chapel is in use as the New Highgate and North London synagogue, having been emptied of the symbols of its former purpose. The site includes numerous school buildings, formerly part of the Bishop Douglass Roman Catholic secondary school which has now been concentrated on another site.

Because the complex has so many facilities which are easily adapted, a wide range of activities is planned, including the first Jewish Reform primary school, and the Leo Baeck College which trains rabbis for both the Reform and Liberal traditions.

The Reform movement in Judaism started as a nineteenth-century break with some of the rigours of Orthodoxy, and the Liberal movement was an early twentieth-century off-shoot of Reform in a more radical direction. The Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues is still considering an offer by the Reform Synagogues of Great Britain to share fully in the Manor House project, although both are involved through their joint participation in the Leo Baeck College. The Reform Synagogues of Great Britain will move its headquarters to the site when the necessary accommodation has been prepared.

In addition to the college, the primary school, and these headquarters, the site may eventually include a group of sheltered housing units, for which planning permission has been sought, as a contribution to the welfare of the elderly.

Some of the accommodation will be converted for use as a student residential centre, with about twenty study bedrooms, converted from the cells used by the nuns, and supporting facilities. This will be available to young Jews coming to London to study.

There will also be short-term accommodation for visitors attending seminars and study weekends, and one of the possibilities offered by the acquisition of the site is a big expansion of adult education for Jews wishing to have a deeper knowledge of their faith. The presence of the Leo Baeck College is an additional advantage in this respect.

The Manor House Centre for Judaism, as the project is to be called, will also concentrate on improving the standard of Jewish education through the provision of in-service training facilities for teachers, and the development of an educational library.

Even so, not all the space available has yet been found a use, and the Reform Foundation, which has been set up to run the centre, is inviting other bodies within the "progressive" movements in Judaism to move to the Finchley complex. An appeal for £2m has been launched, and indications are that it will be successful.

The project, which was described by one leading member of the Reform movement as the most significant development in the life of the community for many years, is seen as having many exciting possibilities, some quite unexplored at this stage.

Chess title match postponed

The World Championship chess match between Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union and the challenger, Soviet exile Victor Korchnoi, has been postponed for a month, until October 19, as the International Chess Federation (FIDE), tries to persuade the Soviet authorities to let Korchnoi visit his family in the Soviet Union.

Fridrik Olafsson, a Grandmaster from Iceland and FIDE president, said he has been negotiating with Soviet authorities and is awaiting an answer to his request that Korchnoi be allowed to visit with his family.

Korchnoi has said that he would be at a psychological disadvantage in the title match, originally scheduled for September 19 in Merano, Italy, since "Karpov lives with his family and I have a son behind barbed wire."

Buyers snap up medals from duke's collection

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The Duke of Northumberland bade farewell to the collection of European historical medals formed by the first Duchess in the mid-eighteenth century at Sotheby's yesterday.

The sale covered medals of Austria and the Holy Roman Empire and made £148,837 with less than 1 per cent unsold. Medals from Scandinavia, Russia, France and the Low Countries were dispersed in December and the entire collection has raised £412,082.

The collection has been kept at Alnwick Castle for more than two centuries, but the present Duke decided only to retain the English medals.

Most sought-after in yesterday's sale was a medallic 10 thaler coin dated 1609 struck for Heinrich Julius of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (1589-1613). It was bought by Spink's for £3,600 (estimate £2,500 to £3,000). A medal of Friedrich Wilhelm of Brandenburg (1640-1688) by Christian Maler in conjunction with Johann Höhn, probably struck for presentation to envoys, made £2,300 (estimate £2,000 to £2,500) to a private German collector.

Sotheby's sale of British paintings was marked by local patriotism. The States (or parliament) of Alderney, the northernmost of the Channel Islands, spent £22,000 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000) for a group portrait of General John le Mesurier and his wife Martha arranging with a representative of the British Government for the hand-over of the island in 1825. The le Mesurier family were hereditary governors of the island and this painting by John Linnell is dated 1841; it hung in Government House, Alderney, until the 1930s when it was repurchased by the le Mesurier family.

The National Museum of Wales also reclaimed the portrait of one of its distinguished inhabitants, Mr Watkin E. Wynne. Leggatt bid £6,500 (estimate £2,500 to £4,000) for the portrait by William Parry, dated 1770, on their behalf.

The sale of British pictures totalled £421,980 with 21 per cent unsold. It was definitely not Constable's day. A "View of Dedham Vale" was unsold at £32,000. Agnew's paid £9,450 for it at Christie's in 1959 and no-one questions its authenticity; the lack of popularity yesterday can only be ascribed to a slightly unsatisfactory foreground finished with a palette knife.

There are now four acknowledged international experts on Constable's work and they are not all agreed that a second picture, "A view in a copse", is definitely from his hand. It was bought in at £9,000 against an estimate of £20,000 to £30,000. On a third picture, a luminous little "Landscape with sheep", Sotheby's had only hazarded the attribution to "J. Constable"; it may well be by his son Lionel, but failed to sell at £1,200 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000).

The only Constable lot to find a buyer comprised a pair of portraits and sold to Leggatt at £18,000 (estimate £25,000 to £35,000). One depicts Thomas Simcox Lea, a carpet manufacturer in a landscape, the other his wife and children in an interior: they date from around 1830. The gentleman makes a striking portrait, but the wife and children was generally voted less successful, being a little sugary with some faults in perspective.

At Christie's the West Ham Football Club made a surprise investment in jewelry. They paid £1,300 (estimate £1,200 to £1,500) for an 18-carat yellow and white gold hammer by Bulgari in a fitted case (8 ozs 3 dwts). The jewel sale totalled £189,432 with 9 per cent unsold.

Christie's sale of important Old Master prints totalled £314,900 with 24 per cent unsold. An anonymous buyer bid £28,000 (estimate £30,000 to £40,000) for the rare set of 31 etchings by Canaletto of views "prese da i Luoghi altre Ideate".

Dartmouth passing-out

Vice-Admiral J M H Cox, Flag Officer Third Flotilla, took the salute at the passing-out parade on Friday, when the following officers under training passed out from Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth:

GENERAL LIST: Acting Sub-Lieutenants N J Chapman, R L Gillam, I F Riddle.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST: Acting Sub-Lieutenants R J Clayton, J T D'Aeth, A Trevarthen.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST (AIR): Acting Sub-Lieutenants D G Dale, C R Busby, S L Davis, D C Hosegood, G D James, A C McMurdo, C J Welch, Midshipmen J M Barter, S J Buckland, R D Creech, T Fennell, D Jones, W M Kerr, G A Matthews, A M Sullivan, N J Thompson, A P Watts, R G Williams, S Sargeson, A Monaghan, R A Smith, C Bradbury, R E Harris, D P Hughes, R M Jones, D E Kerr, P J Neal, M J Oliver, I R Pilter, D J Richardson, P R Smale.

INSTRUCTOR OFFICERS: Lieutenants P G Ashurst, S Barber, J W Blessing, D W Dodd, M A Evans, R F Haden, P M Moran, R A Ogden, M F Pye, N J Smith, A J Taylor, S M Trelease, J L Wakeling, C T Wells.

3½-YEAR COMMISSION: Midshipmen P F Blomley, J K Budgen, M A R Chichester, P C Cushley, J H Hare, D R McIntosh, C Moore, M R Percharde, P R Payne, C N Steer, J Weatherley, A L Worsley.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev C Dobb, Public Preacher in the diocese of Bristol, to be Vicar of St Augustine, Swindon, same diocese.
The Rev E C Ford, Vicar of St Edmund, Chingford, diocese of Chelmsford, to be also assistant Rural Dean of Waltham Forest, same diocese.
The Rev D C Goodman, Rector of St Mary and St John, Bathwick, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be also Rural Dean of Bath, same diocese.
The Rev A Graham, Vicar Choral of St Canices Cathedral, Kilkenny, chaplain of Kilkenny College and domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Cashel and Ossory, Eire, to be Minor Canon and Succentor of Rochester Cathedral, diocese of Rochester.
The Rev J Green, curate of Crewkerne, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be curate of Cockington with Cholston, diocese of Exeter.
The Rev J A Hawkins, Vicar of Whitley, diocese of Coventry, to be Team Vicar in the Emmanuel Team Ministry, Northampton, diocese of Peterborough.
The Rev D Hopley, Rector of Staunton-on-Arrow with Byton and Kinsham and priest-in-charge of Lingen, Aymestrey and Leinthall Earles, diocese of Hereford, to be priest-in-charge of Buckland Newton, Long Burton, Pulham and Wootton Glanville with Holnest, diocese of Salisbury.
The Rev C Jones, Rector of West Didsbury, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar of Farlam with Nether Denton, diocese of Carlisle.
The Rev D M Jones, curate of St Michael and All Angels in the Yeovil Team Ministry, diocese of Bath and Wells to be also priest-in-charge of Barwick, in the same Team Ministry, same diocese.
The Rev A F Matthew, Vicar of St Keverne, diocese of Truro to be also Rural Dean of Kerrier, same diocese.
The Rev R C B Maynard, Vicar of St Germans and Tideford diocese of Truro, to be also Rural Dean of East Wivelshire, same diocese.
The Rev B McClellan, Vicar of Hardingstone, diocese of Peterborough, to be Vicar of the new benefice of Hardingstone and Horton and Piddington, same diocese.
The Rev D N Mitchell: appointed to the parish of Uphill, diocese of Bath and Wells.
The Rev B P Moore, curate at Radlett, diocese of St Albans, to be Vicar of Eaton Bray with Edlesborough, same diocese.
The Rev C Moore, Rector of Radstock, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be also Rural Dean of Midsomer Norton, same diocese.
The Rev D J Munt, Rector of Litcham with Kempston with East and West Lexham, diocese of Norwich, to be also priest-in-charge of Mileham, Beeston-next-Mileham and Stanfield, same diocese.
The Rev P R Oades, Vicar of Sturminster Newton and Hinton St Mary; Stock and Lydlinch and Rural Dean of the Blackmore Vale, diocese of Salisbury, to be Vicar of the Woodford Valley, same diocese.
The Rev D Owen, curate of Walthamstow, diocese of London, to be appointed to Ditcheat with East Pennard and Pylle, diocese of Bath and Wells.
The Rev I Renwick, Vicar of Newsome, diocese of Wakefield, to be priest-in-charge of Brigham, diocese of Carlisle.
The Rev G T Rimmington, professor of Education in Mount Allison University, New Brunswick, Canada, to be Rector of Paston, diocese of Peterborough.
The Rev K Rogers, priest-in-charge of St George's, Truro, diocese of Truro, to be also Rural Dean of Powder, same diocese.
The Rev J C Royds, Rector of Loddington with Cransley, diocese of Peterborough, to be Vicar of St James, Northampton, same diocese.
The Rev M K Rumalshah, education secretary, Community and Race Relations Unit, British Council of Churches, to be priest-in-charge of St George, Southall, diocese of London.
The Rev V M Scott, Rector of Tansor with Cotterstock and Fotheringhay, diocese of Peterborough, to be Rector of Barby and Vicar of Kilsby, same diocese.
The Rev R Shimwell, curate of Cullompton, Kentisbeare and Blackborough, diocese of Exeter, to be Vicar of South Cave and Ellerker with Broomfleet, diocese of York.
The Rev J D Shepherd, Vicar of Newquay, diocese of Truro, to be also Rural Dean of Pydar, same diocese.
The Rev D D F Smith, Rector of Church Brampton with Chapel Brampton, diocese of Peterborough, to be Rector of the new benefice of Church Brampton with Chapel Brampton and Harlestone, same diocese.
The Rev J E Spence, bishop's assistant chaplain for the maintenance of the ministry, diocese of Truro, to be bishop's chaplain for the maintenance of the ministry, same diocese.
The Rev E G J Stark, Vicar of Mylor with Flushing, diocese of Truro, to be also Prebendary of St Endellion, same diocese.
The Rev D R Ward, curate at Kirkheaton, diocese of Wakefield, to be incumbent of Earlsheaton, same diocese.
The Rev I E Wildey, curate at Barnsley St Mary, diocese of Wakefield, to be incumbent of Ravensthorpe, same diocese.
The Rev M J C Wilson, Chaplain of Epsom College, Diocese of Guildford, to be Vicar of Christ Church, Epsom, same diocese.
The Rev D R Wise, Rector of Airdrie and priest-in-charge of Gartcosh, diocese of Glasgow, to be Anglican chaplain to Leicester University and priest-in-charge of St Nicholas, Leicester, diocese of Leicester.
The Rev D A Woods, Vicar of Fowey, diocese of Truro, to be also Rural Dean of St Austell, same diocese.
The Rev P C Woodward, Vicar of Weedon Bec with Everdon and Rural Dean of Daventry, diocese of Peterborough, to be also non-residentiary canon of Peterborough Cathedral, same diocese.

Retirements and resignations

Canon S Boothman, Rector of Michelmersh and Timsbury and Farley Chamberlayne and Braishfield, diocese of Winchester, retires on September 7.
The Rev H E Brown, Rector of Norton in Hales, diocese of Lichfield, retires on August 23.
The Rev J C Boyes, Vicar of Saltash, diocese of Truro, retires on July 31.
The Rev S Cuthbertson, Rector of Paston, Peterborough, diocese of Peterborough resigned on April 21.
The Rev F J M Dean, Vicar of St Mark, Regent's Park, diocese of London, retires July 31.
The Rev E H L Dodds, Vicar of Veryan, diocese of Truro, retires on August 31.
The Rev I A Douglas, assistant curate at St John, Palmers Green, diocese of London, retires on October 31.
The Rev C P Hanna, Rector of Little Cheverell, priest-in-charge of Erlestoke and Great Cheverell and non-residentiary canon of Salisbury Cathedral, diocese of Salisbury, retires on September 30.
Canon J M How, Rector of Kirkby Lonsdale, diocese of Carlisle, resigns in June.
The Rev A Lord, Rector of Illogan, diocese of Truro, retired on May 31. Mr Lord will continue to work part-time in the Weobley Group of Parishes, same diocese.
The Rev R J S Mackenzie, priest-in-charge of Perranuthnoe and St Hilary, diocese of Truro, retired on February 10.
Canon M J T Stephens, chaplain of the Community of The Epiphany, Truro, diocese of Truro, retires on August 1.
Canon F H Stallard, Vicar of All Saints, Peterborough, diocese of Peterborough, resigns on July 31.

Withdrawal of acceptance of living
The Rev R J Davison has withdrawn his acceptance of the parish of West Winch, diocese of Norwich.

Reappointment
Mr W B Howard has been re-appointed a Church Commissioner on the expiry of his term of office.

Episcopal Church in Scotland
The Rev Laurence Ernst, former Chaplain at Sliema, Malta, to be Rector of St Mary's, Kirriemuir, diocese of St Andrews.

Moreover . . . /Miles Kington

Thanks to the new technology at The Times, it has proved possible to merge the Music Research Staff with the Motoring Correspondent, and so become the only paper to road-test the new Yamaha 750 cc Concert Grand.

Anyone who has ever wondered if a company that specialized in making pianos and building high-powered motor bikes really knew what it was up to will have all his doubts removed when seated at the controls of this remarkable machine.

For years pianists have been complaining of the quality of provincial pianos and prayed for some way of easily transporting a good piano with them; the Yamaha 750 cc Concert Grand is the answer.

Cruising speed is designed to be an easy Allegro Assai, though it can go up to a Vivo or Con Fuoco without any trouble, even if at that tempo the bass response tends to be a little sluggish. I took the Grand on a run from the Wigmore Hall to the Theatre Royal, Bath, in a little less than two hours and could easily have clipped 15 minutes off that time if I had remembered to put the lid down.

Not only did it cruise beautifully but when called upon to negotiate some difficult passages of Chopin on the outskirts of Bath it responded effortlessly.

The most obvious revolutionary feature of the machine is that the driver sits sideways on to the oncoming road. This makes sense for two reasons: it allows for much greater visibility, and it recognizes the fact that pianists feel uneasy if not presenting a profile, though at first it seems a little awkward to look up and see the scenery flash past.

Other drivers seem a little startled as well, and on the way back from Bath I was stopped once or twice by curious policemen. As they were quick to agree, however, there is nothing in motorway regulations to forbid musical instruments being driven on the motorway as long as they are not horse-drawn.

Comfort is superb throughout. Yamaha has successfully solved the problem of adapting a piano stool to take a safety belt and although passengers are not yet catered for, they are working on a larger model for duets.

I especially like the ashtray which pulls out from under the keyboard, the glove compartment set above the treble register and the illuminated music/map stand; I see no reason why these should not become standard fixtures on all stationary pianos.

Among the innovatory controls are a dual accelerator/loud pedal and a flashing light which comes on if a repeat has not been properly observed. If I have one criticism, it is that the metronome attachment which also serves as a windscreen wiper is slowed by friction with the screen and tends to give inaccurate tempo read-outs.

This revolutionary machine, due on the market in the autumn, comes in three colours: Flaming Scarlatti, Pastoral Brown and Lime Verdi.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, June 18, 1956

Eoka leaders held

From Our Correspondent

Nicosia, June 17.—A mountain gang of seven Eoka terrorists, including two men with a price of £5,000 on their heads, has been captured during operations by British troops which have been going on for the past 10 days and are still proceeding in the 400 square miles of densely wooded mountainous country in the Troodos area of Cyprus. The military authorities are confident that they nearly had their hands on the terrorist leader, General Grivas, and that he is still in the tightly cordoned area. A serious forest fire has broken out in the Troodos mountains where the troops are still searching. Several soldiers have been killed and others injured in fighting the fire and hospitals have been warned to be ready to receive casualties. The villagers are now being allowed to help as the fire is still burning fiercely. A photo of Grivas wearing a beret, a Sam Browne belt, a revolver and a cardigan was found in the abandoned terrorist camp with some weapons of the type that Grivas's headquarters group were known to be carrying.

OBITUARY

MR JOSHUA COOPER

Major contribution to wartime codebreaking

Mr Joshua Edward Synge Cooper CB, CMG, a distinguished linguist and a principal member of the wartime Government Code and Cypher School, died on June 14. He was 80.

He was the eldest of the five children of R.E.S. Cooper and enjoyed a wide cultural background in this Anglo-Irish family. He was educated at Shrewsbury where he was strongly influenced by Ronald Knox, and religion remained of the greatest importance to him for the rest of his life. After classical studies at Brasenose College, Oxford, he took Russian and Serbian at Kings College, London, graduating in the same year as Dame Elisabeth Hill who recollects that even as a student he was known as something of an eccentric genius.

After a short spell in teaching, he joined the Foreign Office in 1925 and remained in government service for the next 36 years. He was appointed CMG in 1943 and CB in 1958.

At Bletchley he headed the successful attack on the secret communications of the enemy air forces and was a source of inspiration to those whom he led. The details of his important technical achievements remain secret and he thought it right that this should be so. Indeed, he reserved some of his rare condemnations for those who later sought to capitalize on their recollections with scant regard for their obligations to reticence.

For those who worked at Bletchley Park and for countless men and women members of the Armed Forces who served in the wartime 'Y' units Josh (as he was always known) was possibly the most memorable figure they encountered, both for his legendary mastery of his subject and for his endearing and widely imitated mannerisms. These were later to be described with much humour in a *Punch* article on anonymous personalities of the war.

On his retirement he was able to return to his Russian studies. His publications included his *Russian Companion* by Pergamon in 1967 and *Four Russian Plays* by Penguin in 1972. These show his wide and deep reading and his sensitive feeling for language. Throughout his life he absorbed and comprehended the details of a vast range of subjects whether close to his own scholarly interests or in quite unconnected fields.

It was fortunate for this country that the wartime cryptoanalytic service included him at the height of his powers. Though individuals of great ability in mathematics, electronics and languages were present in plenty at Bletchley it often needed Josh, a real polymath, to bring their talents together to fruition.

He married in 1934 Winifred, daughter of T. F. Parkinson. They had two sons. He is survived by his wife and one son.

DR E. H. G. DOBBY

Mr S. C. Chong writes:

Dr E. H. G. Dobby, whose death is announced, played a significant role in nurturing the key institutions of higher learning in South-East Asia in the years immediately before and after the Second World War.

After some years of research in Spain and Portugal, and a period as a teacher and lecturer in Great Britain, he was appointed a lecturer at Raffles College, Singapore, in 1936 where he inaugurated a department of geography.

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour he formed a service to monitor Japanese broadcasts on a voluntary basis, until the fall of Singapore, when he took a team of Asian translators to Batavia, and then to India in a para-military capacity.

First in Delhi, then in the mountains above Darjeeling, he ran the monitoring unit attached to the Ministry of Information, Far Eastern Bureau until the end of the war when he became Head of the Malaya-Indonesia Department of the Political Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office.

He then returned to Singapore to re-start the Department of Geography in the University of Malaya as Professor, Dean of Arts and finally, during the run-up to Independence, as Acting Vice-Chancellor on the appointment of Sir Sydney Caine as Director of the London School of Economics.

During this period he was Visiting Professor at Yale University (1950-51), at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies at Washington, DC (1952) and at the University of Washington, Seattle (1957-58). He also carried out many lecture tours in the United States.

On leaving Singapore he spent an academic year at the University of Ghana and finally five years as Visiting Professor of Geography at the University of Cape Town. He retired to the Isle of Man in 1969.

He was author of several papers on Spain and Portugal and published many books, the most outstanding of which, *Southeast Asia* ran to 11 editions and has been translated into Malay, Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Tamil, Urdu and Singhalese. He also initiated the *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography*, now directed by Professor Ooi Jin Bee which has an international circulation.

MR HORACE FLATHER

Mr Horace Flather, MM, who edited daily newspapers in South Africa for a quarter of a century, has died at St James, near Cape Town, at the age of 83.

He was one of the leaders of free and independent journalism in South Africa at a time of grimly mounting difficulties. A northcountry Englishman, Flather brought to the Union natural integrity and professional pride that saw him through trials that would have broken the nerve of less well-balanced men.

He was born on August 20, 1897, in Yorkshire and educated there. He received his training in journalism on the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*.

In the 1914-18 war he served in France with The Highland Light Infantry and, later, with the Royal Air Force. He was wounded three times and awarded the MM for action on the Somme.

In 1922, he accepted an appointment as a writer of special articles on the *Cape Argus*. In 1926 he was appointed magazine editor of the *Weekend Argus* and in 1936 assistant editor.

Later that year he was appointed editor of the *Daily News*, Durban, a position he held until May, 1946, when he returned to Cape Town as editor of *The Argus*. In April, 1950, he was appointed to the senior editorial post in the Argus Company, the editorship of the *Star*, a position he held until his retirement in 1962.

He was chairman of the South African section of the Commonwealth Press Union for over ten years and led the South African delegation at the 7th Imperial Conference in Canada. He also attended conferences of the Union in London.

Apart from his abiding interest in newspapers — he introduced many innovations during his 26 years of editorship — he was particularly interested in the theatre, and in his early years wrote several plays.

Flather was a forthright and lively controversialist and was never afraid to "stick his neck out" in the cause of truth and justice. He strongly held the view that it was the right and duty of an editor to criticize both the government of the day and the lesser administrative bodies, and during his years as an editor he was equally severe on both the United Party and the Nationalist Party.

He was twice married and had two daughters.

MR JUSTICE WIEN

A. M. writes:

Mr Justice Wien was a man of many dimensions. Prior to the outbreak of the war he achieved high academic distinction and then took up practice as a solicitor in Cardiff.

At the conclusion of the war, in which he served with distinction, he participated in the War Crimes Trials. In this capacity his ability was noted and he was encouraged to turn to the Bar on his return to civilian life. Accordingly, he was called to the Bar in 1946 and took up practice in chambers in Cardiff.

Thereafter, his qualities both as a lawyer and as an advocate were quickly recognized and he built up a large civil and criminal practice on the Wales and Chester Circuit. He took Silk in 1961 and thereafter his services were in even greater demand. The many firms of solicitors who instructed him realized that in Phillip Wien they were able to call upon a skilled, articulate and powerful advocate and all who appeared either with him or against him were well aware how formidable and thorough he was as a practitioner.

In his appointment as Recorder of Birkenhead and Swansea he showed himself to be possessed of high judicial quality so that it did not come as any surprise when he was elevated to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court in 1970. On his circuit it was an appointment which was greeted with considerable pleasure.

As a Judge of the High Court his considerable experience stood him in good stead. In the civil jurisdiction he was quick to see the point and in the criminal field, although outwardly he presented a stern figure, he was in reality a most compassionable and understanding man who was very conscious of the many foibles of human nature.

In all his years at the Bar and in the Bench he quietly and unostentatiously encouraged those who were in practice and would always give sound advice when asked for his opinion.

For a substantial period whilst he was on the Bench he suffered the misfortune of ill-health. But, this was never apparent and, indeed, many were totally unaware of the fact. The simple reason was that Phillip Wien, in a most gallant fashion, never discussed the matter or would have wished to reveal it and, indeed, it was symptomatic of his modest and unassuming nature.

The grief of his charming wife will undoubtedly be shared by all of those, particularly on his circuit, who had the privilege of sharing the friendship of a splendid man.

Lady Walton, widow of Sir James Walton, KCVO, MS, FRCS, who had been Surgeon to King George V and King George VI, died on June 6. She was Queenie Alice, known as Renee, daughter of John Carrington, and she was married in 1953. She was Sir James Walton's second wife. He died in 1955.

Sir John Imrie, CBE, who died on June 8 at the age of 89, was City Chamberlain of Edinburgh from 1926 to 1951.

Lady Thatcher, widow of Sir Reginald Thatcher, OBE, MC, formerly Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, died on June 5 at the age of 88. She was Ruth, daughter of William J. Trethowan, and she was married in 1915. Her husband died in 1957.

Dr William Jones, a founder and Secretary-General of the International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA) from 1932 to 1976, died in Munich on April 22. He was 74.

Literary travellers

Places
An Anthology of Britain Chosen by Ronald Blythe
(Oxford, £7.95)

The Oxford Illustrated Literary Guide to Great Britain and Ireland
Edited by Dorothy Eagle and Hilary Carnell
(Oxford, £12.50)

Richard Bell's Britain
(Collins, £9.95)

One of the great things about Britain is its enduring respect for a little mid-summer madness. When you learn, for instance, how John Hillaby met a Zoroastrian walking upon Hampstead Heath in the cool of the morning — who was neither the shade of Coleridge, nor a senior member of the British Labour Party, but the *real thing* — you may feel, like me, that God's in his heaven and all's right with the British Isles, in *Places* at least.

Similarly when Nina Bawden observes an entire bijou bungalow garden fall 200 feet unharmed down the cliffs at Herne Bay — "from the top we could see it; rose bushes still flowering; an ornamental pond still intact, a red garden gnome still fishing beside it" — you may find, as I did, that the uplifting effect is marked.

Much the same considerations apply to Richard Cobb's late Victorian vicar in Hampshire, who gallantly sported a red wig ("a sort of ecclesiastical Dorian Gray"); or Mark Girouard's unaccustomed flight from the grandeur of the English Country House to the obscure attractions of the Gasworks, Oxford ("something about the process of gasmaking attracted the swans"); or a youthful Derwent May politely but firmly moving a pair of rustic lovers on Englefield Green, Windsor, who were in grave danger of rolling onto a willow-warbler's nest ("they expressed great interest, then found another place"). This, one feels instinctively, is how things were meant to be in Britain.

All of it, and much more may be found in Ronald Blythe's anthology, which can only be described as a proper tonic. He has set 44 well-known novelists, poets, historians and naturalists, to do something decent in aid of Oxfam. Noblesse oblige, and they do with dreamy idiosyncrasy. Dirk Bogard goes down the hills of childhood on a tin tray; Norman Nicolson stamps his hooves like a carthorse (a marvellous poem); Frank Tuohy meditates on the sinister side of Sussex shrubberies; John Betjeman finds paradise in Padstow. There are also nine watercolours by John Piper. There is even a report of low-flying seraphim over Nottingham, which confirms one's best suspicions.

The rector there once electrified me by claiming (we'd been taken in a crocodile from school up to St Mary's on Ascension Day) that he'd actually seen an angel flit across the west end. His hand traced the flight. He made the claim without stress, in his Anglican voice.
(Stanley Middleton). I knew it.

Various seasonable legends have already grown up round the *Oxford Literary Guide*. One is that the *TLS* reviewer set off with it on a four-hour journey to Hampshire, and eventually arrived four days later. Another is that its listing of literary pubs, taverns, hostelries, and hotel bar-rooms is so authoritative as to preclude all possibility of arriving anywhere at all anyway. The sober truth is simply that it is the finest reference book of its kind: a brilliant and meticulous interweaving of anecdote and quotation — as I said when I chose it as my Book of the Year in 1977. I have since road-tested it in 14 counties, and my admiration and unpunctuality only grow.

This new edition adds dignified pictures, and increases the Baedecker coverage to 1,232 places and 913 writers.

Complete with maps, opening times (museums), and miniature biographies in the index, it provides the ideal way to plan any kind of literary pilgrimage in Britain or Ireland. This *might be a regional tour*; perhaps the heartlands of Hardy, Wordsworth, the Brontës, or some more delicate limb of Miss Austen; or else some speculative chain of literary churchyards, summer houses, mansions, turrets, gardens, lunatic asylums, and prisons stretching from one end of the kingdom to the other.

During the doghours it can also be used for diverting quizzes, eg concerning literary animals. Where is Poohsticks Bridge? What was a white rabbit doing in Llandudno, or a mole in Pangbourne?

Finally a flying word about Richard Bell, before everyone rushes away to find Britain for themselves. He is an amateur botanist and professional illustrator (he worked on sets for *Watership Down*), and he has gone all round the island for a year, looking in minute detail at wild-life and landscape. His *Britain* is an artful mixture of watercolour sketches and hand-written text, closely based on the format of the *Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady*, and with not a little of its wayward charm. His guru, though, is probably Gilbert White of Selbourne. The sketches have tiny humorous annotations, sound-effects, and quaint nature-notes. "Hoverflies have several times attempted landings on my wristwatch, the face of it resembles a unit of a *hogweed umbel in size, colour and shape*". It tells the right time in midsummer too.

Richard Holmes

Now it is a brave man indeed who will stand before a strong and determined woman at the other end of a long-handled, deadly-tined pitchfork. Moreton's pistols were empty, and his sword not nearly long enough to protect vulnerable parts only thinly covered by cloth breeches. Royalist maid sees off Parliamentarian *bully in a wood engraving by John Lawrence from* **Everyman's Book of English Folk Tales** by Sybil Marshall (Dent, £8.95).

Feminine theology

The Passionate God
By Rosemary Haughton
(Darton, Longman & Todd, £12.95)

Christian theology is usually produced in improbable places and takes surprising forms. It is surely improbable that a movement whose point of origin and permanent reference is a culturally marginal, historically particular, unforgettable combination of disruptive energy, beauty and squalor (Calvary was not a pretty sight), should forge its self-interpreting languages in university libraries and the corridors of bureaucracy? And yet, if seeking a theologian or a representative spokesman for Christianity, most people would turn either to a faculty of theology or a centre of ecclesiastical administration. Similarly, it is surely surprising that the accents in which this movement discovers and declares its identity should be those of academic technicality or "official policy"? And yet this often seems to be the case.

Where else and how else might Christian theology be produced? From her experience as a wife, mother and freelance writer working six months of the year with those fragile, ambiguous small groups of protest, prayer, common work and common poverty which have sprung up, especially in the Americas, in recent years, Rosemary Haughton has produced a remarkable small "*summa*" of Christian theology.

Her central thesis is that "we can begin to make sense of the way God loves people if we look very carefully at the way people love people". And people do not *usually love people, for* better or for worse, with that bland benignity which is sometimes presented to us as "the love of God". People love people strenuously, sometimes tragically, often destructively but, *above all, passionately. With* tools provided by the work of Charles Williams and her own close study of the tradition of courtly love, from Provence to the *Divine Comedy*, Mrs Haughton has sought to expound incarnation and redemption, death and resurrection, sacraments and Christian ethics, in the framework of Romantic love. The result, which it would not be too misleading to describe as a "*summa erotica*", is often brilliantly suggestive and never sentimental: "spring is not gentle or cosy. It is an eruption of life so strong it can push bricks apart and make houses fall down".

In her courageous quest for appropriate language, she insists that "true answers to fundamental human questions must have the nature of poetry", and that "the poetry of passionate love is the accurate language of theology." There are many places in the book in which such accuracy is achieved, and the results are at once fresh, disturbing and familiar. The failures are no less spectacular than the successes: I was especially repelled by her technique of associating the supernatural with the paranormal, the "novelty" of divine action with the empirically inexplicable. Irrationalism and rationalism are both of them prisons of the mind.

Convinced that "theology must spring from taking seriously the fact of incarnation", the fact rather than the doctrine, she lays admirable emphasis on what Von Hügel called the "happenedness" of it all. Especially in her reading of the Gospel narratives, however, the result teeters between "poetic" accuracy and uncritical literalism.

There is much in this rich, suggestive, deeply flawed book which will affront both academics and ecclesiastics. But there is more hope here than either of these groups usually exhibits, and the clash should be creative. At least one occasionally affronted male academic is grateful for the compassion, precision and authentically prophetic passion of this expression not of "feminist" theology but, more importantly, of feminine theology. It is not easy to imagine a man who could have thus depicted the ways of divine Wisdom in human flesh.

Nicholas Lash

From our maverick correspondent

At the Barricades
By Wilfred Burchett
(Quartet, £10.95)

There was a time between the wars when any Australian journalist could walk into a Fleet Street newspaper office, say that he had just got off the boat at Tilbury, and be given a job immediately. At least so the story went, and as with many apocryphal yarns it had a grain of truth.

Australian journalists were comparatively well trained, they were often tough, and their classlessness must have been a great help in those class-concious days. *Certainly the by*-lines of men such as Alan Moorhead and Noel Monks became famous, but one of the most famous, some would say infamous, arrived at the *Daily Express* by a different route.

Wilfred Burchett came to Europe to fight in the Spanish Civil War, and instead went to Germany as a Thomas Cook and Intourist courier and helped Jews to escape. This made him an expert on Nazi Germany *back in Australia, and he soon* became foreign correspondent with, to use his own words, the world as his beat.

It was largely an Asian world. He covered the wars in China and Burma, and when the Japanese came in, walked out to India across the Naga Hills. Afterwards he reported the *American Pacific war, and was* the first western journalist to enter Hiroshima and report the effects of nuclear radiation.

In Beaverbrook's house there were many mansions for radical journalists, and after the war Burchett continued to work for the *Express* until it spiked a story of his on the death of Georgi Dimitrov, the anti-Nazi hero of the thirties. He wrote for *The Times* from Bucharest for some months, and then returned to Asia and slipped behind the bamboo curtain.

For the next 30 years *Burchett was the only western* journalist to cover China, Korea, Vietnam and Cambodia consistently from the communist side for a variety of newspapers including *The New York Times*. He was regarded as a communist mole by some, but he saw himself as a maverick journalist, an independent unaligned radical who happened to support Asian causes fought by the communists.

In this very readable book he *admits that it was entirely* accidental that he did not become a party member. He also says that he finally rejected communism because he could not accept blind obedience to party decisions; his loyalty was to his own convictions and his readers.

I believe him. He was a *romantic*, an anti-colonialist who believed that only communists could liberate Asia from its past.

Disillusion came when the Chinese invaded Vietnam in 1979. In his sixties and after forty years of being at the barricades he was the only western journalist on the border immediately prior to the invasion, and it was a doubly bitter blow when *The Guardian* of New York, to which he had contributed for many years, refused to publish his stories.

Mr Harrison Salisbury, late of *The New York Times* and a pillar of journalistic rectitude, recalls in an introduction that Burchett was respected by his *western colleagues when they* gathered at meeting points between east and west, such as Panmunjon and Geneva. He was sought out because he was an honest reporter despite his commitment to Asian communist causes. Even Dr Kissinger conferred with him at the White House before President Nixon flew to Peking.

That was fame of a kind, and probably it is the only fame Burchett will ever enjoy. Which *is sad*; but he manned the barricades and the choice was his.

Louis Heren

Plutocrat as pirate and poet

Corsair
The Life of J. Pierpont Morgan
By Andrew Sinclair
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £10)

From the Gilded Age to the Progressive Era, the most *prominent landmark* in Wall Street was J. Pierpont Morgan's nose. It was a Vesuvius, given to periodic eruptions of *acne rosacea*. Catching sight of this volcanic organ, men blanched and women fainted. (After their initial shock, some females professed to find it attractive; but its allure was probably not unconnected with Morgan's habit of buying loads of gold trinkets and inviting lady friends to help themselves.) Morgan himself was exceedingly self-conscious about his disfigurement. He cultivated a defensive and aggressive glare which was nearly as awe-inspiring as the proboscis itself.

Edward Steichen, who took the most memorable photograph of the great banker (inexplicably omitted from *Corsair*), compared his eyes to the lights of an express train bearing down on one at high speed. This terrifying appearance was no incidental curiosity, for Morgan's dominance as a money magnate rested squarely on the fearsome *strength of his personality*. Indeed, it is not unduly fanciful to see his Dongish protuberance as the supreme symbol of financial power before the Great War. As Morgan himself remarked, his nose was "part of *the American business structure*".

Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913) was the architect of that structure. Having made his own fortune by acting as the chief link between European capital and the banking houses of the United States, he determined to organize domestic investment on a sounder basis. Thanks largely to the feeble hold *exercised by Washington over* the national economy, American history was punctuated by a series of pecuniary panics. By concentrating financial power in New York Morgan tried to avert them and, when he failed, helped to contain them. He also managed to substitute combination for competition by forming giant cartels in major industries *such as* railways and steel. By eliminating the vicious practices of robber barons like Jay Gould ("the skunk of Wall Street"), Morgan achieved greater stability and increased profits. But he did so at the expense of consumers.

They naturally regarded him as the most dangerous of predatory *plutocrats, the con*troller of a Money Trust. Everything seemed to confirm the view, fostered by the press, that he was the public's enemy number one. Morgan lived in a style which was an affront to *democracy*. He *surrounded* himself with magnificent art treasures. He sailed off on palatial yachts (each christened *Corsair* in honour of his piratical name-sake) where nameless orgies were rumoured to occur, belying his rigid puritanism ashore. Morgan openly despised the politicians and treated with the federal government like the dictator of a foreign power. Mark Hanna declared, "I wouldn't be surprised to hear he was getting up a syndicate to buy the British Empire". Street vendors sold penny licences, signed by *Morgan, entitling one person to* remain on earth.

Although he worked in secrecy, Morgan seemed almost to invite the publicity which he claimed to loathe. His celebrated taciturnity became an eloquent form of self-advertise*ment*. He *combined* visibility with unapproachability: he was always to be seen at his desk but woe betide the intruder who disturbed his ferocious concentration. Yet the few who penetrated that intimidating façade found a nervous, romantic temperament, one that occasionally led him to make serious miscalculations. Even Roger Fry, who described Morgan as a "financial steam-engine", commented on the crude imagination which was "the only flaw in his otherwise perfect insensibility". One of the banker's own associates, witnessing Morgan's joy on hearing that he had raised twenty million dollars during a crisis, actually exclaimed: "He is a poet; Morgan is a poet".

Andrew Sinclair is a first-class writer and he gives a vivid portrait of the man behind the millions. But overall his book is a disappointing one. Factual and stylistic slips suggest that it was written in haste. It throws little new light on Morgan, who was rich enough to secure himself a large measure of posthumous privacy. And it suffers from what might be called a Whig *interpretation of Morgan*. Doubtless he was arrogant, greedy, and irresponsible. But are the amorphous financial corporations, which he helped to create and which have taken his place, an improvement? The *anonymous* face of modern capitalism *is* surely less acceptable than banking with a human face — even when that face was Morgan's.

Piers Brendon

Children are people

An A-Z of Children's Emotional Problems
By Tom Crabtree
(Elm Tree, £8.95)

How many parents lead lives of quiet desperation? Gone are the certainties of earlier generations: no longer is there an accepted code of behaviour for children either at home or at school. How should we react when our children are aggressive or destructive? What should a parent do when confronted with two naked six-year-olds playing at doctors?

The answers to these and many other questions have been provided by Tom Crabtree, who will be familiar to many readers from his columns on children and *adolescents in The Guardian* and *New Society*. His sensible advice is based on his experience as a parent and an educational psychologist, and is leavened with light hearted anecdotes drawn from life. On *contentious* issues such as dyslexia he is careful to state the opposing viewpoints before discussing a practical approach to a child who has great difficulty in learning to read. On cheating, in conrast, he gives firm advice: cheating is dishonest, and that applies equally *to* income tax fiddles and to parents who give their children the idea that schools and examinations and working hard are not important.

Parents will be reassured to find recognition that most of *them lose their tempers* (and *to* be told how to repair the damage) and that sometimes a parent finds one child much more difficult to love than another.

Throughout parents are advised to treat their children as human beings (but not as equals) and friends. If a child says "I lost my penknife at school today" the reply is "I'll bet you're annoyed" not "You get it back tomorrow or there'll be trouble".

The entries are arranged alphabetically, but with no index, so that some hunting around is needed to find a specific topic. In practice, this is unlikely to prove a serious drawback — for the book passes the ultimate test for any reference works. At the end of each article the eye slides *irresistibly on* to the next.

Tony Smith

Poetry

I think it was Christopher Logue who once characterized the drabness of the English, Movement poets of the 1950s as being like the antics of two bald men fighting for possession of a comb. His own verse has always had plenty of hair. Ode to the Dodo (Cape £6.95, or £4.50 paperback) selects the best of it.

He began, in the days of that Comb War, as an unfashionable dandy, a peacock strutting in *para-rhymes, a poet of night* and cloaks and tambourines. He has refined the romanticism, as they say, and nowadays is more likely to take his inspiration from the Police Courts. His work is witty, well-turned, and makes its appeal instantly or not at all. To my own taste, he has never surpassed the excellence of the moving elegy "For My Father" which was included in his first book *Wand and Quadrant* (1953):

Spider
how can I get his most, most gentle voice
across the sacrament of death?
Ant,
from the spire of that grassblade,
can you see larger absences than his?
Blackbird
behind the maybloom, what is there new
beside the pearly wake of snails,
for me to put upon this paper stone?
"Ah!"He would say, "you should have heard me sing,
before I broke my shoulder whistling."

The whole poem does something quite rare in an elegy: it makes its subject live in his own right, and not just an *occasion for grief*.

Some of the early poems have been revised, not always to their betterment. Speaking from memory, the fifth line in the sixth sonnet from the collection *Devil, Maggot and Son* (1956) has been spoiled. That line originally spoke of the poet as "A most modern ape on *his bare knees*", while it now calls him an "instantaneous ape on hairpin knees": the revision ruins a memorable absurdity. It was made, I daresay, because Logue now finds the naivety of his first inspiration disagreeable. But his naive poems, early and late, are by far his best. There are enough of them to make this an outstanding collection.

George Fraser, who died last year after a life largely devoted to being a friend to other poets and to poetry itself, left a legacy of verse which has now been edited by *Ian Fletcher* and John Lucas as Poems of G. S. Fraser (Leicester University Press, £7.50). Beginning with *Home Town Elegy* (1944) and *ending with Conditions* (1969), Fraser published quite a body of interesting work on his own lifetime. But the real riches here come from the uncollected poems he wrote in the 1970s, after he had retired from the London literary scene. These things — usually conversational, often couched in the form of celebrations of poets who were his friends — break out of the Yeatsian straitjacket and employ the rhythms of common speech to good effect. Speaking of George Barker, for instance, he manages to say something true both of that *"oddly, informally grand"* writer, and of himself, the comment on himself being characteristically throwaway, muttered, but startling:

Men envy and fear the know-how
Of the Fates they have not had:
But I think of your life with love now.
(It was I, not you, went mad . . .)

The tone of this reminds me of Fraser's arresting remark in a note at the back of his late collection *Essays on Twentieth-Century Poets* (1977) where, criticizing his own work of 30 years before, he commented: "I wrote this as an agnostic of deeply religious sentiments. I write now as an Anglican with few religious sentiments: I need the sacraments but hate the *sermons and the false good-fellowship*. In 1947, I was better and wiser." Few contemporary poets, I suggest, have been less romantic about their own illusions.

John Wain's **Poems 1949-1979** (Macmillan, £9.95) is rigorously selective, but contains enough of this writer's sharp early verse to be worth purchasing if you are not already in possession of *A Word Carved on a Sill* (1956). That book took its title from some lines by Robert Graves, and the new one begins with a longish poem entitled "Visiting an Old Poet" which is also plainly about Graves although it does not name him. Graves is Wain's mentor and his touchstone. The most vigorous bit in the new poem celebrates the time when Graves was

young and stubborn and full of sap
and running over with poetry, when he was savage
sarcastic and funny, when he cut rough capers. . .

It is difficult to avoid the feeling that Wain here is writing what amounts to an elegy for his own lost sap. He has certainly never surpassed his own "rough capers", although they were not (in retrospect) especially rough; for was he not one of those original *bald* men fighting for the comb?

Robert Nye

Fiction

Mulligan Stew
By Gilbert Sorrentino
(Marion Boyars, £4.50)

Aberration of Starlight
By Gilbert Sorrentino
(Marion Boyars, £6.95)

The Country Girls
By Edna O'Brien
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £6.50)

The sixties begin to take on a quaint period grace. Way back then, Gilbert Sorrentino was a Black Mountain poet; and the one novel of his I knew, had a poignant even lyrical quality, not unlike that of Robert Creeley's *The Island*. Well, a good deal has happened to Sorrentino in the past 20 years. *A whole Mulligan Stew, to be* precise, of John Barth, and Roland Barthes, and perhaps a much of Borges. And although this new knowingness is used to make fun of publishers' readers, newspaper reviewers, *and Professors* of Comparative Literature with life-and-death power over course-set books, I couldn't help feeling it was also clearly designed to win over exactly such approval.

Mulligan Stew is, of course, and inordinately clever book. As Sorrentino helpfully explains himself (in a reader's report) at the opening his novelist hero *Lamont, is writing* a detective story in which Mark Halpen may have murdered Ned Baumont. Perhaps both men are in love with the same woman. Or perhaps not. It doesn't really matter, because the main concern of Sorrentino's book is with Lamont's own authorial problems. These are partly recorded in an anguished journal assessment of how his present novel is going; and *partly in letters*. Those addressed to Prof. Roche, in whose hand Lamont's critical reputation is becoming seriously reversed, become increasingly paranoid. But his main problem, lies in controlling characters to whom *Sorrentino* allows a life of their own off the pages of Lamont's novel, rather comparable to dissatisfied employees. Their mortification at being burdened with the grossly vulgar lives Lamont intends for them are among the most amusing pieces of the book. Other characters also retain a certain bitterness against him for ruining promising careers, evidently begun on the pages of other writers' books. Other pleasing moments include scrap-books of questions and answers, with cadences that recall Sorrentino's earlier poetry. For instance: *"Why should a rich man steal?* to butter his bread, clip his coupons, sail his yacht, gild his lily, flip his wig," and so forth.

Aberration of Starlight is set in a Long Island boarding house in the depression before the Second *World War, and* it is another collage of letters, fantasies, question-and-answer sequences and fragments of dialogue. *What gives the book a* certain narrative drive, however, is the way each of the four main characters is given the centre of the stage in turn, and records the simple main events in significantly different ways. Billy, a ten year old longing for a father, sees his divorced mother's new friend Tom as a life-saving possibility; and is *appalled at his* grandfather chasing him away. For his mother, Tom is a reminder that although Gramps has reduced her to a skivvy she is still sexually attractive. And as we enter Tom's consciousness we discover how naive she must be to see anything more in him than a man out of for a snatched sexual encounter. The *book rises to tragic heights*, unexpectedly, in the conciousness of the repressive father, in whose warped, deprived and xenophobic spirit the whole filthy waste of the American depression is focused. The *severity he* shows his daughter springs from the misery of his own marriage, baited for honeymoon impotence by the woman who robs him of all the gaiety of his youth and used all their life together to hurt and maim *him. His sourness* is really the centre of the whole novel and his tears are those we hear as the book closes on his lost hope —that of "a real family".

To end on a note from 1960. It gave me rather a jolt to come back to this re-issue of *The Country Girls* after 21 years. Of course, it's a short tale and it *only uses* the rich and ready material of childhood and adolescence. But everything still rings true in it, from the voice of the father likely to give away 13 acres for a lovely greyhound, to the shrewd bitchiness of the school friend who cheats the heroine out of everything. And there is no *pretence. Nothing* smart. I don't know. Perhaps I'm just nostalgic for a period when the process of using raw experience was less self-concious.

Elaine Feinstein

Crime

Moscow Requiem
By John Simpson
(Robson, £6.50)

Here is a new writer of espionage fiction who at once shows that he has all the intelligence needed for this complicated form, if only in the choice of quotations he places at the head of *his* chapters. Hobbes, L. I. Brezhnev, Brecht, the Koran, Gibbon: it's an impressive reading-list for a story (well, two, I think) of a new turn in East-West relations and of a British diplomat in love with an unorthodox upper-echelon Russian girl.

In this Simpson, who in a prefatory note claims ten years of reporting have gone into his book, proves himself to be more than a reporter, a novelist. Yet he has not altogether managed *to line himself up behind the* novelist's eye. (Otherwise, he would not adopt the barbarous device of placing his scenes by means of time-and-location headings; the reader must be made to feel these, not to have to memorize them like geography-book facts). And, as well, there are too many bits of information in his pages, well observed though *they are. Did* you know that Moscow metro passengers very seldom sit with legs crossed? Fine. But that tells us little germane to the book, and the accumulation eventually dims the picture.

But these are blemishes, and strong, clear narration draws one through the thickety patches. What perhaps is a worse difficulty *is* those two stories. I rather doubt if Simpson ever decided whether he wanted to *tell us* about people and thus make a comment on life (that we are puppets, made to weep), or to lay out a scenario for a possible, dangerous world situation (something better done without the complication of fiction, if you ask me). Yet now we have a good new soldier in the ranks of serious espionage *novelists*, a force that needs every extra man that can be spared.

Victims, by B. M. Gill (Hodder & Stoughton, £6.50). Sex killings, provincial hospital background. But much more, too: varieties of sexual experience (*Otello* being sung even); good sensitive writing; the view suspect-side-up.

A Death in the Faculty, by Amanda Cross (Gollancz, £5.95). The donnish detective-story, transatlantic version, lives. Harvard! Women! Digressions! Pointed digs! Sharp observation!

Experiment with Death, by Elizabeth Ferrars (Collins, £5.75). Here's a book you want to finish, though duty beckons. Murder at the pomology institute, with not only changed clocks but changing people.

The Dead of Jericho, by Colin Dexter (Macmillan, £5.95). The Oxford Jericho, stupid, city of the dreaming sleuth Inspector *Morse*. And the dead murdered, of course. And logical ingenuity, naturally.

Lord Mullion's Secret, by Michael Innes (Gollancz, £5.95). There's no body here, which will scarcely do, though there are jokes, a missing Hilliard and pleasing touches of urbane sentiment.

The Loss of the Culion, by Jeffrey Ashford (Collins, £5.75). Tramp sinks in the Asian waters; Second Officer probes, a hero of the old simple school. Solid tale with faint Conradian *echoes*.

H. R. F. Keating

Quick Guide

Winston S. Churchill, Companion Volume V, part 2 The Wilderness Years 1929-1935, by Martin Gilbert (Heinemann, £65): another vast volume of documents, twice the size of the narrative volume they accompany, from the richest private archive of modern British history. They cover darkening years of Churchill's early awareness of the *"gangster" and the Nazi danger, his* long conflict with the Conservative Party over its India *policy*, his prolific literary and journalistic work, financial worries, and the creation of a strong base of *popular* and parliamentary support. The horde of documents, letters, and telegrams contains many lighter private treasures: Churchill's revolt about the use of hyphens, an acromonious exchange with Nancy Astor, whom he had called a Yankee, a letter from his Bangalore barber of 1899, and an unsent protest to *The Times* about what Churchill considered the misuse of the phrase "Right-Wing Conservatives". As always the documents have been punctiliously edited and annotated by Martin Gilbert. Another massive brick of the raw material of history is added to a memorial that will last longer than bronze.

Stock Exchange Prices

Light selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began June 15. Dealings End, June 26. § Contango Day, June 29. Settlement Day, July 6

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35	+2½	6.8	19.3	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32	..	500	15.6	..
353	173	Imp Cont Gas	198	+10	10.1	5.1	9.3
185	93	Milford Docks	118	−2	9.8	8.3	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	178	..	10.0	5.6	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	34-1
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100‡)	£1/16 prem-1/16
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£97¼-½
Intasun 10p Ord	83
Laing Props 8½% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)	£102½
Leeds (City of) 13½% Red 2008 (£97¾b)	£13½-¼
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£91¼
Munton Bros 10p Ord (18)	22½
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	104
Newcastle Water 7¾% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£95¾
Phicom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	116+4
Swansea (City of) 13¾% Red 2006 (£98¾)	£93¾-¼
Treasury 11½% 1985 (†)	£93¾+¼

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
AGB Research (190‡)	..	45 prem
Allied Irish Bnk (IR£1‡)	July 17	14 prem
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	.610
Change Wares Units (60)	July 17	38½
Crouch D (165‡)	..	25-¼
European Ferries (30‡)	..	51 prem+4
NEI (70‡)	July 24	76½f

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid. b £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

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Return of the barnstormers in US, page 21

Business News

THE TIMES June 18 1981



Stock markets
FT Index 544.8 down 6.6
FT Gilts 66.67 down 0.03

Sterling
$1.9975 up 15 points
Index 95.6 down 0.1

Dollar
Index 107.2 down 0.2
DM 2.3477 down 40 pts

Gold
$461.50 down $1

Money
3-mth sterling 12⅞-12⅝
3-mth Euro $ 17⅛-16⅞
6-mth Euro $ 16¾-16½

IN BRIEF

Thorn EMI to make video discs

Thorn EMI has bought for an undisclosed sum a factory in Swindon which could employ 100 workers by next April manufacturing video discs. It is expected to be in full production by next January, ready for the launch of the company's video players in the United Kingdom in June.

Thorn EMI has adopted the system of the Japanese Victor Company (JVC) in preference to its rivals from Philips of Holland and RCA of America.

The JVC system called the video high density will be launched in the United States next January to compete against the RCA and Philips systems.

Hongkong shipping

Sir Y. K. Pao, chairman of Worldwide Shipping Group, said that in view of United Nations moves to abolish flags of convenience, the British and Hongkong governments should consider the creation of a Hongkong shipping register.

Change of name

The Radiochemical Centre in Amersham, Buckinghamshire, has changed its name to Amersham International, to bring it into line with its subsidiaries in the United States, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Australia

Chemicals warning

M Jaques Solvay, president of CEFIC, the European chemical industry organization, said in Brussels that even small quantities of cheap chemical imports into the EEC from the United States and East Europe can be damaging.

Honda's SE debut

Honda, the Japanese motor manufacturer, has been granted a listing on the London Stock Exchange. The company was sponsored by bankers Kleinwort, Benson and stockbrokers Cazenove. Dealings start today.

Paper mill jobs go

Yates Duxbury, the Lancashire paper maker which went into receivership two weeks ago, closed yesterday with the loss of 200 jobs. The receivers, Touche Ross, said the company's substantial losses could no longer be supported.

Unit trust sales

Sales of unit trusts totalled £73.92m in May, well down on April's £107.43m, but still the fourth highest on record. Net new investment, at £36.43m, compared with net withdrawals of £567,000 in May 1980 and net new investment of £60.15m in April 1981. For the fifth month running the number of unit holders' accounts has increased, to 1,761,000.

Financial Editor, page 21

Textiles upturn

A textile industry upturn is reported by Dawson International, makers of the Pringle of Scotland luxury knitwear brands. Prices of polyester filament yarn and acrylic fibre have risen by between 20 and 30 per cent in two months.

Financial Editor, page 21

Roads computer order

ICL has won a £1.5m contract from the Western Australian State Government for the supply of a computer system for the state's road traffic authority.

Westinghouse deal

Westinghouse Electric Corporation has reached agreements with the Italian companies which will build the pressurized water reactors in Italy under licence.

Wall Street higher

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 1,006.56, up 3.23 on Wall Street yesterday. The $=SDR exchange rate was 1.16569 while the £=SDR rate was 0.58269.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Camrex	3p to 48p
Dewhirst	7p to 80p
Dowty Grp	6p to 283p
First Nat Fin	1½p to 32p
Hampton Gold	10p to 215p
IC Gas	10p to 198p
Johnson Matthey	13p to 283p
Nurdin & P'cock	8p to 248p
RTZ	10p to 513p
Weeks Petrol	10p to 430p

Falls

BP	6p to 348p
Cons Gold Flds	7p to 463p
Gen Accident	8p to 322p
Gt Univ Stores	8p to 463p
Midland	13p to 335p
Minorco	20p to 533p
Pleasurama	10p to 335p
Ranger Oil	31p to 590p
Royal	8p to 383p
Standard Chart	15p to 659p

Manufacturing output starts slow recovery

By Our Economics Editor

Industrial production showed some stabilization in April after two years of decline, the Department of Industry said yesterday. Provisional figures for industrial output showed a 0.2 per cent drop on the March figure, while manufacturing output actually increased 0.8 per cent.

The figures suggest that output was still falling in the three months to the end of April, but they point to an end in the steep decline recorded throughout most of 1980.

In the three months output was 0.6 per cent lower for all industries than in the previous three months. The April production index was 98.8. Manufacturing, which had seen sharp falls throughout 1980, had performed slightly better in recent months. The drop in the three months to the end of April was only 0.3 per cent.

The biggest and most surprising jump in the manufacturing sector in April was metal, which is dominated by steel. This jumped more than 7 per cent in one month alone to reach the highest level since early 1980.

Another bright spot was chemicals, where output in the three months to the end of April was up by 1.4 per cent on the previous three months. Chemicals and steel stand to benefit from an end to destocking, which is expected to be the most positive force working on the economy over the next six months. Both are expected to perform better than other sectors.

Engineering remains depressed, with output down by 1.8 per cent in the three months to the end of April.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Index numbers for industrial production in June, seasonally adjusted, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1975=100)

		Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries
1976		102.0	101.4
1977		105.9	103.0
1978		108.8	103.8
1979		112.5	104.2
1980		104.9	94.8
Seasonally adjusted			
1980	1	109.6	100.2
	2	106.4	96.8
	3	103.2	93.2
	4	100.3	89.1
1981	1	98.6	87.7
1980	April	105.5	97.8
	May	108.3	96.4
	June	106.5	96.3
	July	105.4	95.2
	Aug	102.7	92.9
	Sept	101.5	91.5
	Oct	100.9	90.2
	Nov	100.3	89.1
	Dec	99.7	88.0
1981	Jan	98.2	87.4
	Feb	98.9	88.1
	March	98.8	87.5
	April	98.6	88.2
% rise in latest 3 months over previous 3 months		—0.6	—0.3

The figures reveal that consumer goods industries have done fairly well in recent months, with output up by 0.2 per cent in the same period, while capital goods are suffering through the fall in investment.

Construction continues to be hard-hit, though no figures are available for April. In spite of the latest signs of a bottoming out, dramatic drops in output have been recorded over the past year.

Industrial production is down 8½ per cent on the same quarter a year ago, and manufacturing output is down 11 per cent. Engineering alone is down 15 per cent.

Pay deals average falls to 14 per cent

By David Blake and Peter Hill

The annual rate of pay increases slowed again in April, according to figures published yesterday by the Department of Employment.

Average earnings went up by just under 1 per cent after allowing for seasonal factors, bringing the annual rate of increase down to 14 per cent from 14.5 per cent in April. The earnings increase peaked at an annual rate of 26.1 per cent last September.

Since then, wages have been going up at an underlying rate of about three quarters of 1 per cent a month, according to department calculations. This figure fits in with estimates published yesterday by the Confederation of British Industry based on its databank of pay agreements. This shows that settlements in manufacturing are averaging between 8 and 9 per cent.

The CBI and the Government believe that pay deals have been averaging the same level ever since this pay round got under way last October. The fall in the annual rate since then is caused by previous high settlements dropping out of the figures.

With deals covering 55 per cent of all workers now concluded in the present round, it seems likely that average earnings will grow by about 10 per cent in the 12 months to the end of July.

New deals yet to enter Government figures cover a further 10 per cent of the workforce and are thought to have been signed in May, with similar numbers of people expected to be covered by June and July agreements.

About 10 to 15 per cent of workers are not expected to settle at all during this pay round.

The figures show that manufacturing has done much worse than the rest over the past 12 months. Manufacturing wages have gone up by only 11.9, compared with 14 per cent for the whole economy. Manufacturing workers have been badly hit by short-time working and the loss of overtime, but their position might improve as the economy recovers.

The CBI aims to cut the level of earnings increases in the next pay round to about 5 per cent and is holding a conference for members today to discuss industry's approach.

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers for average earnings of employees in all industries and services, seasonally adjusted, covered by the monthly earnings inquiry released by the Department of Employment.

1980	Index (Jan 1976 =100)	Change over previous 12 months %	Change over 3 months at annualized rate %
April	175.1	21.3	29.9
May	176.7	21.3	20.3
June	182.1	21.7	23.6
July	183.1	18.9	18.2
Aug	187.3	21.7	26.2
Sept	194.0	25.1	28.5
Oct	190.7	20.1	18.2
Nov	192.6	18.9	11.1
Dec	196.6	19.5	5.0
1981			
Jan	195.3	18.6	9.1
Feb	196.9	16.5	9.0
March	197.9	14.5	2.7
April (p)	199.6	14.0	9.1

(p) provisional

Freight sale terms out today

The Government is expected to announce details today of the terms on which it will return part of the National Freight Corporation to the private sector.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, is due to make a statement in the Commons this afternoon for this last big scheme in the Government's present sell-off timetable.

The poor profits record of the NFC has made it more difficult for Schroders, the merchant bank advising the Government, to frame an attractive deal for investors.

Today's proposals are likely to be much less straightforward than the recent British Aerospace offering.

Expanding Tesco do better than expected

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Tesco, the high street supermarkets group, reported profits down from £36.5m to £35.6m before tax in the 53 weeks to February 28. But the stock market was pleased with the figures, having expected worse after the half-time drop of £5.6m to £11.4m.

Encouraged by a small rise in the year's dividend from 3.5p gross to 3.64p, the shares rose 3p yesterday to 65p.

Tesco's results continue to reflect the cost of its huge store-opening programme last year, the biggest increase in the group's history. A further 22 stores were opened, adding 790,000 sq ft to total selling space of 6.8m. Tesco plans 17 new stores during 1981-82, adding another 600,000 sq ft.

Tesco's expansion has led to an increase in depreciation from £14.6m to £20.2m, while interest charges last year jumped from £3.2m to £15.7m. Before these charges, profits were nearly a third higher at £71.6m.

Tesco said the second half increase in profits had been achieved through higher profit margins and substantial pruning of costs and this led to improved productivity. There was also a marked improvement in stockturn both in grocery and Home 'n' Wear—Tesco's non-food operation.

However, finance director Mr Ralph Temple said the performance of Home 'n' Wear was disappointing and steps had been taken to rationalize the product range.

A revaluation of Tesco's properties threw up a surplus of £150m, although this had not been incorporated in the accounts. Tesco has arranged a £100m medium-term loan facility of which £50m had been used at the year-end to replace short-term borrowings. The sale of properties and sale and leasebacks generated £29m during the year and property sales worth £10m have been contracted since the year-end.

Financial Editor, page 21

Amex open to offers for offshoot

From Anthony Hilton
New York, June 17

British and other non-American banks are expected to head the queue to purchase the American Express International Banking Corporation after the disclosure that its parent company is prepared to listen to offers.

The division, with offices in 34 countries and assets of $6,900m (about £3,447m), accounts for 11 per cent of the profits of the American Express Group. In 1980 it earned $41m.

The figure is substantially lower than its earnings in its two main activities: travel services, which contributed $177m, and insurance, which made $210m.

Analysts believe the company is willing to consider offers because its overseas activities are unlikely to grow rapidly, and the capital could probably be better employed in America where Amex is merging with the huge Wall Street stock broking firm, Shearson Loeb Rhoades.

The merger could also run into problems of the United States authorities deem that Amex is a fully-fledged bank.

It was in documents to shareholders about this merger that American Express disclosed that it had had talks with third parties about the division.

Uncertainty over EEC steel price check

By Our Industrial Editor

Uncertainty is undermining plans by the EEC Commission to buttress a new voluntary pact among Europe's steel producers designed to restore profitability to the industry by introducing new price monitoring machinery.

With less than two weeks before the European Commission lifts mandatory controls on steel production, enforced since last autumn, in favour of an agreement by producers to curb output voluntarily, the Commission still has to spell out how it intends to apply its check on prices among steel stockholders and steel merchants.

The voluntary pact, which is aimed at providing a 10 per cent to 15 per cent prices boost, is vital if the bitter price-cutting war, which has been taking place against a background of severe overcapacity and reduced demand, is to be ended. Under the proposals, the Commission will require steel producers to publish their list prices and stockholders will also be required to lodge their price lists with Brussels. There are an estimated 4,000 stockholders throughout the EEC who will be brought under the Commission's price surveillance machinery.

But so far, precise details of whether the stockholders' lists should relate to minimum or maximum prices have not been notified, and the United Kingdom stockholding industry remains confused as to how surveillance will operate.

The voluntary agreement on production levels is due to be implemented from the beginning of next month and is expected to be formally endorsed at a Council of Ministers meeting in Brussels next week.

Members of the National Association of Steel Stockholders believe it could well take several months before the price monitoring machinery is able to operate effectively. The Commission's aim is to provide an increase in price levels throughout the industry and infringements will expose offenders to heavy fines. Members of the association strongly support the Commission's measures since stockbrokers face similar difficulties in selling their steel at a profit.

Increases in market prices for the steel producers will help the stockholders to recover at least some of their disastrously low profit margin. But although hopes within the industry are high—and the voluntary pact perhaps represents the last chance for the European steel industry to reestablish itself as a profitable and competitive force—there are already indications that some producers may be prepared to risk the fines.



The champagne crashes on the bows. The top brass and distinguished guests look on.

Launch that faced a couple of slips



This was the moment when a £120m frigate began her Royal Navy career in a manner far from ship-shape. As HMS Boxer was launched down the Yarrow slipway, Glasgow, yesterday, a flagstaff mounted on the prow caught on a beam of her covered berth. Seconds later, as senior officers and overseas guests looked on in mounting alarm, she careered right across the River Clyde and ran her stern into the opposite bank. She quivered, then came to rest, apparently undamaged. Mr Robert Easton, Yarrow's chairman, blamed the incident on a pin shearing in the drag chains, which should have slowed down the 4,000-ton vessel. "It is one of of those things that happen occasionally at launches", he said. "We have examined the ship and there is no damage. She just touched the bank and came away again."

Lloyd's fears domino reinsurance collapse

By Richard Allen

Fear of an overseas insurance crash has led Lloyd's of London to tighten restrictions on the amount of business its syndicates can pass on to other underwriters in the form of reinsurance.

The move comes amidst growing disquiet in the London insurance market about the stability of some groups operating as reinsurers in foreign markets, particularly in the Far East.

The fear is that Western Insurers who traditionally hedge risks through complex reinsurance "chains" could be caught up in a domino-type collapse if one of these groups went to the wall.

Revealing cuts in reinsurance allowances of up to two-thirds in some cases, Mr Peter Green, Lloyd's chairman, declared yesterday: "The prospect of failure of a reinsurer and the repercussions flowing therefrom should not be underestimated."

He added that the cutbacks were seen as an essential step by Lloyd's ruling committee to ensure that syndicates did not overtrade and place undue reliance on reinsurers to settle claims.

The new restrictions mean that from the beginning of next year, each Lloyd's name will be allowed to reinsure only 30 per cent of his premium income and only 20 per per cent in the case of marine business. The marine figure compares with a ceiling of 60 per cent—30 per cent within the market and 30 per cent outside—in force this year. A new ceiling for aviation business is still being considered.

The cuts were announced at Lloyd's annual meeting which brought business in the institutions Lime Street, London, underwriting room to a halt for 90 minutes. Lloyd's decided on the stoppage because of the need for a wide turnout to vote on a change to the market's bye-laws, designed to allow a postal ballot on proposed changes in the Lloyd's Bill.

Members voted overwhelmingly to allow the postal ballot to go ahead on July 17, when the market's 19,000 names will be asked whether they wish to approve Parliamentary demands for divestment between brokers and underwriters,

Lucky dip on Milan exchange

From John Earle
Rome, June 17

The Milan Bourse today lived up to its reputation as a lucky dip when, after a 12 per cent fall in two consecutive days, it bounced up to register a gain of 5.22 per cent.

The rise was a reaction to yesterday's decision by Consob, the Bourse supervisory commission, to allow only spot dealing for cash, in order to dampen speculation and protect the host of small savers who in recent weeks have put their money into shares as a hedge against inflation.

The Bourse's volatility was shown by the fact that, of the 163 shares listed, dealings in 35—including well known names such as Fiat, Montedison, and the big state owned banks—were temporarily suspended yesterday under a rule providing for this if a price oscillates by more than 20 per cent.

During the 1970s, the Milan Bourse gained the reputation of being a preserve for reckless speculators but recently small investors have been encouraged to return.

Big cutback in oil tanker fleets

By Baron Phillips

Two leading oil companies are to make drastic reductions in their tanker fleets in the face of a world-wide oil glut and excess shipping capacity.

BP is slimming down by a further six ships after announcing a similar cut at the beginning of the year. Shell Tankers BV, the Dutch arm of the group's shipping division, will cut back by almost 30 per cent over the next five years.

BPs decision will take the overall reduction this year from 58 to 46 tankers. The group is also cutting its seagoing staff by 230 United Kingdom officers, 370 United Kingdom ratings and a comparable number of Indian crew.

Mr Ronald Ilian, managing director of BP Shipping, said last night that the cutbacks were caused by the general fall in world demand for tankers and a sharp drop in BP's requirements.

The Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association said of the BP move last night: "We are appalled and dismayed by the decision, especially as we only learned about it second-hand and there was no consultation."

Shell Tankers BV is to cut its fleet from 35 to 25 over the next five years. By 1989 the company will have disposed of 12 vessels (mainly vlccs) and added two more smaller oil product carrying vessels.

Nissan in talks with Spanish

By Rupert Morris

The Spanish Embassy in London confirmed yesterday that Nissan, the Japanese car maker, had had discussions with a state-owned Spanish car manufacturer.

The news came as Mr Zenko Suzuki, Japan's Prime Minister, left Britain this morning amid new fears in government circles that Nissan, which makes Datsun cars, may have abandoned Britain as a possible site for its proposed European factory.

At yesterday's meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr Suzuki was non-committal about the prospects of Nissan investing in the United Kingdom. The subject may be raised again today in top-level talks with Mr Rokusuke Tanaka, the Japanese minister for international trade

Mr Mariano Daranas, the Spanish commercial attache, said yesterday: "There are talks going on between Nissan and a Spanish state-owned company, but we don't know what the outcome of these talks will be. It depends on the speed of our negotiations with the EEC."

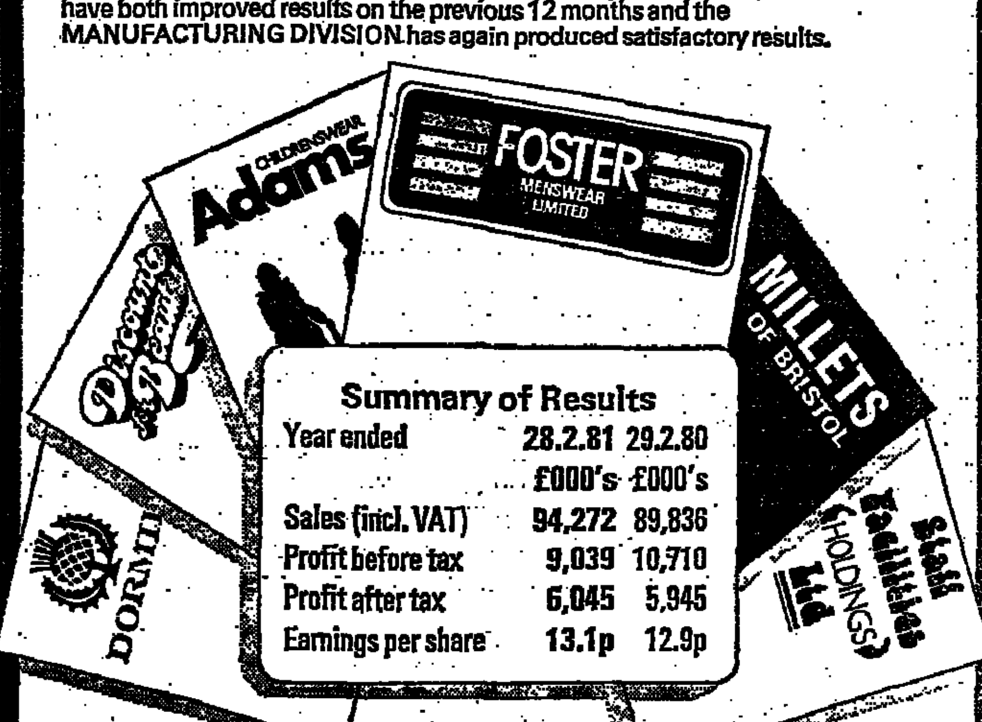
Spain is to join the EEC formally on January 4, 1984.

Ford, among other big car makers, has a large manufacturing plant in Spain, where labour costs are lower.

The abandonment of Britain as a possible manufacturing base for Datsun cars—which already hold a 6 per cent share of the United Kingdom market—would be a blow to recession-hit industrial areas such as South Wales and the North-east of England, which have been keenly competing for Nissan's favours, and to the British motor manufacturing industry generally. Nissan would create 5,000 jobs directly, and create many more in engineering and components.

☐ The Tokyo Government is to ask private enterprises in Japan to import more manufactured goods in an attempt to lessen tension between Japan and the EEC on trade issues (Peter Norman writes).

After talks at the EEC Commission in Brussels, Mr Tanaka said that Japan did not expect its car exports to the EEC would differ substantially this year from last year's levels.





China to pay debts on time

China has abandoned efforts to defer payments for $600m (£301m) in plant machinery ordered from Japan for three petrochemical projects which Peking has postponed.

The Chinese Government notified the Japanese embassy in Peking that it will continue to make cash payments to Japanese suppliers for equipment it ordered in 1978 for proposed petrochemical plants in Nanjing, Shengli and Daqing.

China has been negotiating with suppliers to refinance the purchases with a loan from Tokyo's Export-Import Bank. Peking was seeking relief from the payments partly because it faces a foreign-exchange squeeze which has forced it to delay or cancel several industrial development projects in recent months.

No Kuwait oil cut

Shaikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah, Kuwait's oil minister, said Kuwait would not lower its current oil output by the level agreed at last month's Opec conference. He said the up to three million barrels a day oil surplus would disappear by the end of this year and he did not expect oil prices to fall.

Coal conversion offer

Australia has offered to advise Brazil on conversion of coal to oil. The offer was made in Brasilia by Mr Doug Anthony, deputy prime minister.

Japan ship orders up

Foreign orders received by Japanese shipyards rose sharply to 34 vessels totalling 671,329 gross tons in May from 20 ships and 337,669 tons a year earlier.

Belgian jobs plan

Mr Roger De Wulf, Belgium's labour minister, has proposed a major investment programme to create 200,000 jobs by 1985.

Soviet output lags

Soviet industrial output from January to May this year grew 3.2 per cent against the same period last year. Western economic experts say Soviet planners will be concerned that the 4.1 per cent growth target for 1981 may not be achieved.

Investment cut back

Japan's direct overseas investment in 1980-81 fell 6 per cent to $4,690m (£2,375m) from a record $4,990m a year earlier, the finance ministry announced in Tokyo. Japan's direct investment in the industrialized nations was increased in an attempt to ease trade frictions.

Uranium find

The Japanese Power Reactor and Nuclear Development Corporation said drill holes at its uranium find in Western Australia showed uranium oxide content of up to 2 per cent.

Engine group expects truck sales revival

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Cummins, the American-owned diesel manufacturer with a large stake in the British truck market, yesterday reported that the recession which has seen total United Kingdom truck sales plummet by 40 per cent, has now bottomed out.

It predicts a "modest revival" for the remainder of 1981, followed by rapid growth of over 25 per cent a year for 1982 and 1983. This would bring 1984 truck sales back to the record levels achieved in 1979.

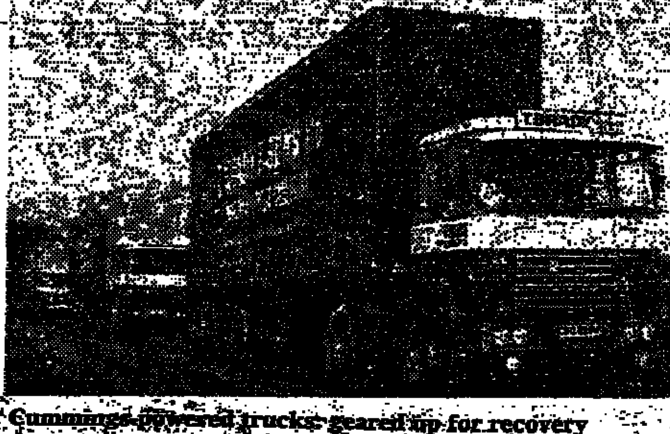
Cummins' optimism will be welcome relief to the widespread gloom which has till now covered the whole truck industry. But even if the recession has bottomed out and sales improve in the second half of 1981, manufacturers will still have to contend with further sales losses over the year as a whole.

In the most important sector, over 28 tonnes articulated vehicles, Cummins forecasts only 8,900 new registrations compared with 10,500 last year. That means that 1981 will still be a disastrous 34 per cent down on 1979.

Heavy duty "artics" account for over 20 per cent of the commercial vehicle market, but traditionally show a sharper decline in periods of recession than other sectors. Against this, the rigid truck market has held up better, although foreign competition has benefited.

In that respect, Volvo's success has been quite outstanding. The Swedish company only entered the rigid market in 1975 when it took 2.8 per cent. Today it holds over 17 per cent.

Cummins believes that the four-axle rigid market will be the fastest growing sector, rising from 1,700 this year to 3,600 in 1984 — higher than the 1979 peak. It is also optimistic about the performance of United Kingdom truck manufacturers in this sector predicting that they will take 75 per cent. This would enable Cummins to lift its own share of the diesel market for rigids from 7 per cent to 18 per cent in four years.



Cummins-powered trucks: geared up for recovery

The company is much less bullish about United Kingdom truckmakers' progress in 'artics' over 28 tonnes but nevertheless it believes home manufacturers will put on a further 2 percentage points to take 50 per cent. Helped by a new lightweight 10-litre engine to be launched in two years' time, Cummins plans to increase its own penetration to 26 per cent.

That would mean Cummins engines powering over half of all British made trucks, and explains why the company is already investing nearly £50m to expand its plant at Shotts, Lanarkshire, Darlington, Co Durham, and Daventry.

Mr Roger Wilsdon, manager of Cummins' United Kingdom field operations, said: "We have taken a long, hard look at the market and firmly believe that the recession has now bottomed out. We can look forward to moderately buoyant marketing conditions in about a year from now.

"There has generally been a trend towards maximum weight vehicles, and above all Armitage (the Armitage Report proposing increased maximum weights for trucks) may become a reality with all that legislation may hold for future new vehicle demand."

First satellite station for business use

By Bill Johnstone

Britain's first commercially-owned satellite earth station devoted solely to business use is to be built by Marconi Communication Systems for operation early next year.

The station, with its rooftop antenna and accompanying electronics, will be located at the Marconi Research Laboratories at Great Baddow, Essex.

The new earth station will take part in a commercial experiment called Universe which will link the computers of Cambridge, Loughborough and University College, London. British Telecom, the Department of Industry, the Science and Engineering Research Council and Logica are also involved.

Three other rooftop terminals will be built by Marconi to be housed at the universities involved in the project. The experiment, designed to demonstrate high speed intercomputer data transmission, will use the orbital test satellite launched by the European Space Agency in 1978.

Four other Marconi earth stations are already in operation.

The first in Oxford and another in Geneva, Switzerland, are involved in an experiment to test methods of transferring bulk amounts of data on high energy nuclear physics between the Rutherford laboratories and the European Nuclear Research Centre (CERN).

The other two, at Farnborough and Darmstadt, West Germany, are transferring information on space.

Viewdata, videoconferencing, high quality facsimile transmission and bulk data transmission are all expected to be available over satellite links.

180 jobs go at Mitcham disc factory

By Our Commercial Editor

Precision Records and Tapes, part of Associated Communications Corporation, headed by Lord Grade, is to drop production of records with the loss of 180 jobs at its Mitcham, Surrey, disc-pressing plant.

PRT has already stopped making its own tapes, leading to the closure of a smaller factory at Dagenham, Essex.

But the company, which is one of the top half-dozen record distributors in Britain, plans to expand its sales of records and tapes. It already distributes for leading producers, including the BBC and Magnet.

At Mitcham, 14 million records a year have been produced, and the company is arranging with two other large pressing plants to supply its needs. To ensure supplies at peak production demand periods, it is financing extra equipment at the alternative pressing plants where some new jobs are expected to be created.

PRT also plans to expand through a new company which will produce original material for new records and tapes. The separate distribution company is likely to seek extra clients to expand PRT's volume.

The decision to pull out of production comes at a time when the record and tape industry is facing increasingly tough trading conditions.

Sales of records plunged again last year and the squeeze on profit margins has meant that any but the large pressing factories have become increasingly uneconomic.

Mexico oil price 'freeze'

From Our Correspondent, Mexico City, June 17

Señor Jose Andres Oteyza, the Mexican secretary of national resources and industrial development, has announced that Mexico would maintain the new price of its oil for a month, during which time it would find out exactly what the situation on the world market was.

"We shall clean up the list of our clients and reopen (price) negotiations," Señor Oteyza told the chamber of deputies.

He described as "hurried" the decision by Señor Jorge Diaz Serrano, former Pemex director-general, to lower the price of oil by $4 a barrel.

Señor Oteyza said Mexico was not prepared to cheapen its hydrocarbon reserves, nor to make them subject to speculation. "To follow passively the tendency of the market does not seem to be the best policy for Mexico as regards crude," he said.

Going for a fatter slice of £600,000m market

Britain to drum up trade in Europe

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Mounting anxieties about Britain's poor performance in exporting to the 17 countries of Western Europe, a £600,000m-a-year market, has led the British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB) into a new initiative which not only includes a campaign aimed at making industrialists more aware of opportunities but a switch in BOTB resources.

Market research at a sufficiently detailed level to be useful to companies in specific sectors and national markets is to be beefed up. Other improvements in overseas market intelligence reports are planned, all aimed at the West Europe market.

First results are coming in from four product teams which have been studying developments in European countries for the past six months. They have been identifying export opportunities which British companies are best fitted to exploit.

But BOTB's Exports to Europe Branch (EEB), lead by Mr David Wiseman, wants to tackle head on its most immediate worry — that too many British companies are throwing away trading chances in what is now an almost tariff-free market.

Although 58 per cent of British exports now go to Western Europe, British goods still account for only 6.5 per cent of total exports into the West European market.

UK TOP EXPORT 1980

	£ million	% of all UK exports
West Germany	5,071	11
United States of America	4,535	9½
Netherlands	3,843	8
France	3,586	7½
Republic of Ireland	2,637	5½
Belgium/ Luxembourg	2,259	5
Switzerland	1,953	4
Italy	1,896	4
Sweden	1,618	3½
Nigeria	1,195	2½
Denmark	1,030	2
South Africa	998	2

Mr Wiseman has another problem: "Too many large companies know how to bleed the BOTB system dry; the people we need to get to are the medium-sized and smaller companies that are the newcomers". This is why seven regional conferences are being held later this year.

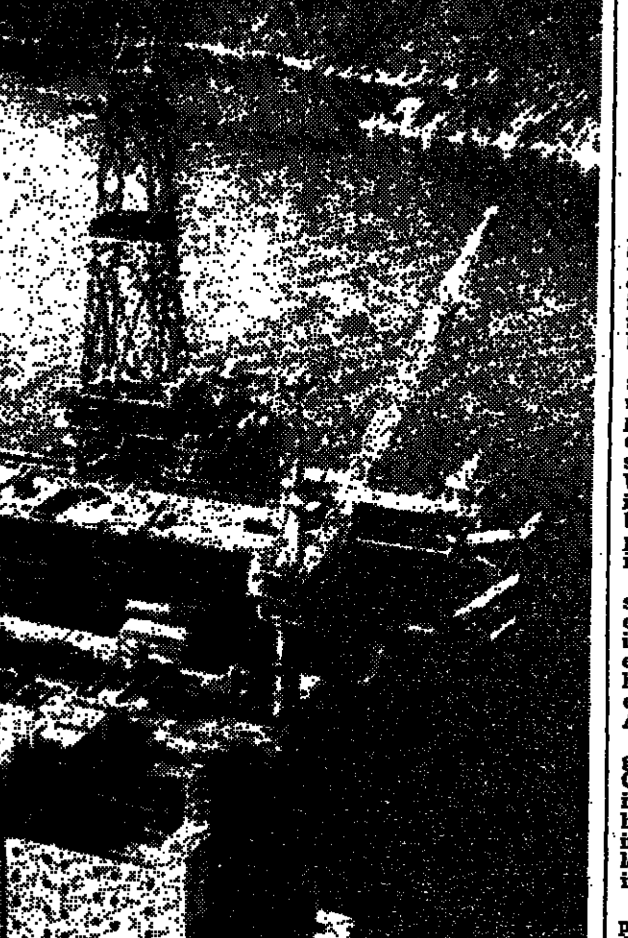
The drum-banging begins on Thursday next week at a London conference at which speakers will include Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, and Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister for Trade.

A British jam manufacturer failed to sell in the Netherlands until closer market study showed the Dutch dislike preservatives and additives.

It is a mistake to underestimate the amount of sophisticated consumer goods which are saleable in countries such as Spain and Italy despite a tendency to classify those countries as less developed markets.

German customers, with their high expectations of products, are among the toughest. A survey has shown 80 per cent of them uncompromisingly identify what they want and buy only that. In Britain only 40 per cent of consumers are so choosey, the survey found.

Security equipment, including intruder alarms, is probably an underdeveloped opportunity for British makers.



World's biggest offshore rig

Oslo, June 17:

The world's biggest offshore platform was yesterday officially named Statfjord B at Yrkesfjorden near Stavanger. It is now getting ready for towing out to the Statfjord oil and gas field, off western Norway, next August.

When completely outfitted and fully loaded with oil the $1,700m (£851m) four-legged platform of the Condeep-type will weigh about 845,000 tons. The 271-metre tall rig, when floating at the Statfjord field without oil in its storing cells and with reduction for buoyancy, will weigh about 367,000 tons.

The Statfjord field contains more thab 3,000 million barrels of oil and about 100,000 million cubic metres of natural gas. The Statfjord B rig will have a daily production capacity of 150,000 barrels or 7.5 million tons of oil a year.

The rig consists of a 550,000-ton concrete base structure of 24 under-water cells, four supporting concrete legs and a huge steel deck.

Twenty of the under-water cells will be used for storing 1.9 million barrels (250,000 tons) of oil. Each cell has an inner diameter of 23 metres and is 64 metres high. The entire base covers an area of 18,200 square metres.

The four other cells support the four 111-metre-tall concrete legs carrying the 45,000-ton two-storey steel deck, living quarters for 200 people, a helicopter deck and four large cranes. The two-storey deck is 30.5 metres high, 114 metres long and 55 metres wide.

The concrete base and the deck, both built in Stavanger by Norwegian companies for the Statfjord group, were towed separately to Yrkesfjorden.

Another Norwegian-built Condeep rig, the 650,000-ton Statfjord A, is already producing at the Statfjord field, of which 11.25 per cent stretches into the British sector of the North Sea. — AP-Dow Jones.

£25m grain mill boost for Corby

By Hugh Clayton

Investment of £30m in new plant by Associated British Foods will lead to the creation of two automated grain factories and more than 100 jobs at the former steel town of Corby, Northamptonshire.

Some of the money will be spent on a grain export terminal near Ipswich which will handle part of the growing British sale of grain to deficit countries such as Poland. Mr Garry Weston, chairman of ABF, said in London yesterday: "This will be my company's biggest single programme of new capital investment in this country."

The projects mark a new stage in the steady conversion of Britain from being a leading importer of grain to a moderate exporter in the wake of record harvests and support for farmers through the Common Agricultural Policy.

Mr Weston said that the group's £15m flour mill at Corby would be "the first inland mill built in Britain in living memory". Existing mills in ports reflected the country's long dependence on grain imports from North America.

The group is to build a £10m plant at Corby for the production of gluten and starch from home-grown wheat using technology made available through a partnership with its Finnish developers. Gluten is used in breakfast cereals.

The announcement was given an exceptionally warm welcome by Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture. He came to Mr Weston's press conference straight from a Cabinet debate about economic policy and said: "I particularly rejoice when one of Britain's leading food companies expresses its confidence in the future by a dramatic £30m investment programme.

"The food industry is, I suppose, a great jewel in the economic crown of Great Britain. What you are now embarking on will be import-saving, export-creating and job-creating. Corby, through no fault of its own, is faced with a very serious problem of unemployment."

For the Corby development, the group received regional development aid and a training grant of £125,000 from the British Steel Corporation.

'No option' on nuclear power

By Edward Townsend

A warning that British industry will be forced to pay considerably more for its electricity in the coming decades because of delays in the acceptance and building of nuclear power stations, is given in a new survey of world electricity costs published this week.

The report, from the American-based National Utility Service, says that nuclear power provides about 12 per cent of Britain's electricity needs and will still supply only 30 per cent, if the building programme is completed on schedule, by the year 2000.

NUS (UK) says: "In the absence of significant hydro generation resources and faced with the prospect of continuing price increases in coal, the United Kingdom's major generation source, Britain has little option but to accelerate urgently the building of nuclear power stations.

"Our industry cannot pay annual 17 per cent electricity price increases indefinitely; we need more nuclear stations, faster".

The survey, based on electricity bills paid by 750,000 commercial and industrial users in Europe, North America, Australia and South Africa, says the outlook for further containment of British electricity prices is bleak. After a 16.7 per cent increase in the past year, customers face another of 8-10 per cent rise in September.

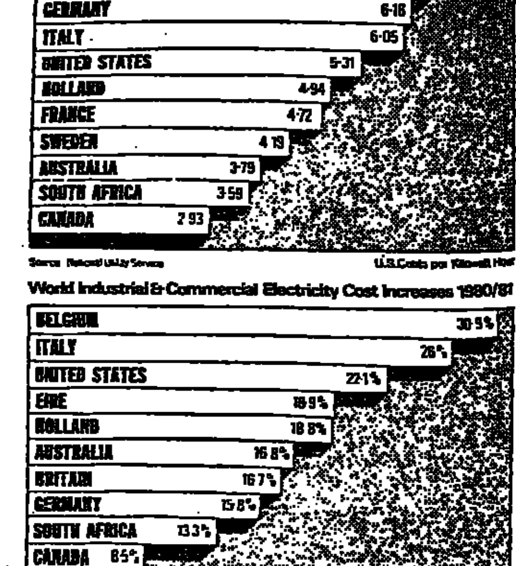
Unless the nuclear programme can be revitalized quickly, NUS believes that annual increases will continue to exceed inflation by about 5 per cent.

In 1980-81, British industry was paying the world's second highest electricity prices, but was seventh in terms of the severity of price increases during the same period.

Belgium, dependent largely upon imported oil, has the world's highest prices, which last year rose by more than 30 per cent. France, however, had cost increases of only 6.8 per cent, and its industry pays a third less, in terms of United States cents per kilowatt hour (at April 1, 1981, exchange rates) than the British.

France experienced the second lowest price rise in Europe and, says NUS, this reflects the strengthening of the country's nuclear power generation.

West Germany's suppliers lifted their prices by 15.8 per cent in the past year, almost three times the country's annual inflation rate. Again, says NUS, continuing delay in bringing nuclear stations on stream — will bring to an end Germany's long period of moderate annual price increases.



In the United States prices went up by an average of 22 per cent, reflecting energy conservation measures, oil import costs and a weak dollar during much of the period, although prices are still 25 per cent lower than in the United Kingdom.

NUS says that a shining example of reversing the global trend towards higher prices is provided by the United States company, Virginia Electric and Power of Richmond, whose new nuclear system enabled a cut in prices of 0.63 cents per unit.

Britain tops invisible earnings table

By Anne Warden

The United Kingdom became the largest net earner of invisible export income in the fields of consultancy, contractors, insurance, financial services, films, royalties, and student fees, in 1979, with a surplus of 4,600m SDR (£2,691m) in the latest figures issued by the Committee on Invisible Exports. Britain's performance pushed the United States down to second place.

Nearly two-thirds of the United Kingdom's total invisibles surplus came from these sources, and the 1979 total of SDR 4,616m SDRs compares with 3,842m SDRs in 1978.

However, surpluses on travel and investment fell in the period between 1978 and 1979, mainly due to higher payments to foreign investors in North Sea oil development.

The United Kingdom also recovered second place in the ranking by gross receipts, overtaking France. Britain's receipts grew 30.9 per cent, from 24,379m SDR in 1978 to 31,914m SDR, in 1979. This was largely because of a sharp rise in indirect investment.

The United Kingdom's net surplus also increased slightly, from 7,389m SDR, to 7,524m SDR.

World invisible trade increased its share of total world trade in 1979 for the third year in succession, to 24.3 per cent, and the fastest growing area was investment income partly because of higher interest rates. However, the invisible trade increase was slower than in the two preceding years, and transport, travel, and financial and professional services declined relative to investment income.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Tesco shops for the right formula

Tesco has managed to make up some lost ground in the second half after the dismal performance in the first and full-year profits are down by just under £1m at £35.6m pretax. The dividend has even been raised a fraction and with the shares up 3p to 65p yesterday the yield is now 5.6 per cent—more than twice the return offered by either Sainsbury or Asda.

Unfortunately this is about the only comparison with those two which is remotely favourable to Tesco even though it also serves to highlight the underperformance of Tesco's shares in the past year both against the market and the food retailing sector. It is also worth remembering that a year ago Tesco was predicting higher profits. In the event it has made lower profits on its near 7 million sq ft of selling space and little more than half the profit which Sainsbury squeezes out of about 3 million sq ft.

There are two main reasons for Tesco's poor returns and low margins: its grandiose expansion and its so far fairly disastrous ventures in non-foods, which now take 35 per cent of selling space. The cost of the huge new store programme is reflected both in much higher depreciation and the



Mr Leslie Porter, chairman of Tesco.

escalation in interest charges from £3.2m to £15.7m, even though year-end net debt was slightly down at £62m thanks to a non-repeatable £30m out of working capital and £29m from asset sales and leasebacks. Meanwhile non-foods—Home 'n' Wear—has been very disappointing and the range of products is being rationalized.

There is some evidence from the second half that Tesco is tackling its problems. Even though second half sales growth slowed, pre-interest margins recovered from 2.3 per cent in the first half to 3.2 per cent reflecting higher productivity and better sales mix as well as higher gross margins and even though volume growth may be hard to achieve this year, profits could struggle up to £40m. So there should be some mileage left in the shares since they have been left so far behind. But borrowings will be rising and, in the longer term the question remains whether Tesco can get its large store, high non-food content formula right, or whether its strategy is misconceived from the start.

Dawson International

A mature look

Dawson International did well enough in the year to March to raise the shares 6p to a new peak of 191p yesterday, but it is now starting to look a mature textile group. It sailed through recession—pretax profits were only £16.3m in 1978-79 and in the past year they went up a further 14 per cent to £20.7m on sales that advanced at the same pace. But two thirds of Dawson's business is abroad—so it is not the leading beneficiary of the textile industry recovery that the directors are now confident is under way.

The group is also biased towards the luxury trade which did not suffer as much in recession. It is solid enough with a whole string of strong brand names but mindful of the 1971 and 1975 setbacks it is nursing cash resources which rose by £1.3m to £22.4m in the past year, equivalent to 39p a share. For perspective, capital spending was only £3.5m and dividends absorbed £4.2m. Allowing for the two acquisitions, Mackinnon and Ballantyne (which made no contribution to pretax profits) working capital actually fell by £1.1m. The group benefits from the fall of the pound against the dollar but little of its business is dollar-orientated. Against European currencies the going is tough, especially in Italy, the biggest single market.

Dawson's solidity is not in doubt. Pretax profits, inflation-adjusted, were £16.8m, though streamlining of Mackinnon and recovery in yarn spinning could carry profits this year up to around £22.5m, and the cash hoard is being held not only for a rainy day but against further acquisitions. But if, as the group insists, a general textile recovery is under way, investment interest is likely to turn towards more highly geared recovery prospects.

● *Some investors may have sold in May and gone away, but unit trust holders were not among them. While the figures published yesterday by the Unit Trust Association showed that both purchases and net new investment last month were well down on the all-time record figures of April, the trend continues remarkably buoyant. As against net withdrawals of £5.5m in the first five months of 1980, and net new investment of only £30.5m in the corresponding period of 1979, in the first five months of this year net new investment amounted to £247.5m—which (in money terms, at least) is more than was invested in the whole of 1972, which was a record year for the industry.*

More significant still, is the fact that the number of unit holder accounts is up again, for the fifth month running: not only is more money being invested, but more trusts are being bought. The irony of all this lies in the fact that unit trusts have found their salvation in abandoning their origins. It is not the general trusts, with their wide spread, which are attracting the money: it is the specialists, and particularly the specialists in overseas markets, in which the private investor is now starting to take as an enthusiastic an interest as institutional investors.

Johnson Matthey

Another solid performance

Johnson Matthey's final quarter produced £15.3m pretax, less of a downturn from last year's £18.4m than might have been expected in view of the scale of activity on the precious metals markets at the beginning of 1980. So the full-year outturn is £45.6m, an 18 per cent improvement to follow up last year's 78 per cent and good enough to push the shares up another 13p to 283p where they yield 4.7 per cent. This is a demanding rating, though it rests comfortably on the knowledge that the rights issue proceeds should chip in at least £5m in a full year, so £50m-plus is attainable on static trading. Any upturn in turnover on the bullion markets or any improvement in economic activity for the colours and mechanical divisions will provide an extra fillip—in the former case a substantial one.

Last year's anti-recessionary strength arose primarily from the refining and chemicals division which raced ahead as the metals dealt in the boom came through for processing quicker than usual because of the cost of holding precious metal stocks at high interest rates. In dealing and trading the performance of platinum should have more than doubled last year's £2.2m contribution, while banking fell as the metal markets slipped into the doldrums and colours and mechanical met the full force of the recession.

Given, therefore, that the overall picture now looks rock solid if unexciting, the shares may well tend to drift somewhat from this level, but the fall could hardly be significant against this quality of performance.

● *There was nothing much for financial markets to get their teeth into in yesterday's economic statistics. The April industrial production figures continue to suggest that the recession may have been bottoming out in the first quarter of the year, rather than point to the long-hoped for recovery. Certainly, there has been no sign from the Prime Minister over the last couple of days that there is going to be any stimulus from the Government end. Meanwhile, the make-up day for the June money supply figures came and went without serious hitch. The authorities moved quickly to relieve an unexpected shortage in the money markets and the overnight interbank rate never went higher than 12 per cent.*

America's latter-day barnstormers

In the second of two articles on 'no frills' flying Anthony Hilton describes a new US airline



Mr Donald Burr, left, and Mr Gerald Gitner, joint founders of People Express: "No one can complain about the food, because there is none."

New York

In the two years since President Carter swept away the mountain of federal rules and regulations which laid down in detail where American airlines should fly, how often and at what price, the industry has been transformed.

It was then among the cosiest and most profitable cartels in North America, with airlines competing in the extravagance of their advertising campaigns, the quality of their food and *their ability, or otherwise,* to deliver you and your luggage on time. But real competition barely existed. Price cutting was not allowed, and airlines could not muscle in on routes served by their rivals.

After Mr Carter allowed price cutting and freedom of entry into the business that all changed. Now air transport is the target for a breed of entrepreneurs who are not so much new as a throw-back to the barnstormers of the pioneer days of commercial aviation in the 1920s.

The established airlines are an easy target. Their expensive planes, prestige offices in the plushest parts of the city, huge computer installations and massive overheads all make them ill-equipped for price cuts. So they are under siege—in California from PSA, in the South from Texas International, in the Chicago area from Midway and in the East from New York Air.

But, for some, the most significant development is the launching of People Express, an airline which began flying only at the beginning of May. Rather than simply cut fares, it has challenged several of the basic concepts which air travellers took for granted.

"No one can complain about the food, because there is no food", says joint founder Mr Gerald Gitner, a 36-year-old marketing and planning expert who was formerly one of the youngest ever vice-presidents of TWA. His partner, and the airline's operations expert, is 39-year-old Mr Donald Burr. The two met during a brief stint together in the executive offices of Texas International—then known disparagingly as "Tree-top Airlines", but now so powerful that it is trying to take over Continental, one of the top 10 trunk carriers in the country.

No food means no galley on the aircraft, which gives more room for paying passengers. But it means a lot more besides. It frees the flight attendants to collect fares rather than serve food, so the airline does not need ticket offices of its own. Passengers who feel the need for a ticket can get one through a travel agent, but others need simply to telephone to make a reservation and pay the fare on board.

The extra space also means that there is more room for luggage in the cabin racks, and underseat space has been redesigned. Passengers are actively encouraged to carry their luggage on board—so actively in fact that if you want your bags conveyed in the conventional way there is a $3 surcharge for every item.

Minimizing luggage handling obviously saves labour costs, but it also means that passengers can get on and off much faster. The company says that passengers with reservations need to arrive only 10 minutes before departure time and walk straight on board. At the other end they can leave immediately without having to wait for luggage—which of course means the aircraft can be turned round more quickly and used more intensively and efficiently.

All this, plus the shrewd purchasing of second-hand Boeing 737s admirably suited to short-haul operations and the use of flexible, non-union labour, translates into astonishingly low fares, particularly outside the rush hours. From New York to Buffalo, 400 miles, costs $23; to Columbus, Ohio, 550 miles, costs $35; and to Jacksonville, Florida, 1,000 miles, costs $49—which is like flying from London to the South of Spain for less than £25. Before People Express began operations the competition was charging $99, $146 and $172 respectively; so it is not surprising that the first day the newcomer advertised its reservations desk handled 7,000 phone calls, and it has been flying full ever since.

That the airline is flying at all is also a tribute to the willingness of the American capital markets to back new ventures. Its founders, though they had ideas and experience, had no real money of their own, and certainly not enough to launch an airline. But last November San Franciscan merchant bank Hambrecht and Quist (which also floated biotechnology company Genetech and Apple Computer) organized a share issue which raised $26m (£12.7m) in start-up capital.

This gave the company the credibility it needed to borrow a further $37m from Bank of America and other smaller banks to finance the purchase of its aircraft. And so shrewdly did it bargain, its entire fleet of 17 Boeing 737s bought secondhand from Lufthansa will cost only a fraction more than just one of the new Boeing 757s to be delivered to its competitors from 1983 onwards.

Burr and Gitner are already millionaires—at least on paper—but it is still far too early to say whether they or their airline will be a long term success. Although the established carriers cannot compete with it, there is the much more likely prospect that other "no frills" airlines will try to ape its success. And if that happens life will obviously become much tougher—though even better for the customer.

Perhaps then the American public will remember how, on leaving office, President Carter pointed to de-regulation of the airlines as one of the unappreciated successes of his administration—and appreciate it.

Economic notebook

Floating into a world of fixed rates?

Given that most economic debates eventually come full circle, it is no surprise after 10 years of floating exchange rates that the voices of the fixed rate advocates are being heard once more.

The recent history of violent exchange rate movements has, of course, been conducive to their cause. But what is it that is really being said by the growing band of politicians, officials, bankers, *et al*, who are saying that things cannot go on the way they are?

Are they, in fact, criticizing floating exchange rates *per se* or rather the "imbalance" in domestic economic policies that allegedly lies behind the recent volatility of exchange rates? Or is a great deal of the noise no more than an expression of frustration by people finding the going rather tougher than they had bargained for?

Broadly speaking, one can identify three main schools of thought on the exchange rate—the floaters, the qualified floaters and the anti-floaters.

One could, of course, claim that there is no such thing as a pure floating rate system. Instead, we have a hybrid made up of "clean" floaters (no intervention), "dirty" floaters (some intervention) and "block" floaters (intervention to keep the currencies of the block members in line). But this is a train of thought that tends simply to confuse the issue and leads nowhere useful.

The floaters rest their case on two main premises. The first is no more than a simple observation: fixed rates and the Bretton Woods system finally fell apart at the seams; the present system has not only survived, but has remained intact through two great oil "shocks".

More important is the second and principal premise of the floaters. This states that the floating rate system is the only logical one to use in a world in which domestic economic policies are largely monetarist-oriented.

Monetarists argue that if the prime aim of domestic economic policy is to control the domestic money supply, then the authorities must concentrate solely on controlling the quantity of money and forgo any attempts to establish a desirable price for it. That means abstaining from trying to set either an internal price (interest rates) or an external price (the exchange rate).

The problem with trying to meet an exchange rate target while pursuing a domestic money supply policy is quite simply that an exchange rate target almost inevitably involves official intervention in the foreign exchange markets. That, in turn, means that money is constantly being pumped into the system or, if the exchange rate is being supported, drawn off. In short, it threatens to undermine the whole process of monetary control.

> 'An increasingly vociferous school is saying that floating is fine in theory but is creating all kinds of difficulties and dangers in practice'

Expansionary

From the hard-line floaters we can move on to the qualified floaters. This increasingly vociferous school says (or seems to say) that floating is fine in theory but is creating all kinds of difficulties and dangers in practice.

The problem, as they see it, is that some governments, notably the American Government, are not playing the game. They are pursuing monetarist policies but allowing too much of the strain to be taken by interest rates, rather than fiscal policy. In other words, fiscal policy is still too expansionary in relation to the restrictive stance of money supply targets, with the inevitable result that interest rates shoot up.

This, consequently, causes large shifts in foot-loose international funds, (of which there are plenty about, thanks to the huge surpluses of the nations which make up the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) and the explosive growth of offshore money generally) and exchange rate movements which bear little relation to underlying inflation rates and trading patterns.

Shift the main burden of counter-inflation policy to fiscal measures, say the qualified floaters, and the floating rate system may well be able to work in an acceptable and useful way.

Not so, say the anti-floaters. The whole point is that governments really cannot be relied upon to pursue well-balanced policies under the present system. Some see the easing of monetary policy (publicly notified or otherwise) and a market adjustment to the exchange rate as an easy escape hatch if the political going gets too tough. Others may simply find it more expedient from the outset to throw the burden of policy on market forces rather than unpopular fiscal decisions.

Given that, and given the interest rate volatility inherent in some countries' monetary control techniques, then one is living in a dangerous world. Dangerous in the sense that industry is unable to plan; dangerous, too, because countries at the other end of sharp exchange rate movements will inevitably be tempted to take defensive action.

But that is not the end of the argument. Some fixed rate advocates would also question the adjustment mechanisms of a monetary/floating exchange rate system.

Pressures

Take, for example, the case of excessive demand developing in a particular economy, or a rise in relative costs. The demand for money would almost certainly rise and, against a background of firm money supply restraint, that would lead to rising interest rates and in all probability a rising exchange rate, too. In other words, the cost of money is raised and the pressures of international competitiveness intensified.

But is that necessarily the right approach to the underlying problem? Arguably, a straight fiscal adjustment might be a better way to deal with excessive demand and a depreciation of the currency (along with other supportive internal measures) the better way to deal with an underlying change in relative competitiveness.

In a sense, of course, that all points to a return to the bad old days of fiscal fine-tuning. Perhaps, however, the lesson that has since been learnt is precisely that fiscal fine-tuning is not so bad provided that fiscal policy as a whole is operating within the constraints of a broad monetary framework.

How the exchange rate debate will evolve is anyone's guess. But two things at least seem clear. One is that any particular system is likely to work better given more fiscal discipline on the part of individual governments. The other is that there will be a great deal of indeterminate argument on the appropriateness of any one system against a background of Opec surpluses and extensive freedom of capital movement.

The traditional argument is that a fixed rate system during the seventies would have required deflationary fiscal adjustments that would have been politically and structurally impossible. The counter-argument is that the offsetting benefit would have been a more stable financial environment in which a far larger part of the world's increased savings would have found its way into real rather than paper assets.

John Whitmore

Business Diary: At last, Sir Campbell • Mrs Thatcher relents

The next president of the Confederation of British Industry is to be Sir Campbell Fraser (below), chairman of Dunlop Holdings. His appointment as deputy president of the employers' organization was confirmed at yesterday's meeting of the CBI's council.

The CBI should have announced a successor to the incumbent Sir Raymond Pennock, at last May's annual general meeting. The failure of the CBI to do so led to widespread speculation that no leading industrialist was willing to take on the job.

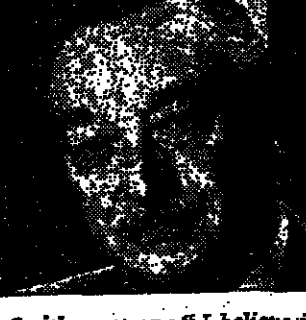
Sir Terence Becket, the director general of the CBI, said yesterday that the real reason was that Sir Raymond was ill at the time.

Sir Campbell, who will take over the presidency in eleven months and is a forceful speaker, is a director of British Petroleum, British American Tobacco Industries and Finance for Industry and is chairman of Scottish Television.



Alan Smith (right), chairman of Dawson International, the Pringle of Scotland, Braemar and Ballantyne luxury knitwear group, was in town from Kinross yesterday to explain why Dawson has become the second biggest profit earner in textiles, with pretax profits of nearly £21m (in the year to March), while all Courtaulds could manage was £5.1m.

"I was brought up", he told me, "in Lanarkshire between the wars which meant we were poor and dad was often out of a job. The other day I ran into the vice-president of a United States bank. He told me that he had a huge income, stock options and a fine car—and that he could be out of a job at one day's notice. He thought this was fair. So did I."



Smith went on: "I believe in decentralizing. I tell directors of subsidiaries that if they make losses two years running I grow unhappy. Either a man is up to the job or he isn't. I don't take perks myself. I catch the taxi like the next man.

Smith said that they needed assured supplies of cashmere and a lot of this came from China and Mongolia. "But the nomads there cannot meet our specifications. So we have started a cashmere goat industry in Australia's New South Wales; and where we get at present around 4oz of cashmere a goat, we could wind up getting a pound or two. But this is five to 10 years away.

"Japan is a fast growing market. In October we will help to sponsor a Japanese art and culture exhibition at London's Royal Academy, along with people like Shell. If, say, 4,000 people go through the gates it will not cost us a penny."

EMI has won the race to release the first recordings of Chinese music to be made in Peking for foreign consumption since Chairman Mao came to power more than 30 years ago.

There are three LP records, one by a woman soloist on a traditional Chinese instrument—the jung—and two of traditional and contemporary Chinese music by the China National Broadcasting Orchestra conducted by Peng Xiunen.

The deal was clinched by Malcolm Brown, EMI's South-east Asia music man in Hongkong. He has made three trips to Peking in the last year, beating the American recording company CBS to the punch. They, too, plan an album of traditional Chinese music.

Brown says that his three records did better than expected when released in Japan and there are now plans to release them more widely, beginning with Italy and New Zealand, where the Chinese orchestra has toured. A fourth record, a trendily-entitled "Greatest Hits" of the Peking Opera, is also on its way.

Brown is trying to get the Chinese interested in EMI's western recordings—pressing, manufacturing and selling the discs in China. The three discs he is releasing in the West were cut in Peking but pressed in Singapore and Hongkong.

He played recordings of Mozart's *Eine Kleine Nacht Musik* and the Beatles' *Yellow Submarine* to broadcasting officials on his last visit and was firmly, but politely, told that China was not yet ready for the Beatles, although western classical music was acceptable.

Last month Brown paid a sentimental visit to EMI's old recording studio in Shanghai after dropping a few strong hints.

Although the studio needs modernizing, there is an up-to-date record factory producing ten million seven-inch discs of traditional music a year.

"The studio is very antiquated and recordings have to be done live and sung or played straight through, as there are no facilities to edit", Brown said.

● Government ministers are rarely seen at wine tastings in these austere times, but there was a more than convivial welcome for Geoffrey Pattie, Under Secretary of State for the RAF at the Ministry of Defence, at a tasting given yesterday by Dolamore of London, Oxford and Cambridge, at the Caledonian Club.

It was due to his personal intervention with the Prime Minister that Dolamore got a year's reprieve for the use of its own bonded warehouse for wines at its Paddington Green headquarters—one of the few such warehouses in central London owned by an independent firm.

Owing to cutbacks in Customs and Excise manning levels it would have been due for closure under regulations stipulating a minimum turnover and size of stock.

Chairman Simon Bradley explained: "Geoffrey Pattie is a customer and an old friend and was able to make representations for us to the Prime Minister in view of our export potential. It is extremely encouraging that the Prime Minister should take a personal interest in fulfilling an election manifesto promise to support small businesses".

Dolamore, which received the Royal Warrant in January, has plans through a subsidiary company to export its own brands of gin and whisky, as well as table wines, very soon.

"I am confident we can expand business to meet the new regulations", Bradley says.

● Packaging is a pet hate with many people, but if, like me, you are fascinated by tins of one sort or another, then keep an eye open for "Taking the biscuit", an exhibition of tins made for Huntley and Palmers between 1875 and 1939.

The exhibition opens at the Geffrye Museum, Hackney, London, on July 8, and from August 3 it will go on tour throughout the South-east for the next year or so.

The tins were all made by the Reading firm of Huntley, Bourne & Stevens and include the "Seasons" of about 1885, which is like a French snuffbox, and "Egyptian vase" of 1924, which might have been inspired by Lord Carnarvon's discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun.

Huntley and Palmers, part of Associated Biscuits, maintains the tradition and has naturally brought out a Chas and Di tin.

The exhibition is of items from the Palmer collection at Reading Art Museum, which Associated biscuits put on permanent loan there when the group emerged from the amalgamation of H and P with Jacobs and Peak Freans.

Margaret Thatcher joke: The Prime Minister is out strolling with a secretary when she stops before a shop window. "See that? Trousers £3, jackets £10: how can people say we're not beating inflation?" "Prime Minister", replies the secretary, "that's a dry cleaners".

Ross Davies

Stock market

BP jitters prompt selling

Faced with the ever growing threat of a massive rights issue from BP and no apparent change in the Government's economic policy, investors decided to take their profits and run yesterday.

Sporadic selling first thing produced minus signs in most sectors but jobbers described turnover as generally low. Little further progress is anticipated until the widely expected issue from BP is out of the way. Some estimates put the cash call as high as £1,000m, which was enough to shake the share price 6p to 348p. This, in turn, did little for the *FT* Index, in which BP is a constituent, closing at its low point for the day 6.6 down at 544.8.

The banking sector also came under selling pressure with renewed nervousness of a rights issue from Midland Bank, down 13p at 335p, to pay for its recent Crocker National Bank acquisition.

Gilts showed little inspiration, still awaiting a more definite downward trend among United States interest rates which continue to perform erratically.

In longs, prices showed little change on Tuesday's level, while in shorts falls of around £1 were registered.

Leading industrials clearly reflected the lack of interest with falls of 4p in ICI at 288p, 2p in Beechams at 215p, 4p in Glaxo at 368p, 5p in Unilever at 583p, 2p in Hawker Siddeley at 324p, 3p in Bowater at 267p, 4p in GKN at 155p and 8p in Thorn EMI at 384p.

BAT Industries managed a 2p increase at 363p, after its annual meetings but British than expected figures.

Aerospace lost 6p at 221p, after its annual meeting earlier in the week.

A strong second-half performance added 3p to Tesco at 65p and, in turn, inspired several other food shares. Nurdin jumped 8p to 248p, J. Sainsbury 3p to 392p, Kwik Save Discount 2p to 214p and Argyle Foods 1p to 117p.

Rumours that Ultramar would like to buy Candecca—or failing that, Carless Capel—has sent both candidates' shares up, 14p to 179p and 11p to 131p respectively, in the last two days. But Ultramar says it has not spoken to either, though it is on the acquisition trail. Ultramar's own shares dipped 7p to 438p yesterday.

Full-year figures from Johnson Matthey were a strong feature after hours rising 16p to 286p after the better than expected increase, while the scrip issue added 6p to Dawson International at 191p. Other companies to benefit from improved performances included Bakers Household Stores 10p to 156p and Downs Surgical 1p to 26p. Ernest Jones rose 2p to 102p on better than expected figures.

But disappointing trading news cut 5p from Bell & Sime at 155p.

Still reflecting recent trading news, Alpine Soft Drinks rallied 8p to 146p, Eucalyptus Pulp 6p to 198p while Trident TV 'A' fell 1½p to 51½p, J T Parrish 7p to 185p and Standard Fireworks 2p to 134p.

Imperial Continental Gas, reporting soon, jumped 10p to 198p.

Shares of Camrex improved 3p to 48p on the news that it had received an unwelcome approach from Hawley Leisure, 3p lower at 78p. Dufay Bitumastic, which is 30 per cent owned by Camrex, rose in sympathy 4p to 47p.

Meanwhile, Bellway recovered 21p to 86p after the breakdown of talks with Wm Leech, unchanged at 86p. However, Paringa raced ahead 12p to 80p on the rival bid from Apollo International in opposition to an earlier offer from Hampton Gold.

Microfilm Reprographics advanced another 3p to 69p, after its successful launch on Tuesday, and Dowty greeted news of the increased grant to the NCB with a 6p rise at 283p.

Speculative attention resulted in good gains for J. J. Dewhirst 7p to 80p, Inter City 4½p to 21p, and Flight Refuelling 12p to 375p with favourable comment, responsible for an extra 30p on Fortnum & Mason and 31p on Premier Oil at 73p.

The Midland rights issue rumour dragged the rest of the banks lower in thin trade, with Barclays losing 3p at 325p, Lloyds 2p at 378p.

Equity turnover on June 16 was £157.131m (15,849 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Camrex, Dufay, Global Natural Res, Inter City Inv, Dawson Int, Thorn EMI and Paringa.

Traded options: Dealers reported a quiet day with only 686 total contracts. Main feature was puts arranged in BP which amounted to 202 out of an overall figure of 212 with one broker alone arranging 125.

Traditional options saw calls in Singlo at 3½p FNFC at 2⅞p and Premier Oil at 7½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Baker's Stores (I)	3.1(2.46)	0.52(0.39)	5.02(3.81)	0.65(0.5*)	7/8	—(1.32*)
Bell & Sime (F)	4.37(4.57)	0.24†(0.15)	34.27(39.59)	2.5(5.0)	—	4.25(6.75)
Bisichi Tin (F)	—(—)	0.52(0.13)	3.9(1.3)	0.65(0.5)	—	0.65(0.5)
Brooke Tool (I)	4.37(5.27)	0.05(0.31)	—(—)	0.75(1.45)	13/7	—(3.5)
Dawson Int (F)	181(159)	20.67(18.24)	22.5(23.4)	5.2(4.5)	27/8	8.25(7.5)
Downs Surgical (F)	16.2(14.3)	0.27(0.84)	0.89(5.0)	0.6(0.8)	5/10	0.6(1.6)
Heron Motor (F)	88.9(121.7)	0.98†(0.2)	0.9†(0.4)	0.4(0.92)	1/10	0.8(1.72)
Johnson Matthey (F)	901.5(823.7)	45.6(38.6)	27.4(23.5)	6.5(5.0)	—	9.5(7.5)
Ernest Jones (I)	6.33(5.66)	1.07(1.21)	5.2(5.8)	1.4(1.4)	19/8	—(3.9)
Notts Brick (I)	1.98(2.28)	0.09(0.27)	3.8(9.85)	2.0(2.0)	14/8	—(6.62)
Scott's Restaurnt (F)	2.42(2.01)	0.12(0.09)	62.36(16.3)	3.52(3.2)	27/7	3.52(3.2)
Tesco (F)	1,916(1,602)	35.5(36.5)	9.04(10.58)	1.5(1.4)	9/7	2.55(2.45)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Adjusted for scrip issue; † = Loss.

Heron Motors drops to near £1m loss

By Margareta Pagano

Heron Motor Group, the publicly-quoted subsidiary of Heron Corporation, yesterday described last year's trading as the most difficult for retail motor traders in more than 35 years.

Losses of £989,000 compare with pretax profits last time of £206,000. Sales were down at £88.96m in the year to March, against £121.73m the previous year. The final gross dividend is halved at 0.57p, making a total gross for the year of 1.14p against 2.45p. Shares dipped ½p to 28½p.

Mr Harry Cressman, managing director, blamed poor trading on the massive over-supply in the car industry last year. Heron's stocks, he said, have now been reduced by some 40 per cent to bear closer resemblance to consumer demand. Heron deals in Ford, BL, Fiat and others, and its Rolls-Royce sales have stood up well, particularly in the south-east.

The results were especially disappointing after the drastic action taken to reduce and tighten operations, Mr Cressman said. Over the last three years the group has closed more than 30 outlets and rationalized where possible. Its leasing, truck and van rental companies, which suffered most problems, are still being restructured.

Heron gives no forecast for present trading but points to the group's balance sheet which has thrown up a £2.4m surplus over book value after a revaluation of properties.

Heron Corporation also released its figures yesterday for the year to March 1981. On sales depressed to £302m against £315m, pretax profits were nearly £3m ahead at £13.43m.

Hawker Siddeley

A reasonably good result was in view for Hawker Siddeley Group this year, Sir Arnold Hall, chairman, told the annual meeting in London yesterday.

Giving the board's opinion of the outlook, Sir Arnold (pictured) stated: "In the longer term we take a reasonable view of world demand for engineering products of our kind. In the short term, we are not through the economic difficulties, particularly in the United Kingdom. A reasonably good result is in view for this year."

NCB Funds' £132m US property bid

By Peter Wainwright

The National Coal Board pension funds have launched their second big United States property bid in two years. They have made an offer worth $265m (£132m) for Connecticut General Mortgage and Realty Investments through the funds' United States property investment subsidiary, Second Bouveries Properties. Second each of the group's ordinary shares with appropriate offers for the two classes of convertible subordinated debenture stocks.

The tender offer values Connecticut at $265m, and Second Bouverie wants at least 66 per cent. The recent stock market price of Connecticut was $26, though it rose to $30 on Monday. Connecticut General is a real estate investment trust. It pays no Federal income tax provided at least 95 per cent of taxable income is distributed to shareholders.

United States commercial property values have been rising, and yields have correspondingly fallen, but they are still higher than in the United Kingdom, which the Coal Board funds have avoided for the past two years. Big European institutions and property groups have moved into the United States and its property appeal is now attracting indigenous pension funds, many of which dwarf the National Coal Board funds in size.

The National Coal Board funds are, however, the largest British institutional investors in United States property. They bought Continental Illinois Properties in 1979. Connecticut General yesterday issued a holding statement, and said it was consulting advisers.

Briefly

Tring Hall Securities yesterday launched a price index for the Unlisted Securities Market which is to be published daily in the *Financial Times*. The all-share index was devised to give an accurate representation of the 43 stocks now under the USM umbrella. The index, using a fully computerised price system, shows a 20 per cent increase from market inception—last November—to June 12, compared to a 5 per cent increase in the *FT*-All Share Index.

Downs Surgical: Although sales rose from £14.35m to £16.24m in the year to March 31, 1981, pretax profits slumped from £849,000 to £275,000. Dividend being cut from 2.28p to 0.85p gross.

Brooke Tool Engineering (Holdings): Turnover for half-year to March 31, 1981, £4.37m (£5.27m). Pretax profits, £55,900 (£319,500). Interim payment, gross, cut from 2.07p to 1.07p.

Local authority bonds: Interest rate on this week's batch of local authority yearling bonds is 13⅞ per cent. Issue price: 100. (Last week, 13¼ per cent at 100).

British & American Film Holdings: Pretax profits for 1980, £254,000 (£488,000 last time). Total dividend, gross, goes up from 3.57p to 4.1p.

Mid Southern Water: Offer for sale by tender of £8m, 9 per cent redeemable preference stock, 1986, attracted applications for only £4.23m of stock. Underwriters will be required to take up balance.

Baker's Household Stores (Leeds): Turnover for half-year to March 28, 1981, £3.1m (£2.46m). Pretax profits, £523,000 (£397,000). Interim payment, gross, effectively raised from 0.74p to 0.92.

Scott's Restaurant: Turnover for 1980, £2.42m (£2.01m). Pretax profits, £122,000 (£92,000). Dividend, gross, 5.02p (4.57p last year).

Bisichi Tin's pretax profits jumped from £138,000 to £524,000 in 1980. Dividend up from 0.71p to 0.92p gross.

Countryside Properties: Turnover for half-year to March 31, 1981, £6.75m (£7.75m last time). Pretax profits, £407,000 (£753,000). Interim payment is unchanged at 2p gross, but board expects record turnover, higher profits and a bigger final dividend for the full year.

Midland Industries: "The company has continued to make profits but the upturn in the economy that everyone was expecting has not taken place," said Mr Eddie Marsland, chairman at the annual meeting. "Steps are being taken to compete more favourably in the European and United States markets."

British Borneo Petroleum Syndicate: The chairman stated at yesterday's annual meeting that investment in Western Canadian oil and gas ventures totalled £990,000 at the year-end, of which £355,000 was spent during the year under review. The main expenditures were in the Ochre area in Alberta.

Nottingham Brick: Turnover for half-year to end-March, 1981, £1.98m (£2.28m). Pretax profits, £91,000 (£271,000). Interim payment unchanged at 2.85p gross.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9¼%, over £50,000 10%.

Gamma wins bid battle for Hield

Syrian-owned company, Gamma Beta Investments has won the bid battle for worsted cloth concern Hield Brothers. On Tuesday night it bought rival bidder Stroud Riley Drummond's 27.4 per cent stake in the ordinary shares and 5.1 per cent of the preference, for a total of £644,000.

With its existing holdings the shares held by the Chamsi Bacha family who control Gamma and acceptances, Gamma Beta's offer went unconditional last night with 57.7 per cent of the total Hield vote.

Stroud claims to have made £250,000 profit from its stake in Hield and is now seeking other acquisitions.

Camrex shares leap after Hawley move

Informal talks expected this afternoon may resolve speculation on whether Hawley Leisure is to bid for Camrex Holdings, the special coatings group.

Hawley, the amusement machines group, has this week added to its 14.9 per cent stake in Camrex and now controls 18.4 per cent of the equity.

The Camrex board announced yesterday that it had received an approach from Hawley which may or may not lead to an offer. It advised shareholders not to sell and also stated that the current market price, which values Camrex at £5m, does not reflect the underlying worth of future earning power.

The shares shot up 10p to 55p, settling at 52p. With net asset backing a share of about 70p, the group is expecting any offer to be well above the market price.

Mr Ian Bolton, finance director of Camrex, said that the company was anxious to learn Hawley's intentions because of present uncertainty. Telexes received earlier this week informed Camrex of Hawley's increased stake and Camrex immediately asked for talks.

Mr Michael Ashcroft, chairman of Hawley, said last night that he was very surprised by Camrex's statement. He said that talks in May had tried for an agreed takeover.

Rival bid for Paringa

Australian company, Apollo International Minerals yesterday snapped up 35.7 per cent of Paringa Mining and Exploration and is offering 80p in cash per share in a rival bid for the company. That values Paringa at £9m, and comfortably exceeds Hampton Gold Mining Areas's 62p cash bid. This, together with the cash-and-shares alternative now worth 69½p, is dismissed as far too low by Paringa's board in its defence document out yesterday.

Paringa is advising its shareholders to do nothing about either offer yet. The document says Paringa is worth a substantial premium over its recent 71p share price. Talks have already been going on for a fortnight with Apollo, which was introduced to Paringa by mutual friends in Australia.

Under Australian rules, Apollo must now stand in the market for Paringa shares at 80p, or A$1.40, for a month. The bulk of the 3.34m shares bought yesterday on top of the 526,000 Apollo already owned, were acquired in London.

Mr George Livingstone-Learmonth, managing director of Hampton, said the group is assessing the situation.

Ernest Jones down 11pc

Ernest Jones, the jewellers, yesterday reported pretax profits 11 per cent down in the six months to March, 1981.

Profits of £1.1m compare with £1.2m last time on sales up 12 per cent at £6.3m. The shares gained 2p to 102p on the news. The interim gross dividend is unchanged at 2p.

Mr Ernest Weinstein, chairman, describes the results as satisfactory even in current trading conditions. Sales since March had continued at a reasonable level, but because of the economic climate he gives no short-term forecasts.

New branches at Oldham, Cardiff and Guildford will be open for trading on schedule.

The group is continuing its policy of selective expansion.

Business appointments

Chief executive for Futures Exchange

Mr M. N. H. Jenkins has been appointed chief executive of the London International Financial Futures Exchange (LIFFE). Mr J. L. Foyle has been appointed market secretary and Mr G. P. Rodgers communications and systems manager.

Mr P. T. Bridgman is the new group managing partner of Urwick Orr & Partners. Mr Bridgman succeeds Mr J. R. Armstrong on his retirement. Mr Bridgman was formerly managing director of Urwick Dynamics.

Mr Austin Callaghan has been named as the new president of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants. Mr Derrick Willingham has been re-elected vice-president and Mr David Allen elected a vice-president. Mr Callaghan is financial controller of the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society. Mr Willingham is chairman of Hayward Tyler Pump Group. Mr Allen is finance director of Cadbury Typhoo.

Mr John Lister, chairman of ICI Fibres since 1978, has become chairman of the British Man-Made Fibres Federation. Mr Lister succeeds Mr John B. Stuart, who has been the federation's chairman for the past two years and now retires by rotation. The federation has appointed Mr Donald Anderson director-designate. The present director, Mr Stuart Douglas is due to retire in November. Mr Anderson is currently an assistant director of the federation.

Discount market

Credit conditions tightened somewhat late in the session after a comfortable start. The Bank of England assisted the market on a small scale.

Bids for secured loans, generally in the area of 10½ to 11 per cent until lunchtime, moved up to 11½ per cent briefly before easing off slightly to 11 per cent for final balances.

Foreign exchange report

After a quiet trading session the majority of currencies showed very little change from overnight closing positions. Sterling, which reached $2.0060 earlier in the day, slipped back to $1.9975, a gain of 15 points compared with Tuesday's close of $1.9950. The weighted index was marginally easier at 95.6 compared with 95.7.

Sterling had gained some early encouragement from the Government's determination at yesterday's Cabinet meeting to press on with the economic strategy. However, a late recovery by the dollar nullified this advantage and also erased the bulk of modest gains made by other key currencies.

At one stage the mark appreciated some 90 points before reverting to unchanged against the dollar at 2.3477. Swiss francs still held a small rise at 2.0465 (2.0542), but the French franc ended lower at 5.5800 (5.5850). The yen finished at 220.75 from 220.30 previously.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 17	Market rates (close) June 17	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9940-2.0050	$1.9970-9980	0.85-0.95c disc	2.33-2.43c disc
Montreal	$2.4000-4110	$2.4035-4045	1.20-1.30c disc	3.65-3.80c disc
Amsterdam	5.19-22fl	5.20¼-21¼fl	⅛c prem-⅛c disc	1¼-¾c prem
Brussels	76.35-65f	76.50-60f	17-27c disc	52-62c disc
Copenhagen	14.69-74k	14.72-73k	625-730ore disc	1600-1775ore disc
Dublin	1.2800-55p	1.2830-45p	28-41p disc	94-111p disc
Frankfurt	4.67½-70½m	4.68¾-69¾m	¼pf prem-¼pf disc	¼pf prem-¼pf disc
Lisbon	123.75-124.50e	124.00-20e	50-130c disc	140-310c disc
Madrid	186.75-187.75p	186.90-187.10p	105-135c disc	300-355c disc
Milan	2329-39lr	2333-35lr	20-22lr disc	60½-63½lr disc
Oslo	11.68-73k	11.70½-71½k	10-135ore disc	65-205ore disc
Paris	11.10-15f	11.13½-14½f	8¾-7¾c disc	19½-21c disc
Stockholm	9.99-10.03k	10.00½-01½k	190-270ore disc	625-720ore disc
Tokyo	439-44y	441-42y	1.95-1.55y prem	5.65-5.20y prem
Vienna	33.05-20sch	33.10-15sch	4-0gro prem	8-1gro prem
Zurich	4.07-10f	4.08¼-09¼f	1½-½c prem	3-2c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.1 at 95.6.

Other Markets

Australia	1.7305-1.7465
Bahrein	0.7520-0.7550
Finland	8.7940-8.8340
Greece	112.80-114.80
Hongkong	10.9660-11.000
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5570-0.5600
Malaysia	4.6410-4.6710
Mexico	47.90-49.40
New Zealand	2.3020-2.3220
Saudi Arabia	6.7840-6.8140
Singapore	4.2420-4.2720
South Africa	1.7175-1.7375

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	95.6	−29.1
US dollar	107.2	+1.4
Canadian dollar	87.1	−17.7
Schilling	112.0	+21.9
Belgian franc	105.9	+9.6
Danish kroner	86.5	−11.3
Deutsche mark	117.1	+38.5
Swiss franc	135.7	+80.8
Guilder	108.9	+11.6
French franc	83.3	−11.1
Lira	57.7	−55.5
Yen	144.6	+39.1

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5540-1.5570
+ Canada	1.2035-1.2040
Netherlands	2.6100-2.6130
Belgium	38.33-38.35
Denmark	7.3570-7.3620
West Germany	2.3472-2.3482
Portugal	62.05-62.25
Spain	93.58-93.68
Italy	1168.50-1169.50
Norway	5.8550-5.8600
France	5.5775-5.5825
Sweden	4.9990-.0010
Japan	220.65-220.85
Austria	16.58-16.60
Switzerland	2.0455-2.0475

* Ireland quoted in US currency. + Canada $1 : US $0.8304-0.8307

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate +	% change adjusted*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3376	+1.32	+1.40	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.95328	+0.43	+0.51	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53283	−0.48	−0.40	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.01431	+0.32	+0.40	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81288	−0.01	−0.07	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.692960	+1.14	+1.22	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1263.17	+0.02	0.10	4.11

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18-19: seven days, 18¼-18½: one month, 16¹⁵⁄₁₆-17⁵⁄₁₆: three months, 16⅞-17⅛: six months, 16½-16¾.

Gold

Gold fixed: am. $463.25 (an ounce); pm. $461.75 close, $461.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $475-478 (£238-239.50).
Sovereigns (new): $115-117 (£57.5-58.5).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 11½ Low 11
Week Fixed: 11¼-11½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12¼	2 months	11⅞
3 months	12⅛	3 months	11⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	12-11⅞	3 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	12⁵⁄₃₂-12	4 months	12¾
4 months	12⅛-12	6 months	12⅝
6 months	12-11¹⁵⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	12⅞-12⅝	7 months	13-12¾
2 months	13¼-13	8 months	13-12¾
3 months	13¼-13	9 months	13½-13¼
4 months	13¼-13	10 months	13½-13¼
5 months	13¼-13	11 months	13½-13¼
6 months	13-12¾	12 months	13½-13¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	11¹⁵⁄₁₆-11¹³⁄₁₆	6 months	12¾-12¹³⁄₁₆
3 months	12⁵⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆	12 months	12¹⁵⁄₁₆-12¹³⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11½	3 months	12¾
7 days	11¾	6 months	13
1 month	11⅞	1 year	13¼

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 11¼-11 Close 11½-11

1 week	11½-11¼	6 months	12¹³⁄₁₆-12¹¹⁄₁₆
1 month	12-11⅞	9 months	13⅛-13
3 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12⁹⁄₁₆	12 months	13⅛-13¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13¼ 6 months 13⅜

Finance House Base Rate 12½%

Wall Street

New York, June 17.—Stock prices closed higher after dropping for most of the day and experts attributed the rise to bargain hunting in oil issues.

Oils were broadly lower yesterday but rallied this afternoon because the cheaper prices made them more attractive. The Dow Jones industrial average is heavily weighted with oil stocks, making the market as a whole look brighter.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 3.23 higher at 1,006.56 after being more than four points lower at midsession. Volume fell to 55,780,000 from 57,780,000

	June 17	June 16
Allied Chem	53½	53½
Allied Stores	29¼	29½
Allis Chalmers	27¾	27⅞
Alcoa	30¼	30¼
Amax Inc	52⅞	51¾
Amerada Hess	28¼	26⅞
Am Airlines	18⅝	18¼
Am Brands	43	43⅜
Am Broadcast	30⅝	31¼
Am Can	41¾	41½
Am Cyanamid	33⅝	33⅞
Am Elec Power	17½	17⅜
Am Home	34⅞	34¼
Am Motors	4	4
Am Nat Res	42¾	41⅞
Am Standard	37½	38½
Am Telephone	58⅜	58⅜
AMF Inc	24¼	23⅞
Armco Steel	34½	34⅞
Asarco	38⅞	37⅞
Ashland Oil	34¾	35
Atlntic Richfield	46⅜	44⅞
Avco	31	30⅞
Avon Products	41¾	41⅝
Bankers Tst NY	39⅞	39⅝
Bank of America	27¾	28
Bank of NY	41½	41⅞
Beatrice Foods	21⅞	22⅛
Bendix	61⅞	62⅜
Bethlehem Steel	25⅝	25⅞
Boeing	32⅜	32⅞
Boise Cascade	46⅜	46⅞
Borden	28⅞	29⅛
Borg Warner	53	53
Bristol Myers	52⅞	52⅝
BP	27⅞	27⅞
Burlington Ind	22	22⅜
Burlington Nthn	50⅜	51¼
Burroughs	41¾	41⅞
Campbell Soup	30⅞	29⅞
Canadian Pacific	38	38⅝
Caterpillar	69⅝	69⅝
Celanese	68	68
Central Soya	13⅞	13
Chase Manhat	58⅜	57⅝
Chem Bank NY	61	61½
Chrysler	6⅞	6½
Citicorp	29⅞	29¼
Cities Service	44⅜	43⅞
Clark Equip	34⅞	35⅝
Coca Cola	37⅝	38
Colgate	17	17⅛
CBS	58⅛	58½
Columbia Gas	33⅞	33⅞
Combustion Eng	37½	38⅞
Comwith Edison	20¼	20⅜
Conoco	33	33¾
Cons Edison	30	30
Cons Foods	30⅝	30¼
Cons Power	19	19¼
Continental Grp	37⅞	38⅜
Control Data	74¾	75⅞
Corning Glass	74⅞	71⅞
CPC Intnl	31¾	31
Crane	41	40⅜
Crocker Int	40⅞	39⅞
Crown Zeller	40⅞	39⅞
Dart & Kraft	52⅞	51⅞
Deere	39⅞	39⅞
Delta Air	72⅞	76½
Detroit Edison	12⅞	13
Disney	55⅞	55⅞
Dow Chemical	33⅞	33⅞
Dresser Ind	34⅞	34⅝
Duke Power	20	19⅞
Du Pont	53⅞	53¼
Eastern Air	11⅝	11⅜
Eastman Kodak	77⅜	77⅝
Eaton Corp	39⅞	39⅝
El Paso Nat Gas	22½	21⅞
Equitable Life	13	12⅞
Esmark	69⅞	68⅞
Evans P. D.	24⅞	24⅞
Exxon Corp	33⅞	33⅞
Fed Dept Stores	41¾	41½
Firestone	12⅞	12⅞
Fst Chicago	19¼	19⅝
Fst Nat Boston	46⅞	45⅞
Fst Penn Corp	4⅜	4⅞
Ford	24⅞	23⅞
GAF Corp	15⅝	15⅜
Gen Dynamics	33⅞	32⅞
Gen Electric	65⅞	65⅞
Gen Foods	31¾	31½
Gen Mills	38⅞	39⅛
Gen Motors	56½	56⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	5⅞	5⅜
Gen Tel Elec	30⅞	31½
Gen Tire	28½	28⅜
Genesco	9⅞	10⅛
Georgia Pacific	29	28⅞
Getty Oil	69½	59⅞
Gillette	35⅞	35⅞
Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf Hanover	39	39⅛
Mapco	32⅞	33⅛
Marathon Oil	50⅞	49⅞
Marine Midland	22⅞	22½
Martin Marietta	75⅞	78½
McDonnell	40⅞	41
Mead	29⅝	29⅞
Merck	100⅞	101
Minnesota Mng	58⅝	58⅞
Mobil Oil	57⅞	55⅞
Monsanto	85	82⅞
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	62⅞
Motorola	71⅞	71½
NCR Corp	63⅞	63
NL Industries	35⅞	33⅞
Nabisco	29⅞	29⅞
Nat Distillers	25⅞	25⅞
Nat Med Ent	25⅞	25⅞
Nat Steel	26⅞	26⅞
Norfolk West	48⅞	48⅞
NW Bancorp	32	31⅞
Norton Simon	15⅞	15⅞
Occidental Pet	30	29⅞
Ogden	35⅞	35⅞
Olin Corp	25⅞	25⅞
Owens-Illinois	31¼	31½
Pacific Gas Elec	22⅞	22⅞
Pan Am	4⅞	4⅞
Penney J. C.	36½	35⅞
Pennzoil	37	35⅞
Pepsico	38	36⅞
Pfizer	49⅞	50⅞
Phelps Dodge	38⅞	38½
Philip Morris	53	52⅞
Phillips Petrol	38½	34⅞
Polaroid	33⅞	31⅞
PPG Ind	49⅞	49⅞
Proctor Gamble	76⅞	75⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	19½	19⅞
Raytheon	96⅞	98
RCA Corp	23	23
Republic Steel	29⅞	29½
Reynolds Ind	44⅞	45⅞
Reynolds Metal	35	35⅞
Rockwell Int	42½	42⅞
Royal Dutch	32	31⅞
Safeways	34⅞	33⅞
St Regis Paper	37	37½
Santa Fe Ind	25½	25
SCM	27	26⅞
Schlumberger	90⅞	88⅞
Scott Paper	20⅞	20⅞
Seagram	52⅞	52
Sears Roebuck	20⅞	20⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	56⅞	56⅞
Wachovia	27⅞	27⅞
Warner Lambert	23⅞	23⅞
Wells Fargo	36½	35⅞
West'n Bancorp	40⅞	40⅞
Westnghse Elec	31⅞	32⅞
Weyerhauser	37⅞	36⅞
Whirlpool	27⅞	28
Woolworth	25⅞	26⅞
Xerox Corp	55	55⅞
Zenith	19½	19⅞

Canadian Prices

	June 17	June 16
Abitibi	26	26⅛
Alcan Alumin	38⅞	39⅞
Algoma Steel	47⅞	47⅞
Bell Telephone	18⅞	19
Cominco	63⅞	64⅞
Cons Bathurst	29⅞	27
Gulf Oil	28⅞	29⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	21⅞	21⅞
Hudson Bay Mln	32	32⅞
Hudson Bay Oil	34⅞	34⅞
Imasco	39⅞	39⅞
Imperial Oil	35⅞	35
Int Pipe	14⅞	14⅞
Mass.-Fergsn	4	4⅞
Royal Trust	19	19
Seagram	63½	63⅞
Steel Co	35⅞	35⅞
Thomson N 'A'	22⅞	22⅞
Walker Hiram	32⅞	32⅞
WCT	13⅞	13⅞

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 1.9945 (1.9985); three months, 3.0185 (2.0350): Canadian dollar 1.2058 (1.2039).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 381.83 (382.78). The futures index was 380.98 (383.21).

The Dow Jones averages—Industrials, 1,006.56 (1,003.33): transportation 418.64 (418.04): utilities 111.68 (111.87): 65 stocks, 387.34 (386.60).

New York Stock Exchange index composite 77.34 (76.80): industrials 88.89 (88.06): transportation 76.34 (75.80): utilities, 40.61 (40.10): financial, 82.28 (82.35).

US commodities

New York, June 17.—GOLD at the Comex for June closed at $461.25 an ounce, down $2.65 on yesterday. June, $461.00-$461.50; July, $465.40; Aug, $468.00-$469.00; Oct, $477.00-$481.00; Dec, 490.00-$492.00; Feb, $503.00-$504.00; April, $513.00; June, $526.80; Aug, $538.70; Oct, $550.60; Dec, $562.50; Feb, $574.70; April, $686.90.

CHICAGO IMM GOLD: June, $459.90; July, $462.10; Sept, $471.50-$474.50; Oct, $479.70; Dec, $491.50-$491.00; Jan, $496.90; March, $508.00; April, $514.20; June, $525.90.

SILVER at NY Comex rallied from losses of 13 cents to close unchanged on odd-lot buying triggered by Senator Gordon Humphrey's remarks about the proposed sale of stockpiled silver. June, 1,013.50c; July, 1,016.00c-1,020.00c; Aug, 1,024.00c; Sept, 1,046.00c-1,047.00c; Dec, 1,084.00c-1,086.00c; Jan, 1,098.90c; March, 1,124.70c; May, 1,150.60c; July, 1,176.30c; Sept, 1,202.10c; Dec, 1,241.30c; Jan, 1,254.20c; March, 1,280.00c.

COPPER closed 0.70 to 0.80 cent a lb lower in featureless trading. June, 77.95c; July, 78.35c-78.40c; Aug, 79.60c; Sept, 80.80c-80.85c; Dec, 84.25c-84.30c; Jan, 85.30c; March, 87.55c; May, 89.40c; July, 91.45c; Sept, 93.50c; Dec, 96.60c; Jan, 97.65c; March, 99.75c.

COTTON futures for July closed at 84.06 cents, 0.27 cent lower on yesterday.—July, 84.00-84.10c; Aug, 82.40-83.90c; Oct, 79.90-79.95c; Dec, 78.20c; March, 79.60-79.70c; May, 80.70c; July, 82.10c; Oct, 81.60-81.80c; Dec, 80.00-81.00c.

COCOA for July was unchanged to settle at $1,403 a ton.—July, $1,403; Sept, $1,487; Dec, $1,593; March, $1,678; May, $1,738; July, $1,788; Sept, $1,843.

COFFEE futures fell back to losses of as much as 4.44-cent limit after a short up swing. Spot July closed down 0.25 cent at 93 cents a lb.—July, 93.00-93.01c; Sept, 93.47-93.90c; Dec, 90.80-91.00c; March, 90.50c; May, 90.30c; July, 89.75c; Sept, 89.75-89.95c.

SUGAR.—No. 11 closed at 16.38 cents a lb for July, up 0.16 cent on yesterday; July, 16.25c-16.31c; Sep, 16.50c-16.52; Oct, 16.57c-16.60c; Jan, 1670c; March, 17.00c-17.02c; May, 17.15c-17.20c; July, 1740c; Sep, 17.50c-1725c; Oct, 1760c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS closed weak, down 10½ cents a bushel: July, 733c-724c; Aug, 739c-730½c; Sep, 745c-737c; Nov, 759½c-747½c; Jan, 778c-768c; March, 799½c-789½c; May, 814c-807c; July, 827c-819c. SOYABEAN OIL closed 0.20 to 0.40 cent a lb lower: July, 22.60c-22.57c; Aug, 23.03c-23.01c; Sep, 23.45c-23.41c; Oct, 23.80c-23.75c; Dec, 24.46c-24.44c; Jan, 24.80c; March, 25.20c-25.28c; May, 25.70c; July, 26.15c; Aug, 26.15c-26.20c. SOYABEAN MEAL finished down $2.50 to $3.70 a ton: July, $207.50-$207.80; Aug, $209.50-$209.40; Sep, 211.80; Oct, $215.00; Dec, $218.30-$218.20; Jan, $221.?; March, 228.50; May, $231.50-$232.00; July, $234.00-$234.5; Aug, $241.00-$234.50.

CHICAGO GRAINS: WHEAT futures were mixed. July, 404c-401c; Sept, 423c-420c; Dec, 449c-444½c; March, 468½c-465½c; May, 479½c-476c; July, 486c-483½c. MAIZE was easy. July, 348⅞c-344½c; Sept, 366c-352½c; Dec, 363c-358½c; March, 375½c-373c.

OATS fared mixed. July, 216½c-213c; May, 382c-379½c; July, 386½c-383½c; Sept, 308½c-305½c; Dec, 216c-212c; March, 225c-221½c; May, 325c-225c.

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £858-58.50 a metric ton; three months, £882.50-83.00. Sales, 2,325. Cash cathodes, £851-52; three months, £872-72.50. Sales, nil. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £856.50-875.00; three months, £881.50-883.00. Settlement, £857. Sales, 8,125 tons. Cash cathodes, £851-52; three months, £871.50-72.50. Settlement, £852. Sales, 100 tons.

TIN was steadier.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,400-10 a tonne; three months £6,535-40. Sales, 285 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,400-10; three months £6,535-40. Sales: nil. Morning.—Standard cash £6,365-80; three months £6,505-10. Settlement, £6,380. Sales, 705 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,360-80; three months, £6,505-10. Settlement, £6,380. Sales, nil. Singapore tin ex-works, $M29.56 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £359.50-60.50 per tonne; three months £367-67.50. Sales, 2,828 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £357.58; three months £365-65.30. Settlement, £358. Sales, 5,725 tonnes.

ZINC was very steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £432-34 per tonne; three months £430-31. Sales, 4,450 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £424-25; three months £422.50-23.00. Settlement, £425. Sales, 3,250 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £221.95 ($443) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 502.7p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,006); three months 518.65p (1,049c); six months 531.95p (1,089c); one year 568p (1,161.20c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 503-504.5p; three months 518-519.5p. Sales, 20 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 503-504p; three months, 519-520p. Settlement, 504p. Sales, 41 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £621-22 per tonne; three months £642-42.50. Sales, 2,325 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £621.50-622.00; three months £643.45. Settlement, £622. Sales, 4,725 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £3,080-85 per tonne; three months £3,130-35. Sales, 338 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £3,070-75; three months £3,150-55. Settlement, £3,075. Sales, 174 tonnes.

RUBBER was hesitant (pence per kilo).—July, 62-62.60; Aug, 63-63.10; July-Sept, 63.90-65.00; Oct-Dec, 66-66.10; Jan-March, 68.90-69.00; April-June, 71.70-71.90; July-Sept, 74.60-74.80; Oct-Dec, 77.70-77.80; Jan-March, 80.80-80.90. Sales, one at five tonnes; 234 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet. Spot 61-62.50; Cifs: July 62.75-63.50; Aug, 63.25-64.00.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 770-771; Sept, 790-793; Nov, 784-787; Jan, 785-788; March, 785-790; May, 785-795; July, 785-790. Sales: 4,775 lots including 37 options. ARABICAS (officials at 1645): June, 120-140; Aug, 110-130; Oct, 110-130; Dec, 110-150; Feb, 110-150; April, 110-150; June, 110-130. Sales: nil.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton).—July 790-791; Sept, 821-822; Dec, 858-859; March 890-891; May 910-911; July 928-929; Sept, 917-948. Sales: 3,877 lots. ICCO prices: daily (June 16) 73.66c; indicator price (June 17) 15 day average 75.83c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £1 higher at £200, the "whites" price was £7 higher at £221. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 199-199.50; Oct, 203-202.25; Jan, 200-30; 201.25; March, 204-201.25; May, 205.50-206.25; Aug, 207-207.50; Oct, 208-209. Sales: 6,481 lots. Quiet. ISA prices (June 16): daily 15.89c; 15-day average 16.83c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was easier (£ per tonne).—June 129-131; Aug, 127.60-127.70; Oct, 130.50-130.60; Dec, 134.70-135.50; Feb, 138-138.50; April 138.50-139.50; June 139-141. Sales: 337 lots.

WOOL.—N.Z. crossbreds No. 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug, 391-405; Oct, 398-392; Dec, 392-395; Jan 395-393; March 401-404; May 407-410; Aug, 431-423; Oct, 400-426; Dec, 424-430. Sales 24 lots. Quiet.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No. 2, 14 per cent: June, £110.75; July, £110; Aug, £109.75 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent: June, £110.50; July, £111.50; Aug, £113 trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept, £104; Oct, £106; Nov, £108; Dec, £110 east coast sellers.

MAIZE.—French: June, £127.50; July, £128.50 trans-shipment east coast seller. South African white and yellow unquoted.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: July-Aug, £96.75 east coast; Oct, £99.50 east coast sellers. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady: Sept, £94.55; Nov, £98.35; Jan, £101.90; March, £105.20; May, £108.85. Sales: 137 lots. WHEAT: current crop steady; new crop steadier: July, £114; Sept, £99.55; Nov, £103.45; Jan, £107.40; March, £111.10; May, £114.70. Sales: 285 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	—	—
E Midlands	£115	£114	£103.50
N East	—	£115	£103.40
Scotland	—	—	—

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 17: GB: Cattle, 94.73p per kg lw (−0.68). United Kingdom: Sheep, 171.08p per kg, estimated dcw (−2.35). GB: Pigs, 78.37p per kg lw (+0.04). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 10.7 per cent, average price 94.43p (−0.92). Sheep numbers up 11.3 per cent, average price 174.50p (−2.14). Pig numbers up 3.1 per cent, average price 78.37p (+0.04). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 20.0 per cent, average price 96.01p (+0.16). Sheep numbers up 8.1 per cent, average price 170.61p (−9.05).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—June, 278-80; July, 277-77.25; Aug, 279.50-79.75; Sept, 285.75-81.00; Oct, 288.50-88.75; Nov, 293.50-93.75; Dec, 298.25; Jan, 301.50-03.00; Feb, 303-307. Sales: 322 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £57.50; Feb, £66.30; April, £75.30. Sales 31 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 136.54 on June 16 against 141.98 a week earlier.

Unsworn statement from dock can put character in issue

Regina v De Vere

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief *Justice, Lord Justice Watkins* and Mr Justice Stocker

[Judgment delivered June 16]

When a person charged with an offence did not give sworn evidence but made an unsworn statement from the dock and put his character in issue in the sense of setting himself up as a man of good repute, the prosecution could, in the judge's discretion, rebut the character so *established* by calling evidence to the contrary. If the person charged was not called to give evidence then section 1(f)(ii) of the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, did not apply for the purpose of enabling the prosecution to adduce evidence of his bad character.

The Court of Appeal so held when dismissing an appeal by Raymond John Charles Moncrieffe De Vere from his conviction on March 6, 1980 at Gravesend Crown Court (Judge Finlay QC) of obtaining property and services by deception. An application for leave to appeal against a seven years' sentence was refused.

Section 1 of the Criminal Evidence Act, *1898*, provides that "Every person charged with an offence . . . shall be a competent witness for the defence at every stage of the proceedings . . . Provided as *follows*:- . . . (f) A person charged and called as a witness in pursuance of this Act shall not he asked, and if asked shall not be required to answer, any question tending to show that he has committed or been convicted of or been charged with any offence other than that wherewith he is then charged, or is of bad character, unless . . . *(ii)* he has personally or by his advocate asked questions of the witnesses for the prosecution with a view to establish his own good character, or has given evidence of his good character, or the nature or conduct of the defence is such as to involve imputations on the character of the prosecutor or the witnesses for the prosecution; . . ."

Mr William Geldart (assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals) for the appellant; Mr Seddon Cripps for the Crown.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the case involved a highly sophisticated and complicated swindle to obtain a dwelling house and service station for something like £250,000 when the appellant had absolutely no assets. There could have been little doubt about his guilt.

He had not given evidence from the witness box but instead had made a long statement from the dock.

During the course of his statement he attacked two prosecution witnesses alleging that they were persons of bad *character* who had behaved dishonestly. Also in that statement it was plain that he set himself up to be a man of considerable wealth saying that he had become entitled to $7,317,941 by reason of a bequest; he also represented quite plainly that he was a man of good character.

At the conclusion of the statement prosecuting counsel submitted to the judge that in *all the circumstances* he should be entitled to call rebutting evidence to show that this was not a man of substance, nor was he a man of good character but had a number of convictions.

The judge, allowing *evidence* of the defendant's previous convictions, ruled: (1) that the *defendant* had not *given* evidence of his own good behaviour because statements from the dock were not evidence; but (2) that the statement from the dock was part of the conduct of the defence and involved imputations on the character of witnesses for the prosecution, and therefore the words of section 1(f)(ii) of the 1898 Act were fulfilled.

Their Lordships had come to the conclusion that the judge was wrong in both conclusions. The situation was that if a defendant put his character in issue, that was to say adduced evidence of his own good character whether by cross-examination on his own behalf or by means of giving evidence himself or calling witnesses as to character, the *prosecution* might rebut that evidence either by cross-examination or by independent testimony. That right had existed at common law for very many years.

The *prosecution* were not entitled to call evidence to prove an accused person was of bad character where he had merely attacked the character of prosecution witnesses *(R v Butterwasser* [1948] KB 4). By so attacking he was putting their character in issue but was not saying anything about his *own* character; *accordingly* there was nothing, so far as character was concerned, which the prosecution were called upon or were entitled to rebut.

If an accused person was not *called* as a *witness*, section 1(f)(ii) of the 1898 Act did not apply, and one was cast back upon the ordinary rules of evidence.

Since the judge was wrong, therefore, in concluding that the calling of rebutting evidence as to the *defendant's* character was admissible because he had made imputations upon the character of the prosecution witnesses, the question had to be considered whether (that being a material irregularity) the proviso to section 2(i) of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1968, should be applied and the conviction should stand.

One had to ask whether the *judge had been right to exclude* evidence of the character of the defendant on the ground that the statement from the dock was not evidence. It would be an extraordinary state of affairs if a defendant were to be allowed in an unsworn statement from the dock to set himself up as a man of good character if the facts were that he was a man with a long string of convictions.

Their Lordships agreed with what was said in *R v Campbell* ((1978) 69 Cr App R 221) and Lord Justice Bridge's suggestion at 226 that it should "be assumed . . . that evidence to rebut relevant statements of fact *arising ex improviso*, or evidence of good character introduced for the *first* time in an unsworn statement from the dock, can in appropriate cases be rebutted by the Crown".

Their Lordships were reinforced in that view by an Australian judgment in *R v Macecek* ((1960) Queensland Reports 247, 253) and concluded that where a defendant in his statement from the dock put his *character in issue in the sense* of setting himself up as a man of good repute, that might be rebutted, in the judge's discretion, by the prosecution calling evidence to the contrary.

That conclusion laid the foundation for the application of the proviso. There was nothing unsafe or unsatisfactory about the conviction.

Solicitors: Mr R. A. Crabb, Maidstone.

Queen's Bench Division

Council liable for tree damage

Bridges and Others v Harrow London Borough Council

Before Mr Justice Stuart-Smith

[Judgment delivered June 11]

In an action for nuisance brought against a London borough council occupiers of two houses adjoining a highway obtained more than *£9,000* compensation for damage caused to each of the houses from the encroachment of the roots of two oak trees situated in the verge of the highway.

Mr Justice Stuart-Smith, giving judgment in the Queen's Bench Division for the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs Kenneth Edward Bridges and Mr William Trelawney Liddell, owners and occupiers of 97 and 99 Rickmansworth *Road, Pinner*, Middlesex, found that in the particular circumstances of the case the defendant, the Harrow London Borough Council, was the owner of the subsoil of the highway, and of the trees which grew upon the land, and was accordingly liable for the nuisance which it was agreed the trees had caused.

The trees were growing on land which, in 1928, had been *dedicated for public use as a* highway by grantors who had also owned the land on which the plaintiffs' houses now stood.

Mr Patrick Phillips, QC and Mr Dermod O'Brien for the plaintiffs; Mr Anthony Thornton for the defendant council.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the plaintiff's claim was based on the allegation that the council was the owner of the trees and therefore responsible for the nuisance which they caused.

The *plaintiffs* contended that the council became the owner of the trees by an agreement under seal made on September 14, 1928 between the grantors and the council's predecessor, *Hendon Borough Council*, whereby the grantors dedicated the land for the use of the public as a highway, and agreed to execute a conveyance of the land.

They further submitted that the agreement to convey the land conferred on the council, as Hendon's successor, a beneficial interest in the land, including the subsoil and the trees which stood upon the land *(see Walsh v Lonsdale ((1882) 21* ChD 9)); and that such beneficial interest remained with the council although its rights and duties as a highway authority had since devolved upon Middlesex County Council and thence to the Greater London Council.

The council submitted that the agreement to convey had the effect of conferring a beneficial interest only in so much of the surface land, *excluding the subsoil*, as was required for highway purposes, and that the ownership of the trees, which depended on ownership of the subsoil, never passed to it.

It was clear at common law that a dedication of land for public use as a highway, without more, vested in a highway authority only so much of the surface as was required for highway purposes and did not include the subsoil.

However, the effect of the particular agreement to convey *the land so dedicated was to* confer upon the council's predecessor a beneficial interest in the whole depth of the land. That was so because section 63 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, provided that in any conveyance of land, all the land beneath the surface was conveyed unless a contrary intention was expressed, and there was none in the present case.

The council further contended that if it did own the trees, ownership had since passed via Middlesex County Council to the GLC when it took over the council's duties as a highway authority. But having regard to the authorities, all that vested in the GLC was the surface of the land and not the subsoil.

The final contention of the council was that the 1928 dedication agreement included a restrictive covenant annexed to *the land* whereby the council agreed to retain the trees and that the plaintiffs, who derived title from the original grantors, could not now complain that encroachment of the tree roots amounted to an actionable tort. *The court did not accept that.*

There was insufficient proof that the covenant, if it could *properly be described as restrictive*, was annexed to the land, and in any event, it was not an inevitable result of retention of the trees that a nuisance would occur. The trees could have been lopped or pruned.

It followed that the council was liable for the damage.

Solicitors: L. Watmore & Co; *Barlow, Lyde & Gilbert.*

Directions to jury in rape trials

Regina v Olugboja

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) said that consent as a defence to a charge of rape might be invalidated not only by threats of force, but also by threats other than threats of force, or other intimidation, or by fraud. In addition to directing a jury that consent should be given its ordinary meaning, a judge should give further directions as to its meaning in the circumstances of the particular case.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN (sitting with Mr Justice Milmo and Mr Justice May) said that "consent" covered a wide range of states of mind in the context of sexual intercourse, ranging *from actual desire to reluctant* acquiescence. The jury should be directed that "consent" was to be given its ordinary meaning and, if necessary it should be pointed out to them *that* there was a difference between consent and submission.

In most cases, where the allegation was that the intercourse was had by force or fear of force, such a direction, *coupled with specific references* to the evidence relevant to the absence of real consent, would suffice.

However, in cases where intercourse took place after threats not involving violence or the fear of it, a jury should be directed to concentrate on the state of mind of the victim immediately before the act of intercourse. They should have regard to all the relevant circumstances, and in particular to the events leading up to the act and to the victim's reaction to those events.

The jury should also be reminded of the wide spectrum of states of mind which consent could comprehend, and that where a dividing line had to be drawn between real consent and mere submission they should apply their combined good sense, experience and knowledge of human nature and modern behaviour to all the relevant facts of that case.

Chancery Division

No striking out before defence

Midland Rollmakers Ltd and Others v Collins and Others

Before Mr Justice Foster

[Judgment delivered June 15]

To seek to strike out an action under the Rules of the Supreme Court Order 18 rule 19, or under the inherent *jurisdiction of the court, before* putting in a defence or providing discovery, was the wrong procedure.

Mr Justice Foster so held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division when dismissing a notice of motion brought by two of the defendants in five consolidated actions seeking an order from the court that they should be struck out from the action on the ground that the *statement of claim disclosed no* reasonable cause of action.

Mr Donald Nicholls, QC and Mr E. W. H. Christie for the plaintiffs; Mr Peter Millett, QC and Mr Oliver Weaver for the defendent applicants.

HIS LORDSHIP said that five actions had been consolidated into one. The four plaintiffs were companies which were members of the Johnson and Firth Brown group of companies. *There were 23* defendants and the last two, Mr Sydney Shore and Lloyds Bank Ltd, had brought a notice of motion seeking an order that they be struck out from the action.

In *order to consider* this motion he had to assume that all the allegations in the statement *of claim* were true although it by no means followed that if the action proceeded to trial the allegations would be proved.

The plaintiff companies had developed a machine and a process for the manufacture of rolling mill rolls and the process and the know-how were highly confidential. The first defendant, Mr David Brian Collins, was managing director of the first plaintiff and of other companies in the group and had a service agreement with the first plaintiff.

His Lordship said that he was primarily concerned with the sixth defendant H. W. Technology Ltd which had been incorporated in June 1979 by the wife of Mr Collins and the wives of two other defendants.

In January 1978 the plaintiffs started negotiations with an Austrian company Eisenwerk Sulzau Werfen R & E Weinberger GmbH for the sale of a machine and the *know-how*. Mr Collins was entrusted with negotiations for completing the contract, the contract price being more than £1m.

He asked the Austrian company if they would do a private deal with him instead of with the plaintiffs and they agreed subject to certain conditions. H. W. Technology was incorporated for that purpose and the application form was signed by Mrs Collins, Mrs Bird and Mrs Sadler in their maiden names and giving addresses other than their usual addresses.

There was a question to be decided by the trial judge whether that was in breach of section 21 of the Companies Act, 1976. Form 1 and Note 3 to the Companies (Forms) Regulations, 1979, (SI No 1547 of 1979) provides that where a married woman is to be a director she must also state her maiden name.

Mr Shore was at all material times the branch manager of Lloyds Bank at Colmore Row, Birmingham, and the bank agreed to become bankers to H. W. Technology and so acted before and after its incorporation. The contract with the Austrian company provided for *an irrevocable guarantee* from Lloyds of £150,000 for the performance of the contract.

The plaintiffs relied on five causes of actions against the bank. (1) It participated knowingly in a dishonest and fraudulent design. (2) It received and became chargeable with some part of trust property. (3) It assisted in the *procurement* of a breach of contract. (4) It unlawfully *interfered with* the plaintiff's business. (5) It knowingly joined in the commission of an unlawful act.

His Lordship concluded that he could not say that the plaintiff's claim disclosed no cause of action against *the* bank, which had submitted that it was merely an ordinary *banking transaction*.

A defence had been put in by the solicitors which mainly put the plaintiffs to proof, and the bank had been wholly uncooperative. He could only conclude that the bank did not want to give discovery.

The notice of motion was misconceived and would be dismissed. *The bank should put* in a defence and give discovery. It could then try to raise a preliminary question of law.

Solicitors: White & Leonard for Broomheads & Neals, Sheffield; Cameron Markby.

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Recruitment Opportunities

HEALTH COMMISSION OF VICTORIA AUSTRALIA

PSYCHIATRISTS

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The Health Commission was formed to integrate all of Victoria's Health Services and appointees would be participating in a new stage of medical care with the development of psychiatric facilities in a much closer relationship of general medical facilities and the community. There has been considerable progress in the regionalisation of psychiatric services, most regions having available in-patient, day care, outpatient and community based facilities as well as links with general health and welfare services.

Positions are available in a number of regional cities including Warrnambool, Mildura, Bendigo, Ballarat, Geelong, Dandenong and Traralgon. Some positions are also available in the Melbourne metropolitan area. These positions are in the Forensic Psychiatric Services, the Alcohol and Drug Services and in general psychiatry.

Applications should include name, date and place of birth and nationality, recent passport photograph, address for communication and telephone number, details of medical education, including special qualifications, details of previous employment, names and addresses of 3 referees and should be forwarded to:—

Dr. J. Bomford,
c/o Mr. Eric Snewin,
Senior Migration Officer,
Office of the Agent-General of Victoria,
Victoria House,
Melbourne Place,
Strand,
LONDON, W.2.

Any enquiries can also be directed to the above named. Dr. Bomford will be in London from 13th to 17th July, 1981 and will be expecting to interview interested applicants between those dates.

At most locations a house will be available on rental of 6% of gross salary plus A$234 a year. There can be reimbursement of 75% of the cost of removal of personal effects to a maximum of A$1,600 and of economy air fares for appointees and dependants. Such reimbursements will be subject to entering into an agreement to serve with the Health Commission for a three year period.

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Applicants seeking appointment as a consultant psychiatrist would also require to have had a minimum of 3 years' adequate experience in psychiatry after having obtained an appropriate post-graduate qualification.

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ἀνώτερο ὑπάλληλο ὑπεύθυνο γιά τό Γραφεῖο Πληροφοριῶν τῆς Ἀθήνας

Προσόντα καί γνώσεις πού ἀπαιτοῦνται: □ πτυχίο πανεπιστημιακοῦ ἐπιπέδου ἤ ἐπαγγελματική πείρα πού νά ἐγγυᾶται ἰσοτιμία ἐπιπέδου □ ἀποδεδειγμένη πείρα σέ θέματα δημοσίων σχέσεων καί δημοσιογραφίας □ πολύ καλή γνώση τῶν εὐρωπαϊκῶν προβλημάτων □ ἄριστη γνώση μιᾶς ἀπό τίς ἐπίσημες γλῶσσες τῆς Εὐρωπαϊκῆς Κοινότητας καί πολύ καλή γνώση μιᾶς ἄλλης ἀπό αὐτές τίς γλῶσσες. Γιά τίς ἀνάγκες τῆς ἐργασίας ἀπαιτεῖται ἡ ἄριστη γνώση τῆς ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσας. Ἡ γνώση ἄλλων ἐπισήμων γλωσσῶν τῆς Εὐρωπαϊκῆς Κοινότητας θά ληφθεῖ ὑπόψη □ ὑπηκοότητα μιᾶς ἀπό τίς χῶρες μέλη τῆς Εὐρωπαϊκῆς Κοινότητας.

Οἱ ὑποψήφιοι γιά τή θέση αὐτή παρακαλοῦνται νά γράψουν: □ στήν SERVICE DE RECRUTEMENT DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN, B.P. 1601 LUXEMBOURG ἤ στό Γραφεῖο Πληροφοριῶν τοῦ Εὐρωπαϊκοῦ Κοινοβουλίου, ὁδός Βασιλίσσης Σοφίας 2, 134-ΑΘΗΝΑ, γιά νά ζητήσουν ἀπαίτυπο τῆς Ἐπίσημης Ἐφημερίδας (σχετ. Α/3/Ἀθήνα) πού περιέχει τό ὑποχρεωτικό ἔντυπο ὑποψηφιότητας καί ὅλες τίς σχετικές πληροφορίες μέ τή φύση τῆς ἐργασίας.

Οἱ ὑποψηφιότητες πρέπει νά φθάσουν πρίν τίς 20/07/1981.

SALES OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR
Ca £7,000 neg.

We are a young, happy and progressive marketing company based in London. We specialise in fast selling gift items for the impulse buying market.
To maintain our rapid expansion plan and to strengthen our hard working sales team we require the assistance of a competent person to help in sales planning and administration.
Sales orientated applicants, ideally 25+, should have an analytical mind, a thorough approach and a friendly disposition.
This appointment demands total involvement and will suit a company minded person with an ambition to succeed in a demanding and challenging environment.
Please write enclosing C.V. to

Miss Marlene Hagedorn
DALLAS MARKETING
Cranmer House
39 Brixton Road
London SW9 6DZ



SAUDI ARABIA
GENERAL MANAGER EXHIBITIONS

A general manager is required for the Exhibitions Division of a well-established Jeddah company. The successful applicant will probably be 30-40, single, with commercial experience. He will be competent to liaise with senior figures in the public and private sector and able to motivate a local sales team. Practical experience of Saudi Arabia is essential and a knowledge of Arabic would be helpful. Salary negotiable. Applications with C.V. to

MICHAEL RICE AND CO. LTD., 1 LOWTHER GARDENS, PRINCE CONSORT ROAD, LONDON, S.W.7.

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Telephone Charles Reynolds on 01-446 2625/6 or 446 0077 to arrange an interview.

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CHELMSFORD
(Circa £8,000 p.a.)

To join an international reinsurance broking company, which is a highly successful subsidiary of a major world wide trading group. This is a newly created position and would suit a recently qualified ACA/ACCA, aged approximately 24.
The successful applicant would be responsible directly to the Chief Accountant, assisting him in preparation of divisional reports, annual budgets and forecasts. Other interesting duties would be incorporated in this job role.
Prospects for advancement are good within this expanding group.
Please write for an application form and a note of considerable employee benefits.

Box 2990 F, The Times

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATION
LEICESTER SQUARE

We are an international engineering company with offices in Leicester Square and are looking for a Personnel Assistant Administration, preferably aged 25+.

Applications are invited from candidates with a least 3 years experience in personnel administration together, with a good secretarial background (shorthand not essential). Reporting to the Personnel Manager the successful applicant's duties will include recruitment of secretarial and clerical staff. Essential qualities include flexibility, initiative, numeracy and an excellent telephone manner.

We offer a negotiable salary, flexible working hours, season ticket loan scheme and pension and life assurance scheme.

Find out more by telephoning Lilah Gooding on 01-839 4377 or write to her at Personnel Department, Catalytic International Inc, 48 Leicester Square, London, WC2H 7LZ.

NO AGENCIES PLEASE

GREECE

(TASIS) International School in residential suburb of Athens, seeks experienced teacher for G.C.E. 'A' level course in Biology for September 1981.

Please call Dawn Carley at (TASIS) England on Chertsey (09328) 65252 and send c.v. to (TASIS) England, Cold Harbour Lane, Thorpe, nr Egham, Surrey TW20 8TE.

BOOK-KEEPER PROPERTY MANAGER/ESS

Initiative and problem solving ability combined with quiet efficiency in dealing with day to day book-keeping are the qualities required for this varied and responsible opening with a small Knightsbridge based property company. Previous experience naturally desirable but relevant parallel experience would be considered. Salary will be commensurate to responsibility plus experience.

Ring B. Abbott on 01-584 0787

ACCOUNTANT

for newly formed commodity company in the City. The successful applicant would be responsible for all aspects of company accounting and should be familiar with bank credit and F/Ex. Commodity experience would be an advantage.

Telephone: 01-623 1964

CONSERVATION VOLUNTEERS TRUST ADMINISTRATOR

The Trust requires an Administrator whose main responsibilities will be for personnel and insurance matters, servicing of committees, and managing the head office of 9 staff, plus liaison with 10 small regional offices. Proven administrative ability necessary. An understanding of accounts to trial balance an advantage. Post based in Reading. Salary £5,755-£6,964. For further details and application form send s.a.e. to BTCV, 10-11 Duke Street, Reading, Berks. Closing date for completed applications 10th July, 1981.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

NANNY/GOVERNESS

Looking for responsible, mature lady to care for children 1½ years and 3½ years old.
Out of town, live-in, permanent position. Excellent reference required.
Good Salary—Fringe Benefits
Please call 493 8008
Suite of Mrs. Steiner

WINE BAR COOK required to take charge of kitchen and food service in up-market City bar. 5-day week. No evenings. Would control and lead team of five. Telephone Miss Kay, 01-737 6406.

CAMP BOSSES/CHEFS required for off/on-shore positions in West Africa. French essential. One year contract. Return fares paid. Food/accommodation provided. Salary £7,800. Write with C.V. or telephone Miss G. Hogan, on 01-437 6051 ext. 230, Abela & Company, 4/6 Savile Row, London, W1.

TRAINEE EXECUTIVE with technical and commercial ability wanted for T.V. rental business of the highest standing. Established 1937. A suitable applicant would be trained to take increasing charge during the gradual retirement of the present Managing Director. Exceptional opportunity for keen and capable young applicant. Write only, stating age and details of background and career. Drazin Ltd., 59 Heath St., Hampstead, N.W.3.

YOUNG PERSON required for training in small West End travel agency and tour operator. Good knowledge of French necessary. Wage negotiable. 01-734 1677.

RESEARCHER required, July August. 4 weeks not necessarily consecutive. Typing essential; visual intelligence and economic curiosity more important than subject, which is the Early History of Potatoe. Please write Box 0474 G, The Times.

MANAGER/ESS Employment Agency.—Manager 30-55 sought for small and busy specialist Domestic agency with international clientele. Based Chelsea. Public school or similar standard of education and background. Good references with stable record living central area or SW London. Must have broad experience of small business administration, marketing, interviewing etc. We seek a quality person, healthy non-smoker, sober and positive. Should have a reasonable clean licence to drive. Commencing salary £6,000 + bonus on results and use of company car. Reply in confidence together with snapshot and CV to Box 0442 G, The Times.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

A vacancy exists for an Administrative Assistant for general duties including new areas of activity and studies of scientific aspects of matters of public concern. Applicants should be between 26 and 32 years of age and should have at least a good honours degree in science; some administrative experience desirable, evidence of ability to write clearly and concisely essential. Commencing salary from £6,880 to £8,105 per annum according to experience, plus London Allowance of £967 per annum; contributory pension scheme. For further particulars apply in writing by 6 July to: The Executive Secretary, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AG marking your envelope Confidential RWJK.

ST. JOHN'S SMITH SQUARE

Requires box office Manager. Some relevant experience preferred. Routine duties but potential scope for the right candidate. Applications in writing with c.v., references, present salary to Director, St. John's, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HA.

TRAVEL CLERK.—For new sports travel shop in Havant. Must be adaptable, able to ski, type and have previous travel agency exp. Ski sun, Havant (0705) 47 [illegible]

PICK UP THE PHONE and dial a future. Terry Hiscock 01-580 8361.

Welsh National School of Medicine

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (RESEARCH FINANCE)

Applications are invited from persons with graduate or professional qualifications for the above new post in the Finance Department of the School. Previous experience of University financial administration is not essential but will be an advantage.

Salary within the range £5,285-£10,575, commencing salary will be dependent upon qualifications and experience.

Further particulars (quoting ref AS 64) available from the Registrar and Secretary, Welsh National School of Medicine, Heath Park, Cardiff CF4 4XN (tel. 0222 755944 ext. 2207) to whom applications should be submitted by 30th June, 1981.

PUBLISHING £6,500.—Accounts Subscription Manager/ess sought. See La Creme de la Creme.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CAMP MANAGERS required for the Middle-East. Food and accommodation paid. Salaries up to £12,000 per annum. Single status. Return ticket to UK every 6 months. Write with c.v. or telephone Miss G. Morgan on 01-437 6051 ext 230, Abela & Company, 4-6 Savile Row, London W1.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

HOLIDAY HELPERS.—Au pairs.—H. C. S. 592a Kings Rd., 01-731 3740

LIVELY intelligent person to help run kitchen in pub restaurant with mouthwatering menu. 12 miles Hereford. Good wages. Apply the Broad Oak Inn, Garway 098180263.

NANNIES & BABYSITTERS UNLIMITED urg. need trained exp. applicants now. 584 1046.

STUDENT or au pair needed to help run large beautiful house in picturesque Provence village during summer. Driving licence and some French essential. Write Mayor, Menerbes, 84560 France.

CORDON BLEU trained cook, age 20-35 work 25 hrs. p.w. Covent Garden Wine Bar. Tel. Heather, 836 [illegible]

RESIDENT CARETAKER Occasional Aunt wanted by expatriate to look after house in Hampshire and children at half term etc. Reply Box 0572 G, The Times.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

King's College London
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)
DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH
Applications are invited for the post of

GRADUATE LIBRARY ASSISTANT

in the French Library, tenable from 1 October 1981 until 30 September 1982, in the first instance, but renewable for two further years.
Applicants must be, or expect to be, graduates and will be required to undertake research for a higher degree (MPhil/PhD) and supervise the running of the French Library. This post is not suitable for post-graduates doing course work for the London MA.
The award consists of a grant of £3,270 per annum and free tuition in the College.
Application forms and conditions of appointment are available from the Assistant Registrar, King's College London, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS, to whom completed applications should be returned by 9 July 1981.

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FRENCH & SPANISH by qualified native teacher. Tel. 935 8641.

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[illegible] Floor). Recruitment advertisements on this page are open to male and female applicants.

هكذا من الأصل

La crème de la crème

Secretary P.A.
£6,500 neg. Wembley

A first class P.A. with poise and intelligence is required for vice president of the European Headquarters of an international company. Candidates must have superlative secretarial skills whilst both the ability to speak French and the possession of a driving licence is advantageous but not essential. This is an absorbing position for someone who has the desire to pursue a challenging caretr. The conditions and benefits are excellent.

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Shorthand/Audio Sec. for partner dealing with film producers. Accuracy and diplomacy are essential attributes. Salary £5,500-£6,000 plus perks.
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Bligh Appointments
493 4372.

BLIGH

FED UP WITH COMMUTING?

East Grinstead Solicitor with City orientated practice seeks mature Legal Secretary. Competitive City salary offered.

Please telephone
East Grinstead 0342 210763
after 6 p.m.

TOP LEVEL SECRETARIES
FOR OUR NEW CITY OFFICES

We are United Computing, a US organisation, whose computer bureaux services to industry and commerce are expanding throughout this country and in Europe. Recently we've moved our UK headquarters from Epsom to London, EC2, and it's here that we need first-class shorthand secretaries with the experience needed to provide a full backup service at Director level.

Ours is a young, dynamic organisation and we require secretaries to work at Board level, including Marketing and Personnel. We can promise you the full business involvement that can only enhance your career prospects. Apart from salaries negotiable in the region of £6,500 p.a. you can expect all the benefits associated with an internationally successful organisation, plus a well-appointed working environment close to bus routes and main line stations.

For all the details contact:
Helen Gardiner
Personnel Department
UNITED COMPUTING
Fourmost House
12-22 West Street, Epsom, Surrey
Tel: Epsom (78) 29678

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER/ESS SENIOR SECRETARY
NATIONAL LAW LIBRARY
c. £6,500 ALDWYCH

We are concerned with research into and development of legal information retrieval systems based on computer technology and require an Administrative Manager whose duties will include the general day to day administration of the office, servicing committees (including minute taking), acting as secretary to the technical manager and organizing seminars and conferences.
Essential qualities include discretion, an ability to communicate effectively, a flexible approach to work and secretarial skills.
Ideal position for mature person who is capable of working alone.

For details please telephone Ruth Messer on 01-836 3982

SECRETARY REQUIRED FOR MANAGING DIRECTOR

of company based in Mayfair with other offices in South London and Exeter. The position requires someone with a happy nature, a pleasant manner and able to cope with an extremely demanding boss. Age should be between 25-40 with previous secretarial experience, including shorthand. Electric IBM golfball typewriter, friendly atmosphere. Good job for good secretary. Hours 9.00 to 5.30. 4 weeks holiday per annum. Good salary. Excellent office. Reply Box 0443 G, The Times.

Secretary to Fashion Company Director

Top Shop, the successfully expanding British fashion group, are looking for an experienced shorthand secretary to fill this key position at our Oxford Circus head office.

You will need to be totally unflappable, able to organise our Concession Director's hectic schedule, cope courteously with Concessionaires' problems, share a small team's satisfying involvement, and spend a considerable amount of your time on the phone.

In return for your first class secretarial skills and organising ability, we are offering an excellent salary and benefits which include discounts on a whole range of merchandise.

If you're aged 20-30, and looking for the Top Shop challenge, telephone or write to **Alison Norman, Personnel Officer, Top Shop, PO Box 2LP, 214 Oxford Street, London W1A 2LP. Tel. 01-580 9381.**

ZWR
A Career in Advertising

We have a number of vacancies for Secretaries aged between 18-28, salaries £4,500-£6,000 within Advertising Agencies.
Covent Garden Agency need young Secretary to work for lively team. £5,000.
Large agency in SW1 need PA/Secretary for Associate Director. £5,000.
Prestigious agency in WC2 needs Secretary 20+ in client services. £5,600. Call Michelle Zadek.

ZADEK WEBB RECRUITMENT LTD.
3 Henrietta St. London WC2 TEL 01-836 0594

KENSINGTON
UP TO £7000

The world's largest discount card company need a well-spoken, literate person with a good knowledge of English geography, good telephone presentation and an interest in learning to operate a VDU keyboard. He/she will be dealing with retailers ad report to one of our directors. There are good prospects of further responsibility and salary increases. Send C.V. and introductory letter to:
Chris Radbone, Countdown Limited
88-92 Earl's Court Road, Kensington, London W8 or phone Sue Buckingham on 01-938 1041 for further details.

£7000 – W1

A team-spirited Secretary/PA is needed to work for the American Managing Director of this small but busy firm of Management Consultants. Although slow shorthand will be acceptable, you will need excellent typing and pride in the presentation of your work. You will also be responsible for the running of the office including some simple bookkeeping. Age 25-34. Speeds 90/60+.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD.
Recruitment Consultants
629 9686
166 Piccadilly

Secretaries are needed for two senior British bankers, based in:

ABU DHABI
£9,000 TAX FREE

Working for the Assistant General Manager. "A" level education. Shorthand 120, accurate typing. Luxurious accommodation provided. working day finishes 2 p.m.

PARIS
F.F. 85,000

PA to the Senior Vice-President. Fluent French with shorthand in English and French absolutely essential.

Both positions require experience at senior level. Age approximately 25-35.
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SENIOR SECRETARIES
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173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital
Goldhawk Road London, W.6

Senior Secretary

We need a mature, responsible person to organise the smooth running of the Social Workers' general office. It is an interesting and demanding post with a variety of duties and would suit someone who is an experienced shorthand/typist and with proven administrative *skills and a caring personality*. Salary scale £4,522-£5,361 inclusive of London Weighting allowance.

For further information please contact Social Services Department, Tel. 01-748 4666, ext 305.
For application form and job description please contact Administrative Assistant, tel. 01-748 4666, ext 204.

SECRETARY TO LEGAL ADVISOR

Required by Mobil Oil Company Limited to perform a full range of secretarial and administrative duties for the Legal Advisor.

You should have excellent *secretarial* skills, shorthand/typing, minimum 5 years' secretarial experience and GCE 'O' level English. Experience in legal work desirable but not essential.

We offer a very competitive salary and a full range of employee benefits commensurate with qualifications and experience to: T. C. Maher, Mobil Oil Company Limited, 54-60 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6QB.

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITY
£5,750

We are a large International Advertising Agency in Mayfair and are seeking a well-groomed Secretary/PA with intelligence, initiative and humour to work with two busy Advertising Executives in our *European Group*. If you have excellent secretarial skills and administrative ability and are looking for variety and increasing job involvement this could be the opportunity you are seeking. Previous advertising experience and a second European language would be an advantage but is *not* essential. We have a sub-restaurant wine bar and company shop.

For further details please telephone
Helen Briant 629 9496.

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A Senior Manager and his two young assistants, in a well-known property investment company next to the Ritz Hotel need a secretary in late 20s: 55+ audio typing, some figure work, lots of client contact and telephone work, including occasional switchboard duties. Neat appearance essential. Salary from £6,000, annual bonus, 4 weeks' holidays plus the chance to work in a Ritzy neighbourhood! Telephone Simone Sykes.

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Recruitment Consultants
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01-580 3693

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Neg £5,500

This is a superlative job for someone who enjoys handling small beautiful objects and who wants to become really involved working with antiques and dealing with people in a busy environment where shorthand is not necessary but typing useful. Requirements are a good education, initiative, and the poise and confidence to deal with clients and work happily with a small group of charming people. Age preferred 30s-40s.

Bernadette of Bond St.
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No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
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W.1.

London based Director of overseas operations requires discreet, shorthand Sec/Admin. Assistant for wide range of duties. Good salary offered for this varied and demanding position.

For more details 'phone
Jenny Wright
01-486 1951
(No Agencies)

SECRETARY ARCHITECTS
W.1.

Informal, friendly office requires efficient, capable, cheerful Secretary, aged 20-30, to assist Co-ordinator in administration of major overseas project. Good shorthand, typing and general office skills essential. Telex and word processor experience preferable but will train. Salary £6,000+ p.a. and 4 weeks hols.

Please phone Rosemary
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Stella Fisher Bureau
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c £5,500
To Marketing Director, N.W.5. Shorthand not essential.

If you are well educated (preferably to A level standard) have excellent typing skills and think you would enjoy a hectic and varied job in an expanding company, the Marketing Director of our young retail group needs *you! Excellent working conditions* and staff benefits. Phone

Underwood
01-589 4401

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We are a successful Recruitment Consultancy in W.1. & due to expansion, wish to appoint a consultant experienced in placing both permanent and/or temporary staff. Applications will be treated with strictest confidence. Evening appointments can be arranged.

Call Valerie Whiteson
486 7921
203 3174 (evenings)

£7,000 plus mortgage

A *highly* successful young executive of this prestigious bank in E.C.3 needs an *excellent PA/Secretary to help* run his busy office. You need to be a good organiser, enjoy working under pressure and have good shorthand and typing speeds. Age early twenties. Luxury offices and superb benefits.

Please ring 628 4835

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARY P/A

Transalpino, the largest Youth Rail operation in Europe, are now looking for a Secretary P/A to assist their Administration Manageress. The successful applicant will supplement his/her general secretarial experience with a good commercial background.

We are a fast expanding company that welcomes and rewards self-starting staff.

Please write, in confidence, to Mrs. Finch enclosing c.v. to Transalpino Limited, 40 Buckingham Palace Road, London, SW1.

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Property Fund requires underpaid, overworked secretary / telephonist / *receptionist/filing clerk/* customer liaison officer/ Saint. *Salary negotiable.* Opportunity for financial improvement.

Tel. 638 2909

£9,000

Chief Executive of major bank needs P.A./Secretary (25-50) with first class skills and top level experience in a financial environment. A tough worldly person with an interest in current affairs would be most suitable.
01-730 5148
(24 hrs)
Consultants



A DIAMOND SURROUND
£5,500 + Free Travel

Luxuriate in the extravagant environment of London's diamond centre when you join this amicable informal finance and trading company. Team spirit is the keynote here, offering you total variety and responsibility of assisting the Chairman. If you are numerate and have secretarial skills call Sue Pacha immediately.

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Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

INTERNATIONAL FLAVOUR
To £6,500 + superb benefits

Dealing with people, especially VIPs, and shareholders, *requires both a lively and* tactful disposition. If you enjoy problem-solving, a wealth of people contact and a convivial surrounding, put your secretarial skills to good use by calling
58-60 Houndsditch, E.C.3
Shirley Hall

Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

PUBLIC RELATIONS
WC1 c £6,000

This busy M.D. needs a capable Secretary, aged 34+, who can work in a lively environment. Lots of involvement, meeting clients and arranging functions. For further details of this interesting, non-routine position call Christine Jones on 439 7972.

CENTACOM
Personnel Consultants

PROFESSIONAL PAs
£6,500

I am presently seeking highly professional PAs with good secretarial skills and senior level experience for a variety of top level opportunities. Benefits depending upon the vacancy include mortgage assistance, subsidised restaurant, profit share, bonus and S.T.L.

Call Diane Hilton
for an immediate interview
58-60 Houndsditch, EC3

Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

PA IN PR
TO £6,500

A vacancy has occurred within this successful W1 P.R. company which demands good sh. typing, absolute discretion and a responsible attitude. The work involved is interesting and topical and the people are friendly and considerate. Age 25-30.
01-730 5148
(24hrs)
Consultants



SECRETARY/P.A.
£7,000 + mortgage

City Merchant Bank requires a well-groomed efficient Secretary with good shorthand to work for Senior Director. Must be able to liaise at all levels. Excellent perks and conditions.

For more details phone:
B. J. RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
248 8121

ATTENTION AUDIO SECRETARIES

We have a number of interesting and well paid audio secretarial appointments both in the City and the West End.

Please telephone
JUNE COX
to discuss in detail

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 2921

PUBLISHING
£6,500 NEG

Accounts Subscription Manager/ess for progressive company in W1. Ideally suit applicant 25-35 with ability to liaise with clients. Average accurate typing and *book-keeping knowledge preferred.* Excellent prospects.
Veronica Lapa 937 6525

CENTACOM
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Das Goethe-Institut London

such zum 1. August 1981
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required for team of BUSY Architects in attractive modern offices near Regents Park. Salary to c.£6,000 + L.V.'s.

Please telephone:
Monica Crooks
at Sheppard Robson on
01-485 4161.

SOUTH KENSINGTON

Two Secretaries required for architects firm in South Kensington. Minimum 2 years' experience. Salary negotiable.

01-589 1242

TEMP CONTROLLER
c £10,000

Superb salary offered to the person who will augment our very successful Temporary Division. Only those who are money orientated, self motivated *and desirous of success* need apply. Previous Consultancy/Agency experience essential. For more information, please call:
Josephine Morrison
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Graduate Girls Secretarial
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AUDIO/ SECRETARIES/PAs

For some of the best jobs in town and salaries £5,500-£7,000.

Bligh Appointments
20 Conduit Street
London, W1
493 4372

BLIGH

MATURE SECRETARY, AGE 35+

Efficient Secretary required for chairman of a company located near Berkeley Square. Good shorthand and typing, speeds necessary. Salary negotiable.

Tel: Mrs Hewett
01-493 4541

£7,000 MAYFAIR

Secretary/P.A. required to assist Managing Director of small, friendly property company. Own office, staff lunches plus yearly bonus in exchange for adaptable, efficient 24-28 year old.
Ring Sally Belliham
491 8686

ITALIAN OR SPANISH SPEAKING SECRETARY

With English S/h required for varied and interesting position in small City fur brokers office.

Tel: 248 1385
Peter or Geraldine

EMBASSY OF JAPAN, W1
requires
SECRETARY

For political section. Graduate preferred, salary according to qualifications and experience.
Tel. 493 6030, ext. 4.

SECRETARIAL

FIRST CLASS AUDIO SECRETARY

required for Chartered Surveyors in new offices at Marble Arch. Over 21, with good telephone manner. Varied and interesting work. Light lunches provided. 3 weeks' annual holiday. Good salary.

Tel: Brian Rusby
CHESTERTONS
01-937 7244
(No Agencies)

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY TO £6,000

Share an office and supervise three young secretaries in a "family type" environment. A lovely listed building overlooking St. James's Park sets the scene for interest and involvement. Deal with customers, set up board meetings, and use your secretarial skills *for the director of the association.* Call PAULA LANGMUIR on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS), SOMEONE TO BELIEVE IN.

INTERESTED IN PERSONNEL? We have excellent openings in the £6,000-£6,500 range for P.A./Secs. (with s/h) covering the full spectrum of personnel responsibilities. Please ring for [illegible] COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 53, Fleet St., E.C.4. [illegible]

EXP SECRETARY.—Level headed person with good speeds to become involved with policy and future developments in television. Plenty of variety. c £5,400. Blue Arrow Staff Service 379 7444.

CAPABLE SECRETARY required for small architectural practice in W1. Pleasant personality, ability to cope with switchboard and knowledge of general office duties essential. Salary negotiable. Telephone 580 2451.

PA/AUDIO/SECRETARY £5,500. Able to cope with Administration duties for Senior Management of Property Holding Group, Kensington, W8. Age 22+. Phone Eileen Connaughton, Fitzroy Staff Bureau, 437 5661.

A SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGE and Audio with Sec exp. Age 22+ is offered a varied and interesting position by a leading American bank. Sal c. £5,600. Jonathan Wren Pers Cons. 623 1266.

AUDIO P.A./SEC., under 40, for West End Insurance Group. £5,500-£5,700 plus 9% bonus, good perks. COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 01-353 7696.

SUPER SALES SECRETARY required for busy Kensington Chartered Surveyors and Estate Agents. IBM Golfball and chance to assist generally in selling houses and flats. Telephone Mr T. J. Coe on 01-581 3623.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.

S/H SEC.—£4,750 + £4.25 LVs. 17+. Exc prospects. One man. Very good perks. 9.30. 454 1301 Keystone Emp Agy.

NON-SECRETARIAL

FULHAM based publishing company needs four people for worthwhile and rewarding work on various projects. Age immaterial, experience not essential, but pleasant and confident telephone manner necessary. Good remuneration. Please telephone 01-581 1597.

EXCITING SOUTH KEN Ad Agency needs attractive experienced receptionist to work full time 9-6 with PABX. Excellent salary and working environment. Call Tanni Davison 589 1434 Extn. 57.

PROPERTY CONSULTANTS with modern offices in the heart of Mayfair require an experienced receptionist with typing ability. Salary £5,000. Tel. 491 2700.

TEMPTING TIMES

£3.60 p.h.

You are greatly in demand with speeds of 100/60, good experience and a bright *personality. We have plenty of* work to offer you in Central London in director-level secretarial assignments. Discover for yourself the fun of joining the Crone Corkill team. Ring

437 1126 (West End)
628 4835 (City)

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

WE URGENTLY need temporary secretaries (shorthand or audio) for work in the City and West End. If you have good speeds and experience please telephone Career Plan (Consultants) 734 4284.

JOIN COVENT GARDEN'S leading Temporary Team with creative bookings in Publishing, Current Affairs, Business World and all the nicest professions! COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 53 Fleet Street, EC4. 01-353 7696.

NEW HORIZONS are always interested to hear from experienced secretaries with compatible skills to join their team of professional Temporary Staff.—01-499 9192.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

SECRETARY/BOOK-KEEPER for luxury office in private apartment, Regent's Park, nr. Baker St. Hours 10.00-4.30. Impeccable references. Non-smoker. Good salary by arrangement. Phone 01-487 2571 or write Box 0374 G The Times.

PART-TIME SECRETARY required, *3-day week, West End film co.* Accurate typing. Interesting, varied work. Salary £3,250. 01-437 6684.

PUBLIC NOTICES

No. 25 (Rule 58 (6))
In the Matter of EARLS COURT GARAGE & MOTOR CO Limited
By *Order of the High Court* dated the 27th day of February 1981, Mr Timothy Arnold Griffin, F.C.A., A.C.M.A., of Griffin & Partners, 22/24 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company with (or without) a Committee of Inspection.
Dated this 8th day of June, 1981.

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

SECRETARIAL

£6,000 GRADUATE in chemistry or microbiology. The Technical Manager of an International consumer co seeks a Technical Assistant. Good secretarial exp needed. Benefits incl a free lunch and 5 weeks hols. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

CITY RECEPTIONIST. £6,000.—Join this rapidly expanding international bank and run their beautiful reception area. They have *many top level clients visiting* the office and seek a socially confident, well presented person with good typing ability. Benefits include a mortgage subsidy and lunch allowance. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868 ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

PART-TIME Sec. / Book-keeper; Regent's Park. See Part Time Vacs.

HELP to launch Research Appeal with top-level patronage. Work from super offices in Fulham, SW6. Organise many activities, control office, attend committees and meet all those concerned. Shorthand or audio typing acceptable. Must be well educated, socially confident and able to deal with quantity of own correspondence. Around £6,000 p.a. neg. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

KENSINGTON.—Up to £7,000. See La Crème de la Crème.

LEGAL NOTICES

STEPCASTLE Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of STEPCASTLE Limited, will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co, 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Thursday the 25th day of June 1981 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated the 11th day of June 1981.
By order of the Board,
D. T. CRAMMOND
Director.

Re: VANGO AND GORMAN Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before 17th July 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned, Mr David Julian Buchler FCA at Messrs Bernard Phillips & Co, New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.
Dated this 9th day of June 1981.
DAVID JULIAN BUCHLER, FCA

Re: THELGATE LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named *Company are required on or before* Friday, 17th July, 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their [illegible] the undersigned [illegible] F.C.A. at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.
Dated this 3rd day of June, 1981
BERNARD PHILLIPS.
(Chartered Accountant)

Re: APOLLO PHOTOGRAPHERS LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 17th July, 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned Bernard Phillips F.C.A., at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.
Dated this 3rd day of June, 1981
BERNARD PHILLIPS.
(Chartered Accountant)

TRANSFER BOOKS

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY
4% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK

In preparation for the payment of the half-yearly interest due August 1 1981, on the above Stock, the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed at 3.30 p.m. on July 10 and will be re-opened on July 22 1981.
W. E. REEVE,
Assistant Secretary.
50 Finsbury Square,
London, EC2A 1DD.
June 18 1981.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

KNOWSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL BILLS
£1,000,000 Bls. issued 17.6.81 maturing 16.9.81 @ 12 3-16% applic. tot. £11,000,000 and there are £3,000,000 Bls. outstanding.

LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE BILLS
£1,400,000 Bills issued 16-6-81, maturing 15-9-81, at 12.140635%. Applications totalled £14M. £4.4M Bills outstanding.

ESSEX COUNTY BILLS
£7m Bills issued June 16th 1981. Due September 15th 1981 at an average rate of 12.1877%. Applications totalled £75m. There are now £37m Bills on issue.

LONDON FLATS

DUNKERY HOTEL
Why not treat yourself to a break at our comfortable country hotel where 3/4 day breaks or more are being offered at prices to suit your budget. Children pets welcome. Fully licensed, we offer good food and pleasant surroundings. So why not call us on (064384) 241. Wooton Courtenay, Nr. Minehead, Somerset.

PROPERTIES UNDER £35,000

Clock House
Warminster, Wilts

Most unusual 1700's carefully modernised town house, full of character. 20ft x 15ft lounge *with exposed beams,* double bedroom, bathroom, cloakroom, kitchen/diner. Included in price of £22,900 round domed town lock-up & external non striking clock.

0985 213543

WEYBRIDGE

Unusually charming turn of century semi-detached white cottage in quiet cul-de-sac. 2 bedrooms, bathroom, attractive kitchen/dining area, reception room, gas c.h., double glazed, rewired. Garage, greenhouse. Cottage garden with peach tree, 2 mins Addlestone station and shops.

£29,950
Weybridge 51856

FULHAM

Central, compact, fully-modernised, 2nd floor flat. Double bedroom with fitted wardrobes and vanity unit. *L-shaped* lounge with terrazzo-tiled *dining area. Kitchen and bathroom.* Price of £27,950 includes quality carpets, curtains, light fittings throughout, cooker and refrigerator.

01-600 5511 (days) or 01-381 1818 (eves)

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

RARE OPPORTUNITY

to purchase a charming period house (Grade II) in a quiet garden square with easy access to City and West End. 3 dble. beds., luxury bath., dble. drawing room, fitted oak kitchen/diner with Poggenpohl units, conservatory, secluded walled garden.

£89,950
inc. carpets, curtains and all elec. equip.
01-735 4601




appears every day
please ring
01-278 9161

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

SW7.—Immediate sale. Unusual Edwardian 1st floor maisonette. 3 beds (1 double, 2 single), sunny, south-facing lounge with dining area, 2 balconies, kitchen, bath, cloakroom. Beautiful communal gardens. C.H. 84-year lease. £65,000. 373 4664 / 370 2436.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

LUXURY FLAT HEATED SWIMMING POOL

Situated Heston. 20 mins. London, 10 mins. Heathrow. Close all amenities incl. Piccadilly Line. 2 beds., ground floor, fully fitted kitchen incl. waste disposal, washing machine, dishwasher. Elec. hob & oven. Large lounge and study, dining room. All carpets and curtains included. Garage. Decorative garden.

£47,500
Tel. Wentworth
(09904) 2625

DORSET. — Pretty Georgian mews cottage, tastefully modernized. 2 beds; £20,500. Blandford 51141.

PERSONAL
MOTOR CARS

CHRYSLER ALPINE GLS
Reg June, 1978 (S)
29,000 miles. Colour: autumn leaf. MoT and Tax 1 year. Radio. Excellent condition. 1 owner.
£2,100 ono
Ring: 01-486 9921 (day)
01-542 2179 (eves)

SITUATIONS WANTED

MY DAUGHTERS.—20 and 17, chairman's secretary and trained caterer seek work experience abroad, end June, any duration.—Father, 095 386 777 (eves.).

G.P. (32), English, ex-public school, seeks interesting, challenging, alternative career. Please reply Box 0504 G, The Times.

WORKING ON THE MOST significant development of the century—require executive position in London for livelihood. Box 0573 G, The Times.

FLAT SHARING

GARDEN-LOVING COUPLE offered quiet accommodation in N12. Double bed., sitting room, breakfast room, shower and kitchen. £40 per week. Phone 445 4883.

OWN BATH/ROOM in Kens. luxury Flat. £130 pcm inc. 370 4760.

W.8.—Large Studio Room with kitchenette in family house. Prof. person. £140 pcm incl. 229 2845.

4TH TO SHARE Luxury House 15 mins. Tube, Baker St. £110 pcm incl. 904 4788.

CLAPHAM SOUTH. Cheerful prof. girl, 24+ to share mixed house. Non smoker preferred. Own room. £130 pcm excl. Tel. 673 7589 (Evenings).

3RD PERSON share large house near Archway. Own room. £100 pcm. 272 8027 after 6.

FULHAM. Own room, 2 available. £27.50 per week excl. 731 6153 after 6 pm.

W.8. Small room mansion flat exchange daily cleaning and cooking evening meal. 937 9374.

ISLINGTON—room and breakfast in family house until September 1st or shorter period. £26 pw. 607 6917 after 1 pm.

EALING BROADWAY, single room in shared flat. £88 pcm excl. 997 2060.

S.W.16. 2nd non-smoker 23+, own small room in comfortable flat. £78 pcm excl. 769 2734 eves.

PUTNEY—Person 28+ to share charming cottage flat. £135 pcm. 636 8101 (work) 789 4980 (eves).

S.W.1. Beautiful, spacious house, £38 p.w. 730 9492.

FLATSHARE.—213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.

SHARE A FLAT (est. 1958), for profs.—175 Piccadilly, 493 1265.

MAIDA VALE.—Prof person to share luxury mews house. £150 pcm. Tel: 286 9120 after 6.30.

E.3.—Charming spacious flat in Bow. Own room. Prof. girl 25 plus. £25 p.w. incl. 981 3956.

KEW BRIDGE. 2 professional persons wanted to share bedroom, mid twenties. Sharing spacious flat. Col TV, access to garden. Returnable deposit. £25 p.w. each excl. After 6. Tel. 568 3975.

CLEVELAND SQUARE, W.2. Room overlooking square gardens, in large family flat, for prof. girl, non-smoker. £145 p.c.m. incl. Tel. 262 6638 evenings.

KENSINGTON HIGH ST. Just off. Single room available in private house with garden, all facilities, suit professional person. £35 p.w. incl. Telephone 01-937 9551.

RENTALS

CHELSEA SW10. Elegant furnished 2 roomed flat, k / b. £85 pw. Tel: 352 4415.

HOUSE FOR SHARERS, Hyde Pk, in delightful mews, overlooking gdns, 2 single, 1 dble bedrooms, 1 recep, k & b, gas c.h. £110 pw. R.H.P. 01-937 3710.

ACTON, W3. Quiet, well furn. modern p/b flat. Dble bed, single recep, k & b. Easy travel town. £75 pw. Tel: 998 1895.

W14, 3 bed flat on 1st floor, c.h., c.h.w. Co let. £100 pw. Willett 730 3435.

KEW GREEN. Victorian gem, 3 beds, beautifully modernized/furnished. Only £125 pw. Priory 940 4555.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH. 3 bedroomed modern furnished flat. £130 pw. Central heating included. Colour TV, all mod cons. 267 4448.

KENNINGTON. Modern family house close to West End & City. 4 beds, large sitting/dining room, 3 baths, kit, garage, small gdn, partial c.h. Unfurnished. Lease 7½ yrs. Rent & rates £4,000 pa. Applications in writing only to Daniel Smith (Ref VHCF), 157 Kennington Lane, SE11 4HA.

EATON GATE, Belgravia, SW1. 1st floor flat, 1 bedroom, reception, bathroom, c.h./c.h.w. 6 months to 1 year. £150 neg. Marler & Marler. 235 9641.

CHISWICK VILLAGE. 1 bedroom flat in modern block. Sitting room, kitchen & bathroom, street parking. Available 1 year. £40 pw. W Ltd. 949 2482.

CAMPDEN HILL, W8.—1st floor flat in quiet cul-de-sac. 2 bed (1 double, 1 single), 1 recept, k & b, C.H. Modern conversion. Company or overseas. £[illegible] pw. 0322 68431 day. 733 6321 evenings.

HYDE PARK (Nr). Newly dec. grnd. floor holiday flat. For couple. CH. £95 pw incl. 723 9509.

KENSINGTON.—Charming short let flat for 2. £80. 727 5298.

CHELSEA S.W.3. Superb, newly furnished and decorated 4th flr. flat in purpose blt. block with lift & porters. 3 dble, 1 sgle, bedrms, 2 baths, with shwrs, fully ftd. kit., large drawing rm. First class condition thru'out. Avail. now 1½ yrs. £325 p.w. incl. C.H./c.h.w. Chestertons, 01-589 5211.

MARBLE ARCH/HYDE PARK. Luxury 1-2-3-4-5 bed. flats and houses. Long short lets.—West Trend. 262 6204.

ROYAL WEDDING.—Attractive furnished 2 bedroom Chelsea apartment available 1 week from 24th July. Ring 351 2738.

KENSINGTON.—Spacious room with cooking facilities in lovely old house. Maid service. £33-55 pw. Tel owner 370 6599.

RUCK & RUCK, 581 1741. Quality furnished houses for long lets needed urgently and also available. Ideal tenants looking.

MAYFAIR/S.W.1.—Luxury furn/unfurn 2/4 bedroom flats/house. £250 p.w. neg. 402 0170.

CHELSEA.—Elegant 3 room flat. Short let now 285 p.w. 351 1414.

NW2.—Large fully furnished purpose built top floor flat. 3 bedrooms, dining room, sitting room, fully equipped large kitchen, bathroom, separate w.c. Full gas c.h., c.h.w. Telephone, lift, resident porter. Entryphone. £110 p.w. Tel. 459 5619 or 459 0405.

UNFURNISHED flats wanted f & f purchased. 602 4671 Dixon & Co.

THE TIMES shopping Editor seeks accommodation three nights a week (Mon., Tue., Wed) within walking distance of Marylebone station or Gray's Inn Road. Professional household preferred. 837 1234 ext. 7770.

S.W.1.—Attractive, sunny maisonette. 3 beds, 2 bath, attic studio, 1½ reception. American style kitchen. Keys to garden square with tennis court, cleaner. £250 p.w. 828 0040.

MARBLE ARCH.—Luxury 2 bed. flat, furnished to high standard. 1 week +. £250 p.w.—Allen Bates & Co., 499 1665.

MAYFAIR. Luxury service studio. £140 p.w.—Browne Beck & Co. 01-[illegible].

HOLLAND PARK. Tiny but pleasant single room overlooking gardens. Kitchenette, shower, phone. Suit weekly commuter. £30 p.w.—330 7788.

ST JOHN'S WOOD. Elegant luxury flat. 2 bedrooms, garden, garage. £95 p.w. company or holiday let.—0249 713067 or 0249 712012.

LOOKING FOR QUALITY? Superb 2 bedroom 2 bathroom, balcony flat, St John's Wood. Available immediately for 1 year. £225 p.w. No agents. 340 7714.

W.3.—Well decorated furnished house, 3 bedrooms, through lounge, c.h., pretty garden, close Central Line. 3 years from July 1st. 290 p.w. 749 0725.

HAMPSTEAD.—Luxury flat, 2 beds. £160 p.w. — H.H.M. (0462) 67901.

SLOANE SQ.—Elegant flats, lounge, 2 bedrooms, k. & b., C.H. Tel: Long let. £100/£135.—730 8932.

(continued on page 26)

"... FOR THE BREAD OF GOD is he which cometh down from heaven, and giveth life unto the world ... Lord, evermore give us this bread." St John 6: 33.34.

BIRTHS

ASHTON.—On June 16th, at Odstock Hospital, Salisbury, to Felicity (nee Coles) and Richard—a daughter (Victoria Catherine).
LEDINGHAM.—On June 15th, at the John Radcliffe, Oxford, to Margaret and Andrew—a son (Robert William), a brother for Christopher.
LEICESTER.—On June 12th to Penelope and Ralph—a son.
MANN. — On June 14th, at Quorns Hospital, Cirencester, to Caroline and Rory—a son.
NUNNERY.—On 16th June, 1981, at St. Thomas', to Frances and Brendan—a daughter (Alice).
PHILIPPS.—On May 20th, 1981, in Colchester, to Suzanne (nee Thomas) and Huw—a son (Owen Robert Llewelyn), a brother for Sian, David and Edward.
POUNTNEY.—On June 15th, to Jane and David—a daughter (Emilia).
QUARTERMAINE.—On June 16th, at St. Teresa's Hospital, to Frances (nee Barnby) and Stephen,—a son (Guy Henry), brother for James and Hannah.
RICE EDWARDS.—On June 16th, to Martin and Minette—a son.
ROUXEL.—On 14th June, 1981, to Sheena Mackellar Goulty, wife of Norman Hugh Rouxel—a daughter (Eilidh Oliphant).
THORNTON.—On June 15th, to Gillian and Trevor—a daughter (Kelly Louise).
VOLANS.—On June 16, in Edinburgh, to Ann Fredlo (née Alexander) and Kevin—a son (Thomas Henry Sayer).

BIRTHDAY

SOPHIE.—Happy birthday. I love you.—Julian.

GOLDEN WEDDING

GILL : BINGLEY.—On June 18th 1931, at St. Giles, West Bridgford, C. J. (Jimmy) Gill to D. M. (Bing) Bingley, now at 65 Longton Avenue, SE26 6RF.

DEATHS

CARSON.—On 15th June, in her 87th year, at home, suddenly and without pain, Tatiana, most loved mother of Tatiana Browning and Peter Carson. Funeral private. No flowers, please. Any donations to the Convent of the Annunciation: 26 Brondesbury Park, London N.W.6.
GERKEN.—On June 17th, 1981, peacefully in hospital, Christine, beloved wife of Captain Robert [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

Our children are precious. We care for over 6,000 a year. Every child has a special problem needing a special kind of care—Jenny with a progressive physical handicap. Tim abandoned by his parents' violent break-up.

As little as £1 a month would help ease their problems by giving them the special kind of care they need. Please send donations to: Gordon Barritt, National Children's Home (T500), 85 Highbury Park, London N5 1UD.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT COVENANTS AND OTHER WAYS OF HELPING PHONE THE NCH APPEALS DEPARTMENT ON 01-226 2033.

UNWANTED — LOST

Daily they arrive, the strays and abandoned, the sick and the injured. THE WOOD GREEN ANIMAL SHELTER, 601 Lordship Lane, London N22 5LG (Hon. Treasurer: Dr. Margaret Young) has cared for these animals since 1924. It has a Free Clinic for the sick, a Cat Sanctuary at Lordship Lane and a Home for Stray and Unwanted Animals at Heydon, near Royston, Herts.

Please help to keep the work going by sending a donation. Visitors welcomed.

CANCER RESEARCH

We look to YOU for help, because without the generous aid of the public our work could not be continued (we have only voluntary support to rely on). Please send a donation or In Memoriam donation to: Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Room 160 AC, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX.

McCRACKEN formerly STEWART nee GILL Amelia Ellen McCracken formerly STEWART nee Gill late of 14 Sanfield Cromer Street Kings Cross, London WC1 died at London WC1 on 31 March 1980. (Estate about £12,400). The husband and kin of the abovenamed are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

UK HOLIDAYS

LYMINGTON, Hants. Ancient market town & seaport; edge beautiful New Forest & Solent shore. Recently available in listed High St. properties of character & charm, 2 s/c modernised holiday flats, each sleeping 3 plus. Col. T.V., all requisites. Ideal sailing/touring centre. Most dates end June, July, some Aug./Sept. Tel: evgs. 0590 74597.
LOVELY estuary cottage. Dinghy. Sleeps 10. July 11th-31st. 01-267 3943.

SHORT LETS

KENSINGTON— LITTLE BOLTONS

Spacious flat, 2 double bedrooms, 1 single, large lounge, newly fitted kitchen, shower unit. Brand new carpets. Fully modernised throughout. Full gas central heating.

£220 PER WEEK

01-539 4021 (day)

SERVICE APARTMENTS in Kensington with colour T.V., 24 hr. switchboard, telex. Collingham Apartments. 01-373 6306.

FLATS de VILLE have a selection of superb properties available for the Royal Wedding. Please phone us with your requirements. 01-937 9801.

INSTANT FLATS. Chelsea, Luxury serviced. Mr Page. 373 5433.
S.W.1. Family house in Pimlico. 5 bedrooms, modern kitchen, daily cleaning help, patio garden, available August to mid September. £350 p.w. Tel. 01-920 0651 (office hours).
CHELSEA.—Manor Street, S.W.3 from 1st July-1st Oct. 1 twin-bedded bedroom, sitting room, bathroom, kitchen. Fully furnished, porterage. Refs. essential; £100 p.w. neg. 076-388 214.
KENSINGTON.—Fine family home 4/5 bedrooms, 2½ baths., den, American kitchen, laundry, pretty garden, etc. New appliances, American and Italian furniture. 2 mths let from July 13. Value at £295 p.w. 01-603 5735.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE. End of June, beginning of September. Spacious flat, sitting room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom, all inclusive. £200 p.w. Reference required. Tel. 01-584 7162.
S.W.3. Wanted. Tenant for small house from July. 2 reception [illegible]

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 25

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

FLIGHT BARGAINS

Nice, 17, 23 June £59
Faro, 3, 10 July £86
Alicante, 18 June £45
Palma, 16, 23, 25 June £43
Zurich, 15, 22, 29 June £59
Athens, 15, 20, 22 June £89
Corfu, 22 June £95

VENTURA HOLIDAYS

125 Aldersgate Street London, E.C.1
Tel: 01-250 1355 or 253 2640
279 South Road, Sheffield S6
Tel: (0742) 337490 or 336079
ATOL 1170

EUROPEAN ECONOMY FLIGHTS

Inclusive arrangements to: Prices from
ALGHERO £109 NAPLES £115
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ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

(continued on page 25)

هكذا من الأصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



Amos Brearly (Ronald Magill) turns newspaper editor in Emmerdale Farm (Thames, 5.15). It is screened in other ITV areas at differing times tonight and tomorrow.

● WENT THE DAY WELL? (BBC 2, 8.30pm) brings down the curtain on BBC 2's season of war films. It is, perhaps, the least known of them. Which is not to say that, for this reason, the season goes out with a whimper. This old Ealing film about an English village invaded by German paratroops is the work of Alberto Cavalcanti, the Brazilian-born director who made a considerable impact on the British documentary film movement of the Thirties. His was one of the guiding hands behind the famous GPO Film Unit production Night Mail, and North Sea. Heightened fact was his forte, and Went the Day Well? admirably demonstrates this quality in his work. He was not at his best with pure fiction, viz Nicholas Nickleby. But his was the episode about the fiendish doll in the horror compilation Dead of Night. It is a tale that still makes me damp-browed when I think of it.

● The Australian-made serial based on Nevil Shute's A TOWN LIKE ALICE reaches its conclusion tonight (BBC 2, 9.25pm) and I strongly deplore the way it clashes with Went the Day Well? on BBC 1. The Corporation's alternative viewing policy is a highly commendable one, but its effectiveness is impaired when drama is opposed to drama. My colleague Peter Dear has already praised this adaptation of the Shute novel. Let me heap further garlands on its head. It respects the wide span of the book as the otherwise worthy Rank film of the Fifties did not. It is exceptionally well cast and makes the maximum use of its locations. In short, it doesn't compromise over quality merely because it was made for TV and not the cinema.

● Part two of HANGING FIRE: THE STATE OF ISRAEL (BBC 2, 10.15pm) examines the Israelis' first 14 years as conquerors of *former Arab-held lands. Or are they merly retrievers? Or tyrants?* Martin Young's is a well-balanced report, and the centre ground in the argument is interestingly filled in by those Israelis who are agonizing over their new role of occupier and whether it means the same thing as oppressor.

● *The Radio Theatre 81* experiment on Radio 3, which has brought us plays that have already been staged, has been an up-and-down success story. We have sometimes had the worst of both worlds, not the best. Tonight's play, Tom McGrath's WHO ARE YOU ANYWAY? (7.30pm), about three characters with no names or backgrounds, was recorded before an audience at the Transverse Theatre in Edinburgh. What benefits we, the listeners, derive from such a method of presentation remains to be seen.

SYMBOLS KEY: †STEREO; ★BLACK AND WHITE; (r)REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Appleton House. 7.05 Feature Films as Propaganda. 7.30 A New Look at Bonding.
9.47 For Schools, Colleges: Science (water). 10.10 Merry-go-Round. 10.35 *Anatomy of a Gang.* 11.05 Near and Far (tundra).
11.25 Cricket: The First Test. England versus Australia. From Trent Bridge. Live coverage, from the very first delivery. More at 3.00. Then coverage switches to BBC 2 (4.35). And there are highlights tonight, also on BBC 2, at 10.15.
1.15 pm News. 1.30 Chock-a-Block: for the very young. Closedown at 1.45.
2.00 You and Me: For the toddlers. 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time (dancing). 2.40 Television Club.
3.00 The First Test: Further coverage of the first day's play. The commentators are Richie Benaud, Jim Laker, Ted Dexter and Mike Smith.
3.55 Play School: The Sailor, by Dick Bruna. 4.20 The Perils of Penelope Pitstop: Cartoon (r). 4.40 Oscar, Kina and the Laser: Cartoon adventure story, told by Ray Brooks, and made in Spain. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Blue Peter: Maggie and Jim, the tortoises, take part in the great race at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Plus tap-dancing from Julie Parker.
5.40 *News: with Richard Baker.* 5.55 Regional news magazines.
6.20 Nationwide: Alan Towers from Midlands Today presents the Grass Roots item.
6.45 Tomorrow's World: The Prince of Wales meets the finalists in part one of the Prince of Wales Award for Industrial Innovation and Production, and their entries will be seen.
7.20 Top of the Pops: with Peter Powell as MC.
7.55 *The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy:* Pursued by nuclear missiles, Zaphod Beeblebrox heads the stolen spaceship towards the legendary planet of *Magrethea (r).*
8.30 Rings on Their Fingers: Another showing of this domestic comedy series starring Diane Keen and Martin Jarvis. Tonight: the difficulty of buying a birthday gift for a girl who seems to have everything (r).
9.00 News.
9.25 A Town Like Alice: Final *instalment. Joe works hard to* make the station at Midhurst a fit place to bring a wife. (See Personal Choice.)
10.15 Hanging Fire: The State of Israel. Second film in a series of three. The sources of the Arabs' resentment against the Jews, including accusations *of stolen land and protests* against mass punishment. (See Personal Choice.)
10.45 Question Time: The panel consists of David Howell MP, Janet Morgan, editor of the Crossman Diaries, Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West, and Woodrow Wyatt, chairman of the Horserace Totalisator Board. Tony Benn was scheduled to appear on the panel but his illness made this impossible.
11.45 News headlines.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Northern Ireland. 11.30-11.50 Ulster in Focus. Scotland: 1.10-1.15 Scottish News. 8.30-9.00 Current Account Report. Wales: 11.30, 11.50 Search. 6.20-6.45 Heddiw. These details are incomplete because of an industrial dispute within BBC Publications who provide the Press with details about all BBC programmes.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: The Athabasca Glacier; 7.05 Screening Nuclear Hazard; 7.30 Maths: Vector Spaces.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 3.55 (The Sailor). Closedown at 11.25.
1.30 pm Royal Ascot and Tennis: Tracy Austin defends her title in the BMW Championships, at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne. Further coverage at 4.35 and at 11.30 tonight. The commentators are Dan Maskell, John Barrett and Ann Jones. It's Ladies Day at Royal Ascot. We see the 2.30, 3.05, 3.45 (The Gold Cup) and 4.20) races.
4.35 Tennis and Cricket: Further coverage of the First Test between England and Australia, at Trent Bridge, and of the BMW Championships at Eastbourne.
6.35 Open University: Shop Supervisor.
7.00 Cartoon Two: The Swedish cartoon The Statue.
7.15 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.25 Delia Smith's Cookery Course: How to prepare sweets and cold puddings, including rich chocolate mousse, summer pudding and Strawberry Pavlova.
7.50 The Pursuit of Power: Robert McKenzie interviews David Owen, one of the leaders of the new Social Democrats. *He explains* why he left the Labour Party and helped set up the new one. Repeated next Thursday night.
8.30 Battlefront: Went the Day Well?* (1942) Sleepy English village becomes the front line during the Second World War. Adapted from a Graham Greene story, and starring Leslie Banks, Mervyn Johns and Marie Lohr. Directed by Cavalcanti. (See Personal Choice.)
10.00 Royal Ascot: Highlights of Ladies Day, including The Gold Cup.
10.15 Cricket: The First Test. Highlights of the first day's play.
10.45 Newsnight: bulletins and analysis.
11.30 International Tennis: Highlights from today's play in *the BMW championships. Ends* at 12.15 am.

Thames

9.30 am For Schools: Understanding politics; 9.52 Hot and cold; 10.09 Selby coalfield; 10.31 Preparing for birth; 10.53 A-level physics; 11.10 Children's ward nursing; 11.27 Britain's *coastline;* 11.44 Picture Box.
12.00 The Ark Stories: A John Ryan story; 12.10 pm Get up and Go! Beryl Reid programme for the toddlers; 12.30 The Sullivans: *Australians at war, in* Africa.
1.00 News; 1.20 Thames news: 1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish serial. Dinner at the big house.
2.00 Here Today: Songs from Iris Williams; plus Diana Moran on the new fashions.
2.25 Best Sellers: Top of the Hill. Former executive dreams of fame amid the snows of the Winter Olympics. With Wayne Rogers. Part 2 tomorrow (r); 4.15 Bugs Bunny and Friends: Cartoons.
4.45 Gymnastics: The Daily Mirror USSR Gymnastics Scholarships 1981. From the National Sports Centre, Crystal Palace. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm: Amos Brierly, amateur journalist, has a trying night.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news. 6.25 Help! Some of the experimental low-energy hous*ing being built in London.*
6.35 Film: Carry on Again Doctor (1969) Carry On comedy, with Kenneth Williams as the surgeon trying to set up a posh clinic. *With Sidney James* and the Old Familiar Faces.
8.00 Young at Heart: Potteries comedy with John Mills, Megs Jenkins. Tonight: an old girl-friend turns up.
8.30 TV Eye: South of the Border. Denis Tuohy and a TV Eye team collect the views of people in the Republic of Ireland on the troubles of the Six Counties.
9.00 Funny Man: Episode 8. Will Davey Gibson (David Schofield) be ruthless enough to make it to the top of the show business ladder?
10.00 News from ITN.
10.30 Thames Report: Time to Stop Clowning. Gerry Cottle's circus is the last big one still touring in Britain. But are its days numbered, too?
11.00 Lou Grant: Newspaper drama series. Lou and Rossi are caught in a violent storm.
12.00 What the Papers Say: Newspaper review, with George Gale.
12.15 am Close. A reading by Sir John Boyd, secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Workers' Union.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today; 6.45 Prayer for the Day, 7.00-8.00 News; 7.30-8.30 News Headlines; 7.45 Thought for Day.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World.†
10.00 News.
10.02 Policing the 80s.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story. (A Break in Routine.)
11.00 News.
11.05 Analysis.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1981.†
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. Towards the Sunset Coast, by David Marshall.
4.00 Laughtersingers. (With Fritz Spiegl).
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 Story Time: Mary Barton (part 11).†
5.00 News.
6.00 News.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse.
7.30 BBC Symphony Orchestra, Gennadi Rozhdestvensky: Haydn Symphony No 100 in G (The Military); Vaughan Williams, Tuba Concerto; Prokofiev, The Love of Three Oranges; Symphonic Suite.
8.30 Gemmell's Gardens.
8.50 BBC Symphony Orchestra, part 2: Tchaikovsky, The Nutcracker, Act 2.
9.40 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: My Brother Tom (4).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.

Radio 3

7.00am. News.
7.05 Morning Concert Cherubini, Dvorak.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Giardini, Schubert, Martinu.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers, Haydn. (including Symphony No 103 Drum Roll).†
10.00 Malcolm Binns.†
10.45 Cummings String Trio.†
11.30 Midday Concert. (Mozart, Brahms violin concerto, Tchaikovsky Symp. No 2).†
1.00pm News.
1.05 Manchester Summer Recital (Hilliard ensemble)†
2.00 Belgian Wind Quintet (Danzi, Josephs, Milhaud)†
2.45 In Repertory. (Ariadne auf Naxos)
3.45 BBC Northern SO (Howells, Patrick Standford)†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Schumann (Piano Trio No 2)†
7.30 Radio Theatre 81: Who Are You Anyway? (by Tom McGrath) (See Personal Choice)
9.00 Hollywood On Trial.†
9.40 Vivaldi. (Flute concerto in D, Op10, No 3)†
9.50 Words.
9.55 Wolf. (Songs from Italian Song Book)†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Handel. (Oboe concerto in G minor.)
VHF 5.55-6.55am Open University.
11.15pm-12.55am Open University.
Medium Wave Only:
10.45 am-6.40 Cricket: First Test.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Bob Kilbey.† 1.45 pm Sports Desk. 2.00 Ascot Special.† 4.00 Steve Jones.† 4.45 Sports Desk. 5.45 News and Sport.† 6.00 David Symonds.† 6.45 Sports Desk. 7.30 Cricket Desk. 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Impressionists. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew. 1.00 am Trucker's Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am-10.00 pm With Radio 2: 10.00-12.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2. VHF ONLY: 5.55-6.55 am Open University. 11.15 pm-12.55 am Open University.
MEDIUM WAVE ONLY: 10.45 am-6.40 pm Cricket: First Test.

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 *Dave Lee Travis.* 4.30 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Dave Lee Travis. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.†

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 *Reflections.* 8.15 One in Ten. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Rock Salad. 10.15 Theme and Variations. 10.30 My Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 A Composer Speaks. *11.30 Business Matters.* 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Cricket. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 3.50 Racing. 4.00 World News. *4.09 Commentary.* 4.15 Assignment. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 *Financial News.* 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Music Now. 1.00 Short Story. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 *Ulster Newsletter.* 1.50 *In the Meantime.* 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Music from Scotland. 2.30 The Poetry of Europe. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.
Radio details are curtailed because of an industrial dispute within BBC Publications which supplies programme summaries to newspapers.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.25 Best Sellers: The Word (David Janssen). 4.15 Gone Bally. 4.20 Gymnastics. 4.50-5.45 Little House on The Prairie. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00 *Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 England* their England 10.30 Here and Now: 11.00 Questors. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.05 am Athletics.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 *Gymnastics.* 4.50 Laurel and Hardy* 5.15 Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 University Challenge. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Three's Company: *10.30 Cross-Channel. 11.00 Questors.* 11.30-12.00 Father Dear Father. 12.20 am Weather followed by Peggy Makins, Unorthodox Christian.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 4.20 Gymnastics. 4.45 New Fred and Barney Show. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.20 Police Six. 6.30 Happy Days. 7.00 *Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 England* Their England. 10.30 Police Surgeon. 11.00 Questors. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts: 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 2.25-4.15 Film: They Came From Beyond Space 4.20 Gymnastics. 4.50-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 *Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm.* 7.30-8.00 Benson. 10.30 News. 10.32 Soap 11.00 Check it Out. 11.30 Double Top. 12.00-12.05 am Time of My Life

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20-4.45 Rocket Robin Hood. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 The Television Programme. 7.30-8.00 Mork and Mindy. 10.33 News. *10.34 Paris By Night.* 11.00 Questors. 11.30 Faith For Life. 11.36 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. *4.15 Gymnastics.* 4.45 Flying Kiwi. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Happy Days. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 England Their England. 10.28 News. *10.36 Return Of The Imlin.* 11.35-12.35 am Mannix.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.30 am-9.45 Cymru A'r Mor. 12.00-12.10pm Owain A'r Ollon. 4.15-4.45 Brendon Chase. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 5.15-5.20 Cartoon. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 11.35-12.35 am Fireside Theatre.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20-4.45 Rocket Robin Hood. 6.00 Channel Report. *6.35 Crossroads.* 7.00 The Television Programme. 7.30-8.00 Mork and Mindy. 10.28 News. 10.34 Paris by Night. 11.00 Questors. 11.30 Closedown.

Grampian

As Thames except: 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.25-4.15 Best Sellers: The Word (David Janssen) 4.20 Gymnastics. 4.50 Cartoon. 5.10-5.15 Police News. 6.00 North Tonight. *6.35 Crossroads.* 7.00 Top Club. 7.30-8.00 Father, Dear Father. 10.30 Soap. 11.00 Questors. 11.35 Sounds Gaelic 12.05 am-12.10 News

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Out of Town. 4.15 Gone Bally. 4.20 Gymnastics. 4.50 Fangface. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30 Sale of the Century. 7.00 Take The High Road. 7.30-8.00 Leave It to Charlie. *10.30 Soap 11.00 Questors.* 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.20 am International Speedway.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Gymnastics. 4.50-5.45 Sierra. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Survival. 10.30 Calendar Carousel 11.00 Questors. 11.30-12.00 George Hamilton IV.

Granada

As Thames, except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports 4.20 Gymnastics. 4.50-5.45 Story Hour. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. *7.30-8.00 Father, Dear Father.* 10.30 Celebration. 11.00 Questors. 11.30 What The Papers Say 11.50-12.45 am Then Came Bronson.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Gymnastics 4.50-5.45 Little House on The Prairie. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Survival 10.30 Take the Mick. 11.00 Questors. 11.30 News 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except. 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.25-4.15 Film: Jacqueline* (John Gregson, Kathleen Ryan). 4.20 How the Hedgehog Grew Larger. 6.00 About Anglia 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. *7.00 Survival 7.30-8.00 Benson. 10.30* Diane Solomon at the Wolsey. 11.00 Questors 11.30 240 Robert 12.30 am Thames

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to:
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Unions to put 7.5% offer to council workers

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

A 7.5 per cent pay offer is to be recommended to 570,000 white collar local authority workers. They were warned by the employers last night that the increase would mean cuts in services and job losses.

Union leaders who had submitted a claim for a 7 per cent rise, coupled with a £7-a-week, flat-rate increase, said they believed they could not improve the offer through negotiations.

Mr Michael Blick, secretary of the trade union side, said: "If our members are not satisfied, they are going to have to indicate to us how they will support us."

The proposed increase, to operate from July 1, would raise salaries by between £3.50 and £18. Most staff would receive a 7.3 per cent increase and the other 0.2 per cent would be used for restructuring of lower-pay grades.

Some low-paid workers would receive much more than 7.3 per cent. Up to 150,000 staff could be affected.

Mr Brian Rusbridge, secretary of the employers' side, said: "The inevitable consequence must be further reduction in services and manpower. Exactly how that will be accomplished will rest with each authority."

The dominant union, the National and Local Officers' Association, will recall its local government conference, which was adjourned last week, to see whether the offer is acceptable.

Ambulancemen decide to stage another emergency-only strike

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Union leaders last night agreed to call further bans on non-emergency work after what they see as the success of yesterday's national 24-hour industrial action by ambulancemen.

Military vehicles were used for the first time in the dispute as crews in 44 out of 55 of the regional authorities took varied forms of one-day industrial action.

Although a majority of the 17,000 ambulancemen answered the call for a national stoppage, crews in London, Manchester, the centre of Liverpool and large parts of the West Midlands worked normally.

In at least 10 authorities in England and Wales ambulancemen decided to ban emergency calls after being warned that they would not be paid unless they did their full normal day's work.

In Glamorgan and Gwent, nine RAF ambulances were used to provide emergency cover at the request of senior ambulance officers and by yesterday evening had answered 60 emergency calls, the majority in Cardiff.

In six regions of Scotland, including Glasgow and Edinburgh, ambulancemen also banned emergency calls. Police stepped in to provide cover as they have been doing during the series of unofficial 24 hour strikes over the last week.

Elsewhere ambulancemen took the advice of union leaders by banning all work except emergency calls as a union-backed official protest against the Government's offer of 6 per cent or 7.5 per cent over 15 months.

London shop stewards decided yesterday to ballot the city's 2,300 ambulancemen on whether to repeat the 24-hour strike which left the city without an ambulance service on Monday.

Mr Albert Guinney, chief ambulance officer in Merseyside, criticized striking ambulancemen after officers had to be brought out to attend to a boy aged two in Kirkby who swallowed poisonous tablets.

He said: "It's bloody disgusting. What the hell is happening when men put money before a child's life?" Mr Guinney said that ambulancemen had refused for "between five and six minutes" to answer the call and that an officer had to be found to deal with the call. The boy, named last night as John Dobbie, was said to be "doing very well" in Liverpool's Alder Hey Children's hospital.

The National Union of Public Employees said last night that ambulancemen in the Wirral and north and east divisions of Merseyside had only decided to ban emergencies after being warned that they would not be paid if they banned other work.

Union national officers, who yesterday presented their case to the Advisory Concilation and Abritration Service, later agreed that a "programme of industrial action" should be continued.

Mr Charles Donnet, national officer of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said last night: 'We are very satisfied with the response today and we believe it warrants us continuing with a programme of action." He said that a date for a further day of action would probably be set by the weekend.

Breakfast with Rippon starts 6.15 May, 1983

By Kenneth Gosling

Breakfast television on the independent network is to start in May, 1983, six months after the start of Channel Four and, if the BBC's finances permit, a year after the corporation's early morning service begins.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority announced the date yesterday. Sir Brian Young, its director-general, said: "There were arguments for putting it on the air more quickly; but after talks with TV-AM, Mr Peter Jay's company, the authority felt this slotted well into our timetable.

"It will mean a six months' run with the fourth channel and by then there should also be more than 40 independent local radio stations on the air —pretty near national coverage."

Sir Brian said it would have been "absolute madness" to try to get in before the BBC which had already had 10 years' start when independent television started in the mid 1950s. But he conceded that had there been no other considerations the new service would probably have got off to an earlier start as Mr Jay had wished.

The IBA was impressed by Mr Jay's team, which includes David Frost, Angela Rippon, Anna Ford, Esther Rantzen and Michael Parkinson. The service will be primarily one of news and information.

Mr Jay, chairman of TV-AM, said yesterday that it was good news that the IBA had said the spring of 1983, rather than the autumn.

"But we are naturally disappointed, because we believe we put up an extremely strong argument for the spring of next year.

"We thought if we were there then, it would benefit the rest of independent television. But we are not brokenhearted, alarmed or worried, just very confident."

The service is scheduled to broadcast on weekdays from 6.15 to 9.15 am, with a later start at weekends. Any question of extending those hours was a point likely to be gone over in further discussions, Mr Jay said.

The BBC said last night that it still hoped to start its "radiovision" service about next spring. The BBC's board of management and its governors have still to consider a feasibility study headed by Miss Monica Sims, controller of Radio 4.

The Bani-Sadr crisis

Iran crowd bay for President's blood

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 17

Deputies in the Iranian Parliament today cried for the execution of President Bani-Sadr as they moved slowly nearer his impeachment.

"God is great. Bani-Sadr must be executed for certain", they shouted after a day of long procedural arguments over how to debate the political competence of the President.

The Parliament had been expected to get to grips with the central issue today but a large number of deputies were unhappy over some points of the debating rules.

They ended by cutting the debating time by half to five hours for each side and agreeing on a two-thirds majority instead of an absolute one to pass the motion of incompetence.

The number of deputies that demanded the President's execution was a clear indication that the debate itself, due to start on Saturday, was a mere formality.

Nevertheless, with opposition deputies boycotting the session, the Speaker had a hard time in keeping numbers just over the necessary quorum. Several times deputies had to be told not to leave the chamber in order for the debate to proceed smoothly.

Outside the Parliament a few thousand demonstrators bayed for the President's blood.

Officials today confirmed that the President's offices, just up the road from the Parliament, had been closed down. As I walked past I saw two clergymen going inside to look round the premises.

Vans and buses with Muslim fundamentalists on board toured the city centre at the urging of the city's revolutionary prosecutor. He gave a warning that "counter-revolutionary grouplets" planned to create more "chaos and pave the way for the return of the United States". No clashes were reported, although newspapers spoke of at least three deaths in provincial disturbances.

At a press conference today, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, the head of the supreme court and one of three officials who would take the presidential reins if Mr Bani-Sadr was dismissed, said that the Gulf war would not be used as a pretext to hold up a new presidential election, required within 50 days of the dismissal.

What was still unknown was the whereabouts of the President himself, as rumours swept the capital that he had gone into hiding.





A Tehran crowd looks down on an injured man (top) lying beside scattered coins. A mob (above) is waving weapons during a street demonstration in the city.

TUC condemn call for closed shop ban

Continued from page 1

Beckett, director general of the CBI, said that although there continued to be some divergence of view, there was a growing dislike for the closed shop because of recent instances of its operation, which seemed to contradict the principles of personal freedom and personal rights.

"This growing resentment has certainly become a lot stronger than it was 12 months ago", he said.

The CBI, however, is anxious that changes should reflect public opinion. It accepts that reforms are unlikely to work unless they are accompanied by improved industrial relations policies and greater employee involvement.

The TUC will not be issuing even an interim response to the Green Paper before the end of this month, the time by which the Government has said it wants detailed replies from both sides of industry.

Mr Murray said that "without waiting for the TUC's considered response, the Government seems intent on bulldozing ahead with more ill-advised and provocative legislation". The Government was being "egged on by the CBI, who should know better".

The TUC General Council has told Mr Prior, that it will not comply with the deadline for responses to the Green Paper because it wants to win the full approval of its Congress in September.

That stance was confirmed yesterday by the TUC's key employment policy and organization committee, which is preparing a detailed critique of the Green Paper for the Congress.

Mr Murray said that the Green Paper canvassed "a wide range of Conservative industrial relations panaceas," many of which had been in the 1971 Industrial Relations Act "which caused widespread industrial disruption".

The delay in TUC evidence makes even more delicate the question of when Mr Prior will give a public outline of any fresh legislative proposals on the unions which would be put before Parliament.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Festival of Flowers, Music and Poetry, Christ Church, Flood Street, 10.30 am-6.30 pm; followed by "A Celebration of Summer", an anthology arranged and spoken by John Westbrook, with Richard Townend, organ, 7.30 pm.

Talks, lectures:

Horse-drawn transport: models in the museum, by David Dewing, Museum of London, Barbican, 1.10 pm.

Comparison and Contrast, the medieval and antique in quattrocento painting, by Colin Wiggins, National Gallery, 1 pm.

Life and work in East Germany, by Gerhard Palmer, Christian Community, 34 Glenilla Road, Swiss Cottage, 8 pm.

Liberation in Mozambique five years on, by Anne Gray, Africa Centre, 38 King Street, 6.30 pm.

Why do we Kill so many Children on the Road?, by Mrs Barbara Preston, Caxton Hall, Westminster, 7 pm.

Illustrated talk on the work of Alvar Aalton, by Julian Sofaer, 11-13 Broad Court, Covent Garden, 7 pm.

Sixth annual Ernest Stockdate Lecture: Britain, Nuclear Weapons and Disarmament by Paul Rogers, senior lecturer in peace studies, University of Bradford, Library Theatre, Bradford, 8 pm.

Commander John W. Young, USAF, of the Columbia space shuttle mission, lecture theatre, Royal Aeronautical Society, 4 Hamilton Place, 6 pm.

Poetry:

Ed Dorn reads some of his poems, National Poetry Society, 21 Earls Court Square, 7.30 pm.

Exhibitions:

Observers of Man, an exhibition of early anthropological photographs, Horniman Museum, 10 am-5.30 pm.

Cartoons by Marc: Illustrator's art, 16a D'Arblay Street, 10 am-6 pm.

Art in early nineteenth-century France, Wildenstein, 147 New Bond Street, 10 am.

The Worth Millenium, A *Son et Lumière* spectacular, St Nicholas' Church, Worth, near Crawley, 8 pm.

Lunchtime music:

London Fortepiano Trio, The Crypt, St John's, Smith Square, 1.15 pm.

Erick Kisberg, piano, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05 pm.

Diane Rees, soprano, Philomena McRae, piano, St Olave, 1.05 pm.

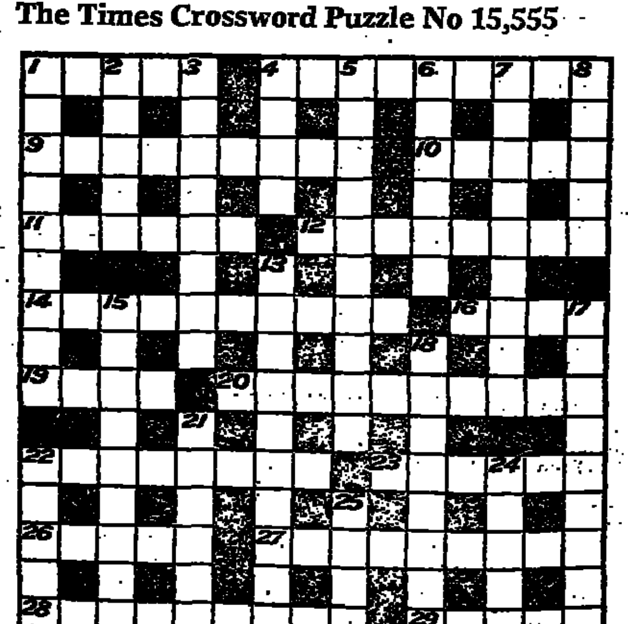
Lloyds Male Voice Choir, St Mary-at-Hill, 1.15 pm.

Choir of Trinity College, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.05 pm; Band Concert, St Paul's Cathedral steps, 12 noon; St James's Park, 12.30 pm and 5.30 pm; Regent's Park, 12.30 and 5.30 pm.

Memorial service:

Judge Barry Carter, St Bride's, Fleet Street, 4.30 pm.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,555





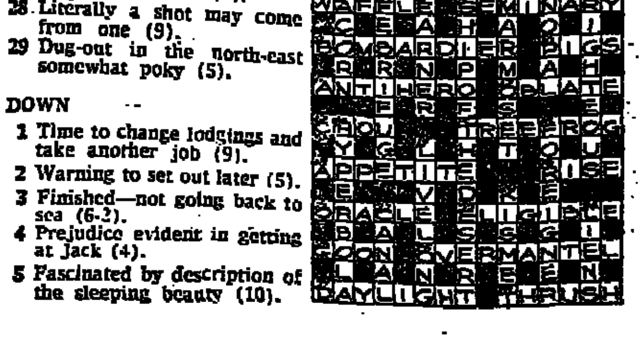
ACROSS

1 Expression of Persian origin (5).
4 Art to some small degree outstanding (3-6).
9 Represent too strongly the Governor's position (9).
10 Stick by the side of Adam (5).
11 Make untidy bed (6).
12 Staff helping to set a high standard (4-4).
14 Get a guard into trouble passing out (10).
16 Leave out the captain (4).
19 Poet Laureate's Gallery (4).
20 Mint issue of the Queen's coin (10).
22 It helps to remove a coat when hot (8).
23 Far as one possibly goes in Africa (6).
26 Public sort of square by 25 (5).
27 Cape Town, GB (9).
28 Literally a shot may come from one (9).
29 Dug-out in the north-east somewhat poky (5).

DOWN

1 Time to change lodgings and take another job (9).
2 Warning to set out later (5).
3 Finished—not going back to sea (6-2).
4 Prejudice evident in getting at Jack (4).
5 Fascinated by description of the sleeping beauty (10).
6 "Beauty's —— yet is crimson in thy lips" (*R & J*) (6).
7 Puck is a fast mover in this play (3-6).
8 Power of the long arm? (5).
13 Followed by kingfisher—to take the drag out of flying! (10).
15 Disabuse us as to her writing ability (9).
17 Straw bed for friendly sounding donkey (9).
18 Turn liar perhaps as an experiment (5, 3).
21 Stupid chap, that one, to invest in textiles (6).
22 Common cleaner (5).
24 Correct the last word before day-break? (5).
25 A little cricket, and this in Hampshire (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,554



Sporting fixtures

Racing: Royal Ascot (Ascot Gold Cup).

Cricket: England v Australia, first Test, at Trent Bridge, Nottingham (11 am to 6 pm). County championship (11 am to 6.30 pm): Essex v Middlesex at Ilford; Glamorgan v Warwickshire at Cardiff; Northamptonshire v Sussex at Northampton; Somerset v Nottinghamshire at Bath; Surrey v Lancashire at the Oval; Yorkshire v Derbyshire at Sheffield. Other matches: Gloucestershire v Sri Lanka at Bristol; Leicestershire v Cambridge University at Leicester; Oxford University v Kent at Oxford.

Tennis: Tournaments at Bristol and Eastbourne.

Golf: United States Open at Merion; Jersey open at La Moye; WPGA event at Moortown.

Equestrian: Three Counties show at Malvern.

Roads

London and the South-east: Burst water main outside Camden Underground station: Avoid Camden High Street, Camden Road, Kentish Town Road, Chalk Farm Road and Parkway at their intersection.

M2: Kent, reduced to one lane on each carriageway between junction 1 (A2) and junction 3 (A229 Maidstone Road). No access or exit at junction 2 (A228 Rochester Road). Northampton town centre; Carnival tonight. AA suggests motorists take ring road

Midlands: A1 closed at Foston: two-way traffic sharing northbound side (between Grantham and Newark). M6: Two-way traffic flow on same carriageway between junctions 9 (Wednesbury) and 11 (Wolverhampton). Junction 10 (Walsall) closed as is northbound entry and exit at junction 9; southbound entry to junction 11 closed between 7 am to 9.30 am.

Wales and the West: M4: work between junctions 18 (Bath) and 20 (M5 intersection) and 22 (Chepstow) and 25 (Newport). Lane closures at various points. A48(M) South Wales: Westbound lanes between Castleton and St Mellons closed.

Air

British Airways said last night that disruption by air traffic controllers at Heathrow this morning will involve 47 cancellations on European and domestic routes, along with 12 shuttles to Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow. BA inquiries, tel: (01) 759 2525.

Rail diversions

Maintenance and modernization work this weekend will affect Eastern Region Services, BR says.

Trains between London King's Cross and Peterborough on Sunday, June 21 will go via Hertford, extending journey times by about 25 minutes. Morning trains between York and Durham will be diverted and unable to call at Darlington, but a special road and rail service will link Darlington with the diverted trains at Stockton, with departures from Darlington up to 25 minutes earlier than scheduled. From 12.30 until 6.30 pm on Sunday special buses will operate between Durham and Darlington.

Other Eastern Region services affected by engineering work this weekend may also entail diversions and longer journey times, and passengers are advised to check before setting out as other BR region trains may be retimed.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.80	1.73
Austria Sch	34.70	32.60
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	2.47	2.38
Denmark Kr	15.20	14.50
Finland Mkk	9.10	8.70
France Fr	11.50	11.00
Germany DM	4.86	4.62
Greece Dr	116.00	110.00
Hongkong $	11.30	10.70
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lir	2370.00	2270.00
Japan Yen	467.00	442.00
Netherlands Gld	5.39	5.13
Norway Kr	12.10	11.50
Portugal Esc	126.00	120.50
South Africa Rd	2.08	1.93
Spain Pta	189.50	180.50
Sweden Kr	10.41	9.86
Switzerland Fr	4.24	4.02
USA $	2.05	1.98
Yugoslav Dnr	75.00	70.00

Rates for small denomination bank-notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: FT Index fell 6.6 to 544.8.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.23 points to 1,006.56.

Auctions today

Sotheby's, Bond St: Jewelry, 10.30; Important English silver, 11; Printed books, 11; Fast picture sale, 10.30. Sotheby's Belgravia: Art pottery and studio ceramics, 11 and 2.30. Christie's, King St: Important modern prints, 10.30 and 2.30; vintage port, sherry and cognac, 11. Christie's South Kensington: Oriental works of art, 10.30; nineteenth and twentieth-century photographs, 10.30 and 2; European ceramics, 2. Phillips, Blenheim St: Musical instruments, 11. Bonham's, Montpelier St: Selected European oil paintings, 11; English and Continental furniture, 2.30.

Ferry savings

Britanny Ferries offers a money-saving fare scheme, designed to attract peak season holidaymakers who traditionally turn up at Dover without firm ferry bookings. This comprises a super stand-by fare based on their off-season tariff to all passengers who book and pay for their crossing within 72 hours of departure.

The return crossing must be booked and paid for at the same time, bookings are then confirmed and there is no uncertainty about it. Travellers who turn up at the ports without a booking will not be eligible. The stand-by fare is available on all Sunday to Thursday sailings from June 14 until September 12.

The scheme benefits holidaymakers going to south and west France, Spain and Portugal, in terms of driving costs, time taken getting to and from their destinations and overnight stays en route, in addition to the saving on fares.

Britanny Ferries says the scheme represents a saving of £62 on the return crossing for two adults and a four-metre car, and £90 on a two-berth cabin with shower and toilet.

The papers

Once again Mr James Prior is the spokesman for the "wets" inside the cabinet, *The Sun* declares. "The time has arrived when he should move or be moved from his position as Employment Minister." The Daily Mail compares the economic frustrations of the Prime Minister and Mr Ken Livingstone, the GLC leader, concluding that "the political route to Nirvana is filled with rocks."

The Birmingham Post says if Mrs Thatcher is just getting the country on the right road by the next general election, but has become so unpopular that she is succeeded by a Foot or a Benn, it will wreck everything she has done.

On the same theme the Western Mail, Cardiff, argues that with Mrs Thatcher approaching the halfway mark to the next election, she might have gone for a little popularity by turning on the tap; yet she has not. "It must be said that the lady has guts."

The Daily News has front page pictures of the Prince of Wales and his fiancee at Ascot, with the banner headline "Royal Guard of 1,200 cops", referring to the Prince's New York visit. The New York Times lead story filed from Peking says the decision to sell weapons to China is a policy reversal. President Reagan's performance at his press conference is summed up as "an accomplished and audacious professional is back in uniform". The Washington Post also highlights the arms sale decision.

In France Le Figaro claims that high unemployment is depleting social benefit funds, while Liberation reveal that the Mitterrand government will not act on private schools for at least two years. La Stampa of Rome sees the stock exchange as "dominated by fear".

Today's anniversaries

The Battle of Waterloo was fought, 1815; Charles Gounod, French composer, was born in Paris, 1818.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Multi-Fibre Arrangement. Lords (3): British Telecommunications Bill, report.

Weather

The general situation: A ridge of high pressure will move E into central areas while a weak trough of low pressure follows in the far NW.

Forecasts from 6am to midnight

London, central S, E, central N England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, rather cloudy, some bright intervals; wind N, light; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

SE England, East Anglia: Scattered showers in E dying out, rather cloudy, some bright intervals; wind N, moderate; max temp 14 to 17C (57 to 63F).

SW, NW, NE England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Mostly dry, rather cloudy, some bright intervals; wind N, light; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F). Cooler near coasts.

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland: Mostly dry, bright periods, cloudier from W; wind variable, light; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

Glasgow, Central Highlands: Dry, bright periods, becoming cloudy with perhaps a little rain or drizzle; wind variable, light; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mainly dry, bright intervals, rain from W later; wind variable, light, becoming SW, moderate; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Rather cool in N with occasional rain, warmer and mostly dry in the S but becoming cloudy in Cent and E parts on Saturday with a little rain in places.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind N to NW, moderate occasionally fresh; sea slight or moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW backing SW, light or moderate; sea slight.

Sun rises: 4.43 am — Sun sets: 9.21 pm
Moon sets: 5.33 am — Moon rises: 9.59 pm
Last quarter: June 25.

Lighting up time

London 9.51 pm to 4.13 am
Bristol 10.00 pm to 4.23 am
Edinburgh 10.32 pm to 3.56 am
Manchester 10.11 pm to 4.09 am
Penzance 10.05 pm to 4.42 am

POLLEN COUNT: 13 (low). Issued by the Asthma Research Council.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 956R: 22.31-22.36; WSW; 25WNW; N. Seasat (June 19): 0.54-1.3; NNE; 40NW; WSW.

MANCHESTER: Seasat (June 19): 0.54-1.3; NNE; 55NW; SW.

Supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

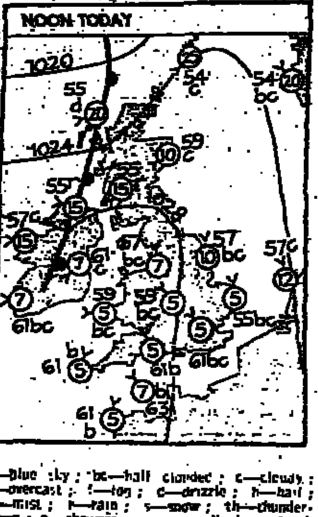
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	11	52	Guernsey	c	14	57
Birmingham	r	11	52	Inverness	r	14	57
Blackpool	c	14	57	Jersey	f	16	61
Bristol	c	15	59	London	c	14	57
Cardiff	c	13	55	Manchester	c	13	55
Edinburgh	f	15	59	Newcastle	c	13	55
Glasgow	f	16	61	Ronaldsway	c	13	55

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 15C (59F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 12C (54F). Humidity: 7 pm, 69 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 1.6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,024.1 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

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NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	3.08	6.7	3.22	6.9
Aberdeen	2.34	3.9	2.57	3.9
Avonmouth	8.30	12.2	8.47	12.5
Belfast	12.11	3.1	12.27	3.0
Cardiff	8.15	11.3	8.32	11.6
Devonport	7.09	5.0	7.28	5.2
Dover	12.12	6.3	12.33	6.3
Glasgow	2.23	4.6	2.23	4.5
Harwich	1.00	3.8	1.20	4.0
Holyhead	11.42	5.0	11.58	5.2
Hull	7.38	7.0	8.00	6.9
Liverpool	12.23	8.8	12.40	8.6
Lowestoft	10.50	2.4	11.13	2.2
Margate	1.14	4.5	1.28	4.6
Milford Haven	7.32	6.2	7.50	6.4
Oban	6.58	3.7	7.24	3.8
Portland	8.09	1.7	8.43	1.9
Portsmouth	12.30	4.5	12.57	4.5
Shoreham	12.16	5.8	12.41	5.7
Southampton			12.24	4.3
Swansea	7.41	8.7	8.00	8.9
Tees	4.53	5.1	5.17	5.0
Walton on Naze	12.53	3.9	1.07	4.0

Tide measurements in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Best and worst

Highest day temperature: Hayling Island, 18C (64F). Lowest day max: Kinloss, Tynemouth, 12C (54F). Highest rainfall: St Andrews, 0.21in. Highest sunshine: Isles of Scilly, 12.7hr.

Yesterday at the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	7.7	—	15	59	Sun pds
Bridlington	7.3	—	15	59	Sun pds
Cromer	3.8	—	14	57	Sun ints
Gorleston	5.4	—	16	61	Sun ints
Clacton	2.6	—	15	69	Cloudy
Margate	2.0	—	14	57	Cloudy
S COAST					
Folkestone	3.5	—	16	61	Sun ints
Hastings	3.7	—	15	59	Sun ints
Eastbourne	3.6	—	15	59	Sun ints
Bognor	5.2	—	16	61	Sun ints
Southsea	4.8	—	16	61	Sun ints
Ryde	2.0	—	16	61	Cloudy
Bournemouth	4.4	—	17	63	Sun ints
Swanage	3.1	—	17	63	Cloudy
Weymouth	3.6	—	17	63	Sun ints
Exmouth	7.5	—	17	63	Sun pds
Torquay	4.9	—	—	—	Sun ints
Penzance	10.6	—	16	61	Sunny
Jersey	9.5	—	17	63	Sun pds
W COAST					
Douglas	6.9	—	14	57	Sun pds
Morecambe	1.8	.01	16	61	Cloudy
Southport	4.0	.05	15	59	Drizzle
Prestatyn	5.2	—	14	57	Sun ints
Anglesey	3.9	—	15	59	Sun ints
Ilfracombe	2.1	—	15	59	Cloudy
Newquay	11.0	—	15	59	Sunny
Scilly Isles	12.7	—	17	63	Sunny
SCOTLAND					
St Andrews	5.1	.21	15	59	Showers
Dunbar	5.0	.02	15	59	Sun ints

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder storms.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	26	79	Copenhagen	r	15	59	Malaga	s	26	79	San Fncisco	s	22	72
Akrotiri	f	26	79	Corfu	s	28	82	Malta	s	28	82	Santiago	s	14	57
Alexandria	f	27	81	Dallas	f	27	81	Melbourne	s	12	54	Seoul	f	29	84
Algiers	s	29	84	Dublin	c	14	57	Mexico City	c	18	64	Singapore			
Amsterdam	f	14	57	Dubrovnik	s	26	79	Miami	s	33	91	Stockholm	c	14	57
Athens	s	25	77	Faro				Milan	c	24	75	Strasbourg	c	18	64
Bahrain				Florence	f	31	88	Montreal	c	23	73	Sydney	s	16	61
Barbados	f	28	82	Frankfurt	th	14	57	Moscow	c	21	70	Tangier	f	23	73
Barcelona	f	26	79	Funchal	s	22	72	Munich	r	14	57	Teheran			
Beirut	s	26	79	Geneva	f	19	66	Nairobi	c	22	72	Tel Aviv	s	25	77
Belgrade	s	30	86	Gibraltar	s	24	75	Naples	c	26	79	Tenerife	s	25	77
Berlin	c	13	55	Helsinki	r	11	52	New York	s	27	81	Tokyo	s	26	79
Bermuda	f	26	79	Hongkong	f	29	84	Nice	c	25	77	Toronto	s	20	68
Biarritz	s	21	70	Innsbruck	c	19	66	Oslo	c	16	61	Tunis	s	32	90
Boulogne	c	14	57	Istanbul	s	23	73	Ottawa				Valencia	s	29	84
Bordeaux	f	21	70	Jeddah	s	35	95	Paris	c	15	59	Vancouver			
Boston	c	30	86	Johannesburg	s	16	61	Prague	c	15	59	Venice	f	25	77
Brussels	c	13	55	Las Palmas	f	24	75	Reykjavik	r	7	45	Vienna	c	20	68
Budapest	s	20	68	Lisbon	s	32	90	Rhodes	s	27	81	Warsaw			
Cairo	s	28	82	Locarno	f	23	73	Riyadh	s	43	109	Washington	f	29	84
Cape Town	s	19	66	Los Angeles	s	31	88	Rio de Jan	s	23	73	Zurich	c	15	59
Casablanca	s	25	77	Luxembourg	f	9	48	Rome	f	29	84				
Chicago	s	24	75	Madrid	s	35	95	Salzburg	c	16	61				
Cologne	th	10	50	Majorca	s	31	88	Sao Paulo	s	18	64				